



LA 2608

Marie Schmidt

Liedkleeze

Am 21. Oktober 1886 von Antiquar

Haus in 80 H. gek. auf

SuStB Augsburg



0370000067480

TALES
OF
THE ALHAMBRA
OR THE NEW SKETCH-BOOK.

BY
WASHINGTON IRVING, ESQ.

ZUM
SCHUL- UND PRIVATGEBRAUCH
MIT
GRAMMATISCHEN UND PHRASEOLOGISCHEN NOTEN,
BEZEICHNUNG DER TONSILBEN UND EINEM
WÖRTERBUCH

VERSEHEN VON
FRANZ BAUER.

Dritte Auflage.

CELLE.
SCHULZE'SCHE BUCHHANDLUNG.

1863.

Erstg. Gollwitzer 1920.

THE ALFAMBRA
OF
TALLES
OR THE NEW SKETCH-BOOK.

WASHINGTON IRVING, ESQ.
BY

SCHUL- UND PRIVATGEBRAUCH
NUM

MIT
GRAMMATISCHEN UND ETYMOLOGISCHEN NOTIZEN
BEZEICHNUNG DER TONSTIMMEN UND EINER
WÖRTERLISTE

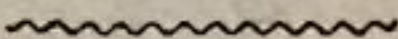


DRITTE AUFLAGE

SCHULE-SCHE BUCHHANDLUNG
CELLE

1868

VORWORT.



„Nor free from faults, nor
yet too vain to mend.“

Der Anglo - Amerikaner *Washington Irving* nimmt unter den Classikern, welche die englische Prosa aufzuweisen hat, unbestritten einen ausgezeichneten Rang ein. „Mit *Addison's* Anmuth und Eleganz verbindet sein Stil *Goldsmith's* Humor und Pathos“*), und es gewähren seine Schriften eine interessante, höchst genussreiche Lectüre. Dies gilt insbesondere von der, seinem geistreichen *Skizzenbuche* würdig an die Seite tretenden, *Alhambra*. Voll Leben und Bewegung ist das, durch seine Naturwahrheit an *Fielding* erinnernde, Bild, welches *Irving* von spanischen Gegenden und spanischen Landleuten dem Leser vor die Augen führt; malerisch die mit historischen Erinnerungen

*) The Reviewer.

durchwebte Schilderung des berühmten altnaurischen Königsschlusses, „*dieser steinernen Prachtausgabe arabischer Poesie*“, voll Lebensfrische und poetischen Zaubers der aus den Wundersagen der Alhambra gewundene, im schönsten Farbenschmelz prangende, duftreiche Kranz, „der an die Tage erinnert, wo der arabische Märchenerzähler auf gesticktem Teppich sass, während der singende Wohllaut eines plätschern- den Springbrunnens seine Erzählung begleitete“ *).

Ein solches, durch unterhaltende Abwechslung das Interesse der Lernenden fesselndes Werk, in leicht verständlicher, trefflich behandelter, sittlich reiner Sprache geschrieben, entspricht allen Anforderungen, die an ein englisches Lesebuch gemacht werden, und ich unterzog mich daher der, mir von der Verlagshandlung übertragenen Bearbeitung desselben *für den Schul- und Privatgebrauch* um so bereitwilliger, als es, meines Wissens, *für den Unterricht*, und besonders *für das Selbststudium*, an einer zweckmässigen Ausgabe dieser anziehenden Schrift fehlte. Die meisten Ausgaben geben nur den *englischen* Text, und sind die in Deutschland erschienenen sogenannten Schul-Ausgaben nur höchst mangelhaft commentirt und theilweise falsch accentuirt.

Von dem durch eigene Erfahrung erprobten Gesichtspunkte ausgehend, dass nur durch die Lectüre eine gründliche Kenntniss der Grammatik einer fremden Sprache erworben und eine lebendige Auffassung derselben erzielt werden könne, habe ich, *die Bekanntschaft mit den Elementen der englischen Formenlehre voraussetzend*, beim Commentiren des Textes mein Augenmerk vorzugsweise auf *alle Punkte* gerichtet, in denen die *Syntax der englischen Sprache sich von der deutschen unterscheidet*; dabei die *stilistischen* und andere *Eigenthümlichkeiten* der ersteren hervorgehoben, die *unregelmässigen Verbalformen* angegeben und *Wörterklärungen* hinzugefügt, um so den Schüler in das Leben und den Geist des englischen Idioms einzuführen und ihm — *ohne jedoch seine Selbstthätigkeit auszuschliessen und eine blosse geisttödtende Eselsbrücke zu liefern* — die Präparation und das richtige Verständniss des Buches zu erleichtern.

Den *Accent*, der in der englischen Sprache wegen seines Einflusses auf die Vocallaute von hoher Wichtigkeit ist, habe ich nur bei mehrsilbigen Wörtern, und zwar bei mehreren zu derselben Silbe gehörigen Vocalen auf dem letzten bezeichnet, zugleich aber die Abweichungen anderer Orthoepisten in der Accentuirung einzelner Wörter angegeben.

Und so möge denn dieser, die Förderung eines gründlichen grammatischen Studiums der englischen Sprache bezweckenden Ausgabe bei Lehrern und Lernenden eine freundliche Aufnahme werden! — Wohl weiss ich, dass meine Arbeit nicht tadelfrei ist; doch schmeichle ich mir mit der Hoffnung, dass Sachkundige ihr im Allgemeinen ihren Beifall dann nicht versagen werden, wenn sie der Worte des berühmten *Pope* eingedenk sind:

*„In ev'ry work regard the writer's End,
Since none can compass more than they intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due.“*

(*Essay on Criticism.*)

Der Herausgeber.

TALES
OF
THE ALHÁMBRA.

THE ALPHABRA.
OF
TALLES

TO

DAVID WILKIE*), ESQ. R. A.**)

MY DEAR SIR,

You may remémber that, in the rámbles¹⁾ we once took²⁾ togéther about some of the old cíties of Spain, partículary Tolédo and Seville, we remárked a strong míxture of the Saracénic with the Góthic, remainíng³⁾ from the time of the Moors; and were more than once struck⁴⁾ with scenes and incidents in the streets, which remínded us of pássages in the „Arábian Nights“. You then úrged me to write sómething that should^{4*)} illústrate those peculiárities, „sómething in the Hároun Alrásched style,“ that should^{4*)} have a dash of that Arábian spice which pervádes évery thing in Spain. I call this to

*) Berühmter schottischer Genremaler; starb, von einer Reise durch die Türkei, Syrien und Aegypten zurückgekehrt, im Hafen von Cadix auf dem Kriegsschiffe „der Orient“, 56 Jahre alt, am 1. Juni 1841. Seine sämtlichen Gemälde sollen sich, nach der „Literary Gazette“ vom 16. April 1842, auf 668 belaufen. Aus dem Orient brachte er eine reich gefüllte Mappe zurück. Von den besten dieser seiner Zeichnungen erschien 1843 in London eine lithographirte Sammlung. **) Esq. Abkürz. v. Esquire. — R. A. desgl. von Fellow of the Royal Academy, Mitglied der königlichen Kunstakademie in London. 1) Ergänge hier: *which*. — Die beziehenden Fürwörter werden im Englischen häufig ausgelassen, doch nie der Nominativ und der Genitiv *whose*. 2) Imperf. von to take. 3) Aufzulösen durch *which remains*. — Das Relativ eines Nachsatzes, der das im Vordersatze enthaltene Substantiv erklärt, kann wie im Deutschen weggeworfen und das Verbum dann in das Particip verwandelt werden. 4) Particip von to strike. 4*) Siehe N. 343 b, vergl. mit N. 1172.

your mind to show you ⁵⁾ that you are, in some degree, responsible for the présent work, in which I have given ^{5*)} a few „Arabésque“ skétches from the life, and tales founded on pópular tradítions ⁶⁾, which were chiéfly ^{6*)} struck off dúring a résidence in one of the most Morísco-Spánish places in the Península.

I inscríbe these páges to you as a memórial of the pleásant scenes ⁷⁾ we have witnessed togéther in that land of advénture, and as a testimónial of an esteém for your worth which is ónly exceéded by ⁸⁾ admirátion of your tálents.

Your friend and féllow-tráveller,

THE AÚTHOR.

May, 1832.

5) Supplire vor you das *to* des Dativs und s. N. 87. 5*) Particip *v.* to give. — *A few*, einige wenige. *Few* ohne *a* bedeutet wenige. 6) tales (supplire: *which are* u. vergl. N. 3) founded on popular traditions, Erzählungen, die sich auf Volkssagen gründen. — Das Particip des Passivs kann bei einem Erklärungssatz mit Hingewlassung des beziehenden Fürworts und des Verbi *to be* stehen. 6*) Findet sich ein Verbum in einer einfachen zusammengesetzten Zeit (hier: *were struck*), so steht das Adverb (hier: *chiefly*) zwischen dem Hülfsword und dem Particp desselben, und in einer zwiefach zusammengesetzten meistens vor dem Hülfsword, oft aber auch zwischen demselben und seinem Particip. 7) Siehe N. 1. 8) Hier ist der Artikel *the* ausgelassen: die Bewunderung Ihrer Talente. — Das Abstractum steht, gleich den Gesammtheits- und Stoffnamen, in der Regel ohne Artikel, jedoch dann nicht, wenn man sich Arten oder Grade des Begriffs denkt, oder es, wie hier, durch einen Zusatz individualisirt. Vor einem allgemeinen, durch einen Zusatz näher bestimmten Begriffe steht jedoch der Artikel *the* nicht, wenn das Ganze wieder zu Einem Begriffe zusammenschmilzt.

189	Legend of the Moor's Legacy
210	Legend of the Rose of the Alhambra
228	The Viceroy
238	The Governor and the Notary
235	Governor Mando and the Soldier
252	Legend of the Two Discreet Sisters
270	Muhammad Abu Alhamar, the Founder of the Alhambra
277	Yusef Abu Hagig, the Finisher of the Alhambra
288	Wörterbuch

Contents.

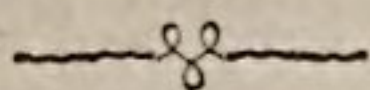
	Pages.
The Journey	1
Góvernment of the Alhámбра	25
Intérieur of the Alhámбра	28
The Tower of Cómares	38
Refléction on the Móslem Dominátion in Spain	44
The Hóusehold	49
The Trúant	55
The Aúthor's Chámber	59
The Alhámбра by Moónlight	65
Inhábitants of the Alhámбра	66
The Court of Líons	71
Boábdil el Chíco	78
Meméntos of Boábdil	82
The Balcóny	86
The Advénture of the Máson	92
A Rámble amóng the Hills	96
Lócal Tradítions	104
The House of the Weáthercock	107
Légend of the Arábian Astróloger	108
The Tower of Las Infántas	127
Légend of the Three Beaútiful Príncesses	129
Vísiters to the Alhámбра	153
Légend of Prince Ahmed Al Kámel; or, The Pílgrim of Love	158

Légend of the Moor's Legacy	189
Légend of the Rose of the Alhámбра	210
The Vétéran	226
The Góvernor and the Nótary	228
Góvernor Mánco and the Sóldier	235
Légend of the Two discreét Státues	252
Múhamed Abu Aláhmar, the Fóunder of the Alhámбра . .	270
Yúsef Abul Hágig, the Fínisher of the Alhámбра	277
Wörterbuch	283

Contents.

1	The Journey
25	Government of the Alhámбра
28	Interior of the Alhámбра
38	The Tower of Gómaras
44	Reflection on the Mólsm Dominión in Spain
49	The Household
55	The Trúnt
59	The Author's Chamber
65	The Alhámбра by Moonlight
66	Inhabitants of the Alhámбра
71	The Court of Lónas
78	Bóddil el Chío
82	Meméntos of Bóddil
86	The Balcóny
92	The Adventure of the Míson
96	A Rámble among the Hills
104	Local Traditions
107	The House of the Weáthercock
108	Légend of the Arabían Astrológer
127	The Tower of Las Indías
130	Légend of the Three Beautiful Princesses
153	Visitors to the Alhámбра
	Légend of Prince Ahmed Al Rámel; or, The Pilgrim of Love

THE ALHAMBRA.



THE JOURNEY.

IN the spring of 1829, the Author of this Work, whom curiosity ⁹⁾ had brought ¹⁰⁾ into Spain, made ^{*)} a rambling expedition from Seville to Granada in company with a friend, a member of the Russian Embassy at Madrid. Accident ¹¹⁾ had thrown ¹²⁾ us together from distant regions of the globe, and a similarity of taste ¹³⁾ led ¹⁴⁾ us to wander together among the romantic mountains of Andalusia. Should these pages meet his eye, wherever thrown by the duties of his station, whether mingling in the pageantry of courts, or meditating on the truer glories of nature, may they recall the scenes of our adventurous companionship, and with them the remembrance of one, in whom neither time nor distance will obliterate the remembrance of his gentleness and worth.

And here, before setting forth ¹⁵⁾, let me indulge in ^{**)} a few ^{***)} previous remarks on Spanish scenery and Spanish travelling. Many are apt to picture Spain to their imaginations ^{†)} as a soft southern region, decked ¹⁶⁾ out with all the luxuriant charms of voluptuous Italy ^{16*)}. On

9) curiosity, *die Neugierde*; s. N. 8. 10) Particip v. to bring. ^{*)} made v. to make. 11) Accident, *der Zufall*; s. N. 8. 12) thrown v. to throw. 13) a similarity of taste, *Aehnlichkeit des Geschmacks*. — Der Artikel *a* steht oft vor abstracten Substantiven, wo sich im Deutschen kein Artikel findet. Vgl. N. 8. 14) led v. to lead. 15) *before setting forth, ehe ich weiter fortfahre*. — Das Participium Präsens (auf *ing*) nimmt sehr häufig völlig das Wesen eines Substantivs an, und kann daher in solchen Fällen mit dem Artikel, den zueignenden Fürwörtern und mit den Präpositionen verbunden, jedoch in den meisten Fällen nicht wieder durch das Mittelwort der gegenwärtigen Zeit, sondern muss durch den Infinitiv (nach *of* und *without* meist mit vorangehendem *zu*), durch ein Hauptwort, besonders ein von dem Infinitiv abgeleitetes, oder durch einen ganzen Satz gegeben werden. ^{**)} *erlaube man mir*. S. N. 75. ^{***)} Siehe N. 5. ^{†)} Siehe N. 96 u. N. 293. 16) Ergänze: *which is*; s. N. 6. 16*) *with all the luxuriant charms of voluptuous Italy, mit allen Zauberreizen des üppigen Italiens*. — *All* hat nur dann den

the *có*ntrary, though there are ¹⁷⁾ excéptions in some of the *má*ritime *pró*vinces, yet, for the greater part ¹⁸⁾, it is a stern, *mé*lancholy *co*untry, with *rú*gged *mo*úntains, and long *sweé*ping *plains* ¹⁹⁾, *dé*stitute of trees, and indescribably *sí*lent and *lón*esome, *partá*king of the *sá*vage and *só*litary *cháracter* of *África*. What adds to this *sí*lence and *lón*eliness, is the *á*bsence of *sí*nging-birds, a *ná*tural *có*nsequence of the want of *groves* and *hédges*. The *vúl*-ture and the *eágle* ²⁰⁾ are seen *wheé*ling *abó*ut the *mo*úntain-cliffs ²¹⁾, and *soá*ring *ó*ver the *plains*, and groups of shy *bústards* stalk *abó*ut the *heaths*; but the *mý*riads of *smá*ller birds, which *á*nimate the whole face of *ó*ther *co*untries, are met ²²⁾ with ^{22*)} in but few *pró*vinces in *Spain*, and in those chiefly *amó*ng the *ó*rchards and *gá*rdens which *surroú*nd the *habítations* of *man* ²³⁾.

In the *intéri*or *pró*vinces the *tráveller* *occá*sionally ^{23*)} *travér*ses *great tracts* ²⁴⁾ *cúltivated* with *grain* as far as

Artikel *the* bei sich, wenn es sich auf einen *Theil* der Gattung bezieht; deutet es auf die *ganze* Gattung hin, so bleibt er weg; ist aber vor einem, wie hier, durch einen Zusatz näher bestimmten Substantiv zu setzen. Wegen des *the nach* all s. N. 76. — Vor den, *vor* Eigennamen (*Italy*) stehenden Adjec-tiven (*voluptuous*), wenn sie *ohne Gegensatz und besondern Nachdruck* stehen, und die durch sie ausgedrückten Eigenschaften als mit dem Wesen der durch die Eigennamen bezeichneten *Personen* (*Länder, Städte u. s. w.*) völlig verschmolzen angesehen werden, wird der Artikel weggelassen. 17) Die deutsche Wendung „es giebt, es ist, es finden sich, da sind, man hat u. s. w.“ übersetzt der Engländer durch das Adverbium *there* und das Hilfszeitwort *to be*, welches dann mit seinem Subjecte in der Zahl übereinstimmt, aber vor demselben hergeht. Vgl. N. 747. 18) *for the greater part, grösstentheils*. — Vgl. N. 1281*. 19) weit ausgedehnte, unabsehbare Ebenen. 20) *The vulture and the eagle, Geier und Adler*. — Soll eine ganze Gattung bezeichnet werden, so wird im Engl. der Name derselben entweder im Singular mit dem Artikel *the*, oder im Plural ohne denselben gesetzt. 21) *are seen wheeling about the mountain-cliffs, sieht man die Felsenklippen umkreisen*. — Nach *to see, to hear, to perceive, to observe, to behold, to cause, to have* in der Bedeutung von *sehen, erfahren, erleben*, von unserm Autor auch in der von *haben* (s. N. 309), *to pass* (s. N. 595), *to remark*, und anderen Zeitwörtern der Art wird im Englischen häufig statt des Infinitivs das Particip des Präsens gesetzt, um den auszudrückenden Begriff fester an den Gegenstand anzuknüpfen und auf Dauer der Handlung hindeutend, an welche Regel sich die Engländer nicht kehren, sondern mit ziemlicher Willkür verfahren. — Unser Fürwort *man* wird im Englischen oft durch Verwandlung der thätigen Form in die leidende ausgedrückt. Vgl. N. 51 u. N. 52. — *seen v. to see*. 22) *met v. to meet*. 22*) Die Präpositionen stehen im Engl. (wie hier *with*) oft allein, ohne ein Substantiv bei sich zu haben, dessen Verhältniss gegen den ganzen Satz sie bezeichneten, und werden dann adverbialische Bestimmungswörter des Verbi, dem sie sich unmittelbar nachfolgend anschliessen. 23) *of man, der Menschen*. — Der Singular *man* (*Mensch*) ohne den Artikel *the* bezeichnet die ganze Gattung. Vgl. N. 20. 23*) Die Adverbien der Zeit, *ever, either, neither* wenn es nicht pleonastisch steht, *always, occasionally, seldom, sometimes, commonly u. s. w.* werden zwischen den Nominativ und das Verbum gesetzt. 24) Ergänz: *which are*; s. N. 6.

the eye can reach, wáving at times with vérdure, at óther times náked and súnburnt; but he looks round in vain for the hand that has tilled the soil. At length, he perceives some vllage on a steep hill or rúgged crag, with moúl-dering ^{24*)} báttlements and rúined ^{24*)} wáchtower; a stróngthold, in old times, against cívil war, or Moórish ínroad; for the cústom amóng the peásantry of cóngregating to-gether ²⁵⁾ for mútual protéction is still kept ²⁶⁾ up in most ²⁷⁾ parts of Spain, in cónsequence of the maraúdings of róving freebooters.

But though a great part of Spain is deficient in the gár-niture of groves and fórests, and the sófter charms of ornaméntal cultivátion, yet its scénery is nóble in its severity, and in únison with the áttributes of its peóple; and I think that I bétter understánd the proud, hárdy, frúgal, and abstémious Spániard, his mánly defiance of hárdships, and contémpť of efféminate indúlgenes, since I have seen the coúntry ²⁸⁾ he inhábits.

There is sómething, too †), in the stérnly símple feátures of the Spánish lándscape, that imprésses on the soul a feéling of sublímy ²⁹⁾. The imménse plains of the Castíles ††) and of La Máncia, extéding as far as the eye can reach, deríve an ínterest from their véry náked-ness and imménsity ³⁰⁾, and posséss, in some degréé, the sólemn grándeur of the ócean. In ránging ³¹⁾ óver these

24*) Die Participien werden sehr häufig als Adjective gebraucht, eben sowohl um ein Substantiv näher zu bestimmen, als auch um sich an Zeitwörter, die irgend einen Zustand bezeichnen, zur Bestimmung eines Umstandes anzuschliessen. 25) of congregating together, sich zu vereinigen. — Da dem Particip auf *ing* Präpositionen vorgesetzt werden können (s. N. 15), so kann es vermittelst derselben von allen Redetheilen abhängig werden, die zur Verhältnissbezeichnung eine Präposition nach sich erfordern. Insbesondere kann man nach allen Substantiven, welche nicht von Verbis abstammen, die eine *andere* Präposition nach sich haben, statt des Infinitivs das Particip auf *ing* mit *of* setzen, wenn man dabei *was für ein* fragen kann. 26) kept v. to keep. 27) in *most*, in den meisten. — Vor *most*, als Superlativ für sich gebraucht, so wie vor anderen Superlativen, wenn im Allgemeinen und ohne eine näher bestimmte Vergleichung geredet wird, lässt der Engländer den Artikel *the* oft weg. 28) Ergänze: *which*; s. N. 1. †) S. N. 720. 29) a feeling of sublimity, *das Gefühl des Erhabenen*. — Der unbestimmte Artikel steht vor abstracten Substantiven im Englischen oft, wo im Deutschen der bestimmte gesetzt wird. Vgl. N. 13. Wegen des vor sublimity fehlenden *the* s. N. 8. ††) Nämlich Old-Castile and New-Castile. — Wegen des Artikels s. N. 289* u. N. 559. Vgl. N. 114 u. N. 180. 30) derive an (s. N. 13.) interest from their *very* nakedness and immensity, werden gerade durch ihre Nacktheit und ungeheure Ausdehnung interessant. — *Very* dient, den Begriff des Worts, bei welchem es steht, zu steigern. 31) S. N. 15.

boundless wastes, the eye catches sight here and there of a straggling *) herd of cattle attended by a lonely herdsman, motionless as a statue, with his long slender pike tapering **) up like a lance into the air; or beholds a long train of mules slowly moving ***) along the waste like a train of camels in the desert; or a single herdsman, armed with blunderbuss and stiletto, and prowling over the plain. Thus the country, the habits, the very looks of the people ³²⁾, have something of the Arabian character. The general insecurity of the country is evinced in the universal use of weapons. The herdsman in the field, the shepherd in the plain, has his musket and his knife. The wealthy villager rarely ventures to the market-town without his trabuco ³³⁾, and, perhaps, a servant on foot with a blunderbuss on his shoulder ³⁴⁾; and the most petty journey is undertaken ³⁵⁾ with the preparation of a warlike enterprise.

The dangers of the road produce also a mode of travelling ³⁶⁾, resembling, on a diminutive scale ³⁷⁾, the caravans of the East ^{37*)}. The arrieros ³⁸⁾, or carriers, congregate in convoys, and set off in large and well-armed trains on appointed days; while additional travellers swell their number, and contribute to their strength. In this primitive way is the commerce of the country carried on. The muleteer †) is the general medium of traffic, and the legitimate traverser of the land, crossing ^{38*)} the peninsula from the Pyrenees and the Asturias to the Alpuxarras *),

) S. N. 24. **) S. N. 3. ***) beholds . . . moving; s. N. 21. 32) the *very* looks of the people, *ja selbst* das Aussehen der Einwohner; s. N. 30. 33) *trabuco*, span., der Carabiner. 34) on *his* shoulder, auf *der* Schulter. — Die Engländer bedienen sich, (besonders wenn von Theilen des Körpers die Rede ist und die Handlung, die sich vermittelt einer Präposition auf diese Theile bezieht, nicht von einer Person auf die andere übergeht,) der zueignenden Fürwörter, wo im Deutschen entweder der Artikel allein, oder ausser ihm das persönliche Fürwort im Accusativ oder Dativ steht; oft aber auch da, wo im Deutschen nicht einmal ein Artikel oder ein Pronomen possess. stattfindet. Vgl. N. 202. 35) undertaken v. to undertake. 36) mode of travelling, Art zu reisen; s. N. 15 u. 25. 37) on a diminutive scale, in verkleinertem Massstabe. 37*) Die vier Himmelsgegenden werden mit dem Artikel *the* gebraucht. 38) *arriero*, span., der Maulesel- oder Lastthiertreiber. †) Nach Anderen: *muleteer*. 38*) crossing, *indem* er . . . durchzieht. — Das Particip des Präsens wird im Englischen gesetzt, wenn zwei active Sätze im Deutschen durch „und“ oder „indem“ verbunden sind und einerlei Subject haben, auch ihre Zeitwörter in einerlei einfacher Zahl (Präsens oder Imperfectum) stehen, in welchem Falle natürlich „und“ und „indem“ im Engl. wegbleiben, da das Particip diese Bedeutung in sich schliesst. *) the Pyrenees — the Asturias, Asturien — the Alpuxarras, 5000 Fuss hohes Gebirge,

the Serranía de Rónda, and éven to the gates of Gíbraltar **). He lives frúgally and hárdily: his alfórjas ³⁹⁾ of coarse cloth hold his scánty stock of provísions; a leáthern bóttle, hánging ***) at his sáddle-bow, contains wine or wáter, for a supplý acróss bárren móuntains and thírsty plains. A múle-cloth spread upón the ground is his bed at night, and his páck-saddle is his píllow. His low, but cleán-limbed and sínewy form, betókens strength; his compléxion is dark and súnburnt; his eye résolute, but quíet in its expréssion, excépt when ⁴⁰⁾ kindled by súdden emótion ⁴¹⁾; his de-meánour is frank, mánly, and cóurteous, and he néver pásses you ⁴²⁾ withóut a grave salutátion: „Dios guarde à usted?“ „Va usted con Dios, caballero!“ „God guard you!“ „God be with you, cavalíer!“

As these men have óften their whole fórtune at stake upón the búrthen of their mules, they have ^{42*)} their weápons at hand ⁴³⁾, slung to their sáddles, and reády ⁴⁴⁾ to be snátched out for désperate defénce. But their united númeres rénder them secúre agáinst pétty bands of ma-raúders; and the sólitary bandoléro ⁴⁵⁾, ármed to the teeth, and móunted on his Andalúsian steed, hóvers abóut them, like a pírate abóut a mérchant cónvoy ⁴⁶⁾, withóut dáring ⁴⁷⁾ to make an assaúlt.

zwischen den Städten Granada, Motril und Almeria. — Wegen des Artikels s. N. 559, vgl. mit N. 114 u. N. 180. **) Oder: Gibráltar. 39) *Alforja*, span., der Quersack, das Felleisen. ***) S. N. 3. 40) Ergänze: *it is*. — Das einfache Particip des Activs sowohl, als des Passivs (hier *kindled*) wird nach den Conjunctionen *when, as, as soon as, as if, if, however, till, untill, though, unless, while* statt des Verbi finiti gebraucht, wenn das Subject des Satzes durch ein persönliches Fürwort ausgedrückt werden müsste, welches alsdann mit dem Präs. oder Imperf. von *to be* weggelassen wird. Vgl. N. 312 u. N. 842. 41) *except when kindled by sudden emotion*, ausser, wenn es bei einer plötzlichen Erregung aufblitzt. — Vor *sudden* ist der Artikel *a* ausgelassen; s. N. 8 u. N. 315. 42) *you* steht hier für das im Deutschen unbestimmt und allgemein gebrauchte *einen*. 42*) *they have, so haben sie*. — Das deutsche *so* im Nachsatze wird im Englischen gewöhnlich ausgelassen, wenn der Vordersatz eine Conjunction vor sich hat. Vgl. N. 109. 43) Ergänze: *which are*; s. N. 6. — slung v. to sling. 44) Wenn das Beiwort (*ready*) zur Erklärung seines Begriffes ein Zeitwort fordert, so darf nicht wie im Deutschen der Infinitiv der *thätigen*, sondern es muss der Infinitiv der *leidenden* Form (*to be snatched out*) folgen, dafern dieses Beiwort eine *Leichtigkeit, Schwierigkeit, Möglichkeit u. s. w.* andeutet. 45) *bandolero*, span., der Strassenräuber, Bandit. 46) *a merchant convoy*, eine Kauffahrteiflotte. — Diese Nebeneinanderstellung zweier Substantive vertritt die Stelle von deutschen Zusammenstellungen. Vgl. N. 359**. 47) *without daring*, ohne es zu wagen; s. N. 15 u. N. 25. — Das deutsche *es* wird im Engl. nicht ausgedrückt, wenn es, wie hier, auf einen nachfolgenden Satz (*to make an assault*) hinweist. Vgl. N. 143.

The Spánish muleteér has an inexhaustible stock of songs and bállads, with which to beguile ⁴⁸⁾ his incessant wayfaring. The airs are rude and símples, consísting ^{*}) of but few inflections. These he chants forth with a loud voice, and long, dráwling cadence, seáted sideways on his mule, who ⁴⁹⁾ seems to listen with infinite grávy, and to keep time with his páces to the tune. The couplets thus chanted ^{49*)}, are óften old tradítional románces about the Moors, or some légend of a saint, or some love-ditty; or, what is still more fréquent, some bállad about a bold contrabandísta, or hárdy bandolóro, for the smúggler and the róbber are poétical héroes among the cómmon peóple of Spain. Óften, the song of the muleteér is compósed at the instant, and relátes to some lócal scene, or some incident of the jóurney. This tálent of sínging and impróvising ⁵⁰⁾ is fréquent in Spain, and is said to have been inhérited ⁵¹⁾ from the Moors. There ^{*}) is sómething wíldly pleásing in listening to these dítties among the rude and lónely scenes that they illústrate; accómpañied, as they are, by the occasíonal jínгле of the mule-bell.

It has a most picturésque effect álso to meet a train of muleteérs in some móuntain pass. First you ⁵²⁾ hear the bells of the leáding ^{**)} mules, breáking ^{***)}, with their símples méloDY, the stíllness of the áiry height; or, perháps, the voice of the muleteér admónishing ^{***)} some tárdy or wándering ánimál, or chánting ^{***)}, at the full stretch of

48) *with which to beguile*, womit er sich kürzt (kürzen kann). — Der Infinitiv steht im Engl. nach *who*, *which*, *what* (auch wenn diese Fürwörter ein Substantiv bei sich haben), sowie nach *how*, *where* und *whither*, wenn der Satz, an dessen Spitze diese Wörter stehen, das Subject des vorhergehenden Satzes oder die darin als Zweck aufgestellte Person zum Subject hat, und den Begriff von *können*, *sollen* oder *müssen* mit einschliesst. ^{*}) Das Particip durch „indem“ aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. 49) Wird Thieren ein bestimmtes Geschlecht beigelegt, so muss das, sonst nur Personen zukommende, *who* folgen. — *Mule*, das *Maulthier*, ist hier als Masculinum betrachtet, daher das folgende *his*, statt *its*. 49*) Dem Hauptworte wird das Adjectiv sehr oft nachgesetzt, wenn diesem ein Adverb vorsteht. 50) talent of singing and improvising, Talent des *Gesangs* und der *Improvisation*; s. N. 15; vgl. N. 25. 51) is said to have been inherited, *man* sagt, *dass* es ererbt worden sei, oder: *soll* ererbt worden sein. — Die passive Form ist in der engl. Sprache ein wichtiges Mittel der Kürze, indem sie die Zusammenziehung von Sätzen dadurch möglich macht, dass man den zweiten Satz, dessen Zeitwort dann in den Infinitiv gesetzt werden muss, als das Prädicat des Subjectes betrachtet. Vgl. N. 21 u. N. 321. ^{*}) S. N. 17. 52) *you* hat hier die Bedeutung des unbestimmten deutschen Fürworts *man*, welches im Engl. auch durch *one*, *they*, *a man*, *men*, *people*, *a folk*, *folks*, *we* ausgedrückt wird. S. N. 21 in fine. ^{**)} S. N. 24*. ^{***)} Das Partic. Act. durch das Pron. relat. mit dem Verb. finit. aufzulösen;

his lungs ⁵³), some tradítionary bállad. At length you see the mules slówly wínding ⁵⁴) alóng the crágged defíle, sómetimes descéding precípitous cliffs, so as to presént themsélves in full reliéf against the sky ⁵⁵), sómetimes toiling up the deep árid chasms belów you. As they approách, you descrý their gay decorátions of wórsted tufts, tássels, and sáddle-cloths; while, as they pass by, the ever-reády trabúco slung behínd the packs and sáddles gives a hint of the insecuríty of the road.

The áncient kíngdom of ⁵⁶) Granáda, ínto which we were about to pénetrate, is one of the most móuntainous régions of Spain. Vast siérras, or chains of móuntains ⁵⁷), déstitute of shrub or tree, and móttled with váriegated márbles and gránites, élevate their súnburnt súmmits against a deép-blue sky; yet in their rúgged bósons lie engúlfed the most vérdant and fértile válleys, where the désert and the gárdén strive for mástery, and the véry rock is, as it were ⁵⁸), compélléd to yield the fig, the órange, and the cítron, and to blóssom with the mýrtle and the róse.

In the wild pásses of these móuntains the sight of wálléd towns and víllages, built ⁵⁹) like eágles' nests amóng the cliffs, and surróunded by Moórish báttlements, or of rúined wátech-towers pérched ^{59*}) on lófty peaks, cárries the mind back to the chívalric days of Chrístian and Móslem wárfare, and to the romántic strúggles for the cónquest of Granáda. In travérsing ††) these lófty siérras the tráveller is óften

s. N. 3. 53) at the full stretch of *his* lungs, mit aller Kraft *der* Lungen; s. N. 34. 54) you see . . . winding . . . descending . . . toiling; s. N. 52 u. N. 21. 55) so as to present themselves in full relief against the sky, so dass sie scharf gegen den Horizont *abstechen*. — *So* — *as* drückt den Grad einer Eigenschaft in Bezug auf die Wirkung aus, welche diesen Grad hervorbringt. Auf *as*, dem *so*, wenn sich dies auf einen ganzen Satz bezieht, nach diesem Satze unmittelbar vorgesetzt wird, folgt dann der Infinitiv des Zeitworts. 56) Wenn den Eigennamen der *Reiche, Länder, Inseln, Städte, Monate* und *Personen* der Gattungsname voransteht, wird zwischen diesem und jenen die Präposition *of* eingeschaltet. 57) Ergänze: *which are*. — Die englische Sprache gewinnt dadurch bedeutend an Kraft, dass sie Sätze mit Hülfe der Beiwörter zusammenschmilzt, indem das beziehende Fürwort sammt dem Zeitworte *to be* ausgelassen und das Beiwort sogleich an jenes Substantiv des vorhergehenden Satzes, auf welches es sich bezieht, angeschlossen wird. Vgl. N. 3, N. 6, N. 59* u. N. 100. 58) *as it were, gleichsam*. — In diesem Ausdrucke folgt auf *as* der Conjunctiv. 59) *built v. to build*. Siehe N. 6. 59*) Das Adjectiv und die als solches gebrauchten Participien (s. N. 24*) werden dem Substantiv nachgesetzt, wenn sie, wie hier *perched*, durch einen aus mehreren Wörtern bestehenden Zusatz näher bestimmt werden. Vgl. N. 57 u. N. 100. ††) Siehe N. 15 vgl. mit N. 38*.

obliged to alight and lead his horse up and down the steep and jagged ascents and descents, resémbling⁶⁰⁾ the bróken⁶¹⁾ steps of a staircase. Sómetimes the road winds alóng dizzy précipices, withóut párapet to guard him from the gulfs belów, and then will⁶²⁾ plunge down steep, and dark, and dángeraus declivities. Sómetimes it strággles through rúgged barráncos⁶³⁾, or rávines⁶⁴⁾, worn⁶⁵⁾ by winter tórrents, the obscúre path of the contrabandísta; while, éver and anón, the óminous cross, the mónument of róbbery and múrder, erécted on a mound of stones at some lónely part of the road, admónishes the tráveller that he is amóng the haunts of bandítti, perháps at that véry móment únder the eye of some lúrking bandoléro. Sómetimes, in wínding through the nárrow válleys, he is stártled by a hoarse béllowing, and behólds abóve him⁶⁶⁾, on some green fold of the móuntain side, a herd of fierce Andalúsian bulls, déstined for the cómbat of the aréna. I have felt⁶⁷⁾, if I may so expréss it, an agreeáble hórror in thus contémplating near at hand these terrífic ánimals, clóthed with treméndous strength, and ránging their nátive pástures in untámed wíldness, stráangers álmost to the face of man: they know no one but⁶⁸⁾ the sólitary hérdsman who atténds upón them, and éven he at times dares not⁶⁹⁾ vénture to approách them. The low béllowing of these bulls, and their ménacing áspect as they look down from their rócky height, give addítional wíldness to the sávage scénery aróund.

I have been betrayéd uncónciously^{69*)} into a lónger dis-

60) welche ... gleichen; s. N. 3. 61) broken v. to break. 62) *will* und *would*, wenn sie nicht im Zusammenhange einer bedingten Rede stehen, drücken den Begriff *pflügen, gewohnt sein* aus. — Für eine noch fortdauernde Gewohnheit wird indess *will* nur selten in der ersten Person des Plurals, und *nie in der ersten Person des Singulars* gebraucht; im letzteren Falle zieht der Engländer das Intransitiv *use* vor. — Nach *will*, so wie nach den Hülfsverbis *can, may, shall, must, do, let* steht der Infinitiv (hier *plunge*) ohne *to*, welches *der Regel nach* demselben vorangeht. 63) barranco, span., die Schlucht. 64) Siehe N. 6 u. N. 59*. 65) worn von *to wear*. 66) above *him*, über *sich*. — Wo wir im Deutschen von einer dritten Person reden und das zurückführende Fürwort *sich* anwenden, da braucht der Engländer, wenn dadurch keine Zweideutigkeit entsteht, das persönliche Fürwort der dritten Person, je nachdem es erfordert wird, im männlichen oder weiblichen Geschlecht, und im Singular oder Plural. 67) felt von *to feel*. 68) *but* drückt auch das restrictive deutsche *als* aus, und steht in der Bedeutung desselben *wo* im Deutschen *als* mit *als nur, ausser, ausgenommen* vertauscht werden kann. — Vor *one* wird das Vereinigungswort *no (nein)* häufig statt *not* gebraucht. Vgl. N. 366. 69) Nach *to dare* wird *to* vor dem Infinitiv weggelassen. 69*) Der 6* angegebenen Regel zuwider ist hier das Adverb dem Particip nachge-

quisition than ^{69**}) I had inténded on the général feátures of Spánish trávellíng; but there is a románce abóut all the recolléctions of the Península that is dear to the imaginátion.

It was on the 1st of ^{70*)} May that ^{*)} my compánion and myself set forth from Seville on our route to Granáda. We had made ⁷⁰⁾ all due preparátions for the náture of our jórney, which lay ⁷¹⁾ through móuntainous régions, where the roads are líttle bétter than mere múde-paths, and too fréquently besét by róbbers. The most váluable part of our lúggage had been fówarded by the arriéros, we retained mérely clóthing and nécessaries for the jórney, and móney for the expénses of the road, with a suffícient súrplus of the láttér to sátisfy the expectátions of róbbers should we be assailed, and to save oursélves from the rough treátment that awáits the too wáry and émpty-handed trávellér. A cóuple of stout híred steeds were provided for oursélves, and a third for our scánty lúggage, and for the conveyánce of a stúrdy Biscáyan lad of abóut twénty years of age, who was to guide us ⁷²⁾ through the perpléxed mázes of the móuntain roads, to take care of the hórses, to act occásionally as our válet, and at all times as our guard; for he had a fórmidable trabúco or carbíne ^{*)} to defénd us from ratéros, or sólitary foótpads, abóut which weápon he made much vainglórious boast, though, to the discrédit of his géneralship, I must say that it génerally hung ⁷³⁾ unloáded behínd his sáddle. He was, howéver, a faíthful, cheéry, kínd-hearted créature, full of saws and próverbs as that míracle of squires the renówned Sáncho himsélf, whose name we bestówed upón him; and, like a true Spániard, though ⁷⁴⁾ treáted by us with compánionable

setzt; wie denn überhaupt, unabhängig von allen Regeln, das Adverb seinen Stand da erhält, wo es der Rede die meiste Kraft und Eleganz giebt, worüber ein durch emsiges Studium der englischen Classiker gebildeter Geschmack entscheiden muss. ^{69**}) *than* drückt nach Comparativen das deutsche *als* aus. ^{70*)} Sobald man den *Monatstag* angibt, ohne den Monatsnamen vorzusetzen, wird zur Ordnungszahl der letztere mit *of* gesetzt. ^{*)} *It was . . . that*; s. N. 449. ⁷⁰⁾ made von *to make*. ⁷¹⁾ lay von *to lie*. ⁷²⁾ who was to guide us, der uns führen sollte. — *To be* in Verbindung mit einem Infinitiv muss, nach Massgabe der Umstände, bald durch *wollen*, bald durch *sollen* oder *müssen*, bald durch *können* oder *dürfen* übersetzt werden. Vgl. N. 136 u. N. 861. ^{*)} Nach Anderen: *carbíne*. ⁷³⁾ hung von *to hang*. — Nach *Crombie* ist die regelmässige Form *hanged* nur dann vorherrschend, wenn von der Strafe des Henkens die Rede ist. ⁷⁴⁾ Ergänze: *he was*. S. N. 40.

familiarity, he néver for a móment, in his útmost hiláritý, overstepped the bounds of respéctful decórum.

Thus equipped and attended, we set out on our journey with a génuine dispositíon to be pleásed. With such a dispositíon, what a cóuntry is Spain for a tráveller, where the most miserable inn is as full of advénture as an enchanted cástle, and évery meal is in itself an achiévément! Let óthers repíne ⁷⁵⁾ at the lack of túrnpike roads and sump-
tuous hotéls, and all the eláborate cómforts of a cóuntry cúltivated into támeness and cómmon-place; but give me the rude móuntain scrámble, the róving, hapházard wayfa-
ring, the frank, hósptable, though hálf-wild mánners, that impárt such a ⁷⁶⁾ true game flávour to romántic Spain! ⁷⁷⁾

Our first évening's entertáinment had a rélish of the kind. We arrived áfter súnset at a líttle town amóng the hills, áfter a fatíguing journey óver a wide hóuseless plain, where we had been repeátedly drénched with shówers. In the inn were a pártý ⁷⁸⁾ of Míqueletes ⁷⁹⁾, who were patrólling ⁸⁰⁾ the cóuntry in pursúit of róbbers. The appeárance of fóreigners like oursélves was unúsual in this remóte town; mine ^{80*)} host, with two or three old góssiping cómrades in brown cloaks, stúdiéd our pássports in a córner of the posáda ⁸¹⁾, while an alguazil ⁸²⁾ took notes by the dim light of a lamp. The pássports were in fóreign lánguages, and perpléxed them; but our squire Sáncho assisted them in

75) *Let others repine*, mögen Andere klagen. — *Let*, der Imperativ von *to let*, dient zur Bildung der Imperative anderer Verba und drückt *Befehl*, *Bitte*, *Ermahnung* aus. — Der englische Imperativ lässt sich, wie hier, häufig mit Zuhülfenahme des Zeitworts „mögen“ übersetzen, doch folgt daraus keineswegs, dass man das „mögen“ stets mit dem Imperativ des Hilfszeitworts überträgt. — Wegen des vor *repine* fehlenden *to* s. N. 62. 76) *Such, many* (N. 456), *what* gehen dem Artikel *a*; *half* dem Artikel *a* und *the*; *all, both, double, treble* dem Artikel *the* voran. S. N. 1166. 77) *to romantic Spain*, dem romantischen Spanien. S. N. 16*. 78) Bei Collectivis (nouns of multitude) hängt es zwar vom Geschmacke des Sprechenden ab, ob er das Zeitwort in die einfache oder vielfache Zahl setzt; wenn aber die Benennung der Einzelwesen, von denen die Rede ist, zu dem Collectivo ausdrücklich hinzugefügt wird, so steht das Verbum im Plural. Vgl. N. 101**, N. 236 u. N. 237. 79) Miquelete oder Micalete, span., der bewaffnete Eergbewohner. 80) *who were patrolling*, welche durchstreiften (im Durchstreifen begriffen waren). — Die Umschreibung durch das Particip auf *ing* mit *to be* drückt aus, dass eine Handlung gerade jetzt geschieht oder damals geschah. 80*) Das absolute Pronom. statt des conjunctiven *my* gesetzt, was sich grammatisch nicht rechtfertigen dürfte, da das *h* in *host* (spr. *hohst*) nicht stumm ist. 81) *Posada*, span., der Gasthof, die Wohnung. 82) *Alguazil*, *Alguacil*, span., der Gerichtsdiener, Aufseher.

their studies, and magnified our importance with the grandiloquence of a Spaniard. In the meantime the magnificent distribution of a few ⁸³⁾ cigars had won ⁸⁴⁾ the hearts of all ⁸⁵⁾ around us; in a little while the whole community seemed put in agitation to make us welcome. The corregidor himself waited upon us, and a great rush-bottomed arm-chair was ostentatiously bolstered into our room by our landlady, for the accommodation of that important personage. The commander of the patrol took supper with us; a lively, talking, laughing Andalúz, who had made a campaign in South América, and recounted his exploits in love and war with much pomp of phrase ⁸⁶⁾, vehemence of gesticulation, and mysterious rolling of the eye. He told ⁸⁷⁾ us that he had a list of all the ⁸⁸⁾ robbers in the country, and meant ⁸⁹⁾ to ferret out every mother's son of them; he offered ⁹⁰⁾ us at the same time some of his soldiers as an escort ⁹¹⁾. „One is enough to protect you, señors; the robbers know me and know my men; the sight of one is enough to spread terror through a whole sierra.“ We thanked him for his offer, but assured him in his own strain, that, with the protection of our redoubtable squire, Sancho, we were not afraid of all the ladrónes of Andalúsia.

While we were supping ⁹²⁾ with our Drawcansir ^{92*)} friend, we heard ⁹³⁾ the notes of a guitar, and the click of castanets, and presently a chorus of voices singing ⁹⁴⁾ a popular air. In fact, mine ^{**)} host had gathered together the amateur singers and musicians, and the rustic belles of the neighbourhood, and on going forth ⁹⁵⁾ the court-yard

83) S. N. 5. 84) won von to win. 85) Supplire: *who were*. — Das Zeitwort *to be* wird, wenn dadurch keine Zweideutigkeit entsteht, in erklärenden Nebensätzen sammt dem beziehenden, sein Subject bildenden Fürworte häufig weggelassen. Vgl. N. 57, N. 100, N. 279. 86) pomp of phrase, Wortprunk. 87) told von to tell. — Die zur Bezeichnung des Dativs dienende Präposition *to* wird nach *to show*, *to tell*, *to offer*, *to give*, *to serve*, *to assign*, *to approach*, *to bid*, *to owe*, und vielen andern Verbis weggelassen, wenn sie vor dem Worte, bei welchem das Verhältniss durch *to* ausgedrückt wird, unmittelbar hergehen. Vgl. N. 146. 88) S. N. 76 u. N. 16*. 89) meant von to mean. 90) S. N. 87. 91) as *an* escort, als (zur) Bedeckung. — Der Artikel *a* wird gesetzt, wenn man ein Einzelwesen, ohne es näher zu bestimmen, aus einer Gattung heraushebt, oder die Gattung bezeichnet, zu welcher ein Einzelwesen gehört. Vgl. N. 157. 92) S. N. 80. 92*) *Drawcansir* (*Eisenfresser*, *Renommist*) *renommirend*. — Die Substantive werden im Englischen zuweilen wie Adjective gebraucht. Vgl. N. 46 u. N. 359**. 93) heard v. to hear. 94) welche ... sangen. S. N. 3. **) S. N. 80*. 95) on going forth, als wir

of the inn presented a scene of true Spanish festivity. We took our seats ⁹⁶⁾ with mine host and hostess and the commander of the patrol, under the archway of the court; the guitar passed from hand to hand, but a jovial shoemaker was the Orpheus of the place. He was a pleasant-looking fellow, with huge black whiskers; his sleeves were rolled up to his elbows ⁹⁷⁾; he touched the guitar with masterly skill, and sang ⁹⁸⁾ little amorous ditties with an expressive leer at the women, with whom he was evidently a favourite ⁹⁹⁾. He afterwards danced a fandango with a buxom Andalusian damsel, to the great delight of the spectators. But none of the females present ¹⁰⁰⁾ could compare with mine host's pretty daughter, Pepita, who had slipped away and made her toilette for the occasion, and had covered her head with roses; and who distinguished herself in a bolero ¹⁰¹⁾ with a handsome young dragoon. We had ordered our host to let wine and refreshment circulate freely among the company; yet, though there was a motley assembly of soldiers, muleteers, and villagers, no ^{101*)} one exceeded the bounds of sober enjoyment. The scene was a study for a painter: the picturesque group of dancers, the troopers in their half military dresses ⁹⁶⁾, the peasantry wrapped in their ^{101**)} brown cloaks; nor must I omit to mention the old meagre alguazil, in a short black cloak, who took no notice of anything going on ¹⁰²⁾, but sat ¹⁰³⁾ in a corner diligently writing ¹⁰⁴⁾ by the dim light of a huge

hinausgingen. — *On, upon* mit dem Particip auf *ing* deutet oft das consecutive *als* an. 96) Wenn sich ein Substantiv auf mehrere Subjecte oder Objecte, oder überhaupt auf eine Mehrzahl oder ein Pluralwort bezieht, pflegt man in der englischen Sprache, auch in den Fällen, wo dies im Deutschen nicht geschieht, dasselbe in die vielfache Zahl zu setzen. Vgl. N. 293. 97) bis an die Ellenbogen; s. N. 34. 98) sang v. to sing. 99) bei denen er offenbar beliebt war. 100) Aber keins von den *anwesenden* Frauenzimmern. — Das Adjectiv wird dem Substantiv oft *nachgesetzt*, wenn man es mit besonderm Nachdrucke hervorheben will, oder wenn es, wie hier, durch das beziehende Fürwort und *to be* aufgelöst werden kann. Vgl. N. 57, N. 85 u. N. 788*. 101) *Bolero*, der *Bolero*, spanischer Nationaltanz von zärtlichem Charakter und mit den Bewegungen der Menuet. 101*) S. N. 68. 101**) Wenn ein Wort, welches wie *peasantry, rest u. s. w.* ein aus mehreren Einzelwesen bestehendes Ganzes ausdrückt, dieses Ganze nicht als eine Einheit, sondern als eine Vielheit betrachtet, so müssen die damit übereinstimmen sollenden Fürwörter in die *vielfache Zahl* gesetzt werden. Vgl. N. 78, N. 236 u. N. 237. 102) Vor *going on* suppl.: *which was, was vorging*. S. N. 3 u. N. 80. 103) sat v. to sit. 104) sat ... writing, sass und ... schrieb. — Bei einem intransitiven Verbo muss das sich demselben anschliessende Particip des Activs zuweilen durch „und“ aufgelöst werden.

copper lamp that might have figured in the days of Don Quixóte.

I am not writing ¹⁰⁵⁾ a regular narrative, and do not pretend ¹⁰⁶⁾ to give the varied events of several days' rambling ¹⁰⁷⁾, over hill and dale, and moor and mountain. We travelled in true contrabandista style, taking ¹⁰⁸⁾ every thing rough and smooth as we found it, and mingling ¹⁰⁸⁾ with all classes and conditions in a kind of vagabond companionship. It is the true way to travel in Spain. Knowing ¹⁰⁹⁾ the scanty larders of the inns, and the naked tracts of country which the traveller has often to traverse ¹¹⁰⁾, we had taken ¹¹¹⁾ care on starting ¹¹²⁾ to have the alforjas, or saddle-bags of our squire, well stocked with cold provisions, and his bota, or leathern bottle, which was of portly dimensions, filled ¹¹³⁾ to the neck with choice Valdepennas wine. As this was a munition for our campaign more important ^{113*)} than even his trabuco, we exhorted him to have an eye to it; and I will do him the justice to say, that his namesake, the trencher-loving Sancho ¹¹⁴⁾ himself, could not excel him as a provident purveyor ¹¹⁵⁾. Though the alforjas and bota ¹¹⁶⁾ were repeatedly and vigorously

105) S. N. 80. 106) and do not pretend, und *unternehme* es auch nicht. — Bei verneinenden Sätzen bedient sich der Engländer des umschreibenden Verbi mit *to do*, und setzt die Negation zwischen dieses Hilfsverbum und dasjenige, welches das Prädikat ausdrückt. 107) to give — rambling, die verschiedenen Erlebnisse unserer *mehrtägigen* Wanderung (N. 15) zu schildern. — Der angelsächsische Genitiv (*several days'*) vertritt die Stelle eines Adjectivs. 108) taking — and mingling, *indem* wir ... nahmen ... und uns ... mischten. S. N. 38*. 109) knowing, da wir ... kannten, so ... — Das Partic. Activ. wird im Engl. gesetzt, wenn zwei Sätze, die einerlei Subject haben, im Deutschen durch „als“ oder „da“ mit darauf folgendem „so“ verbunden sind, wobei diese Conjunctionen weggelassen werden. Vgl. N. 42*. 110) has ... to traverse, ... zu durchreisen hat. — To have, wenn es, gleich dem deutschen *haben*, eine Nothwendigkeit, Verbindlichkeit, oder auch das Dasein einer Sache bezeichnet und so viel ist als *müssen*, *können*, *brauchen* u. s. w., hat den Infinitiv mit *to* nach sich. 111) taken v. to take. 112) on starting, als wir abreisten, bei unserer Abreise. S. N. 95, vgl. N. 15. 113) to have ... stocked ... and filled, versehen und ... anfüllen zu lassen. — Steht, wie hier, das Object zwischen dem Particip des Passivs und *to have*, so muss letzteres durch „lassen“, oder auch wohl durch „haben“ (s. N. 423), oder „sehen“ (N. 891) und ersteres durch den Infinitiv (s. N. 1151), oder der Satz auch wohl *passivisch* ins Deutsche übersetzt werden. 113*) S. N. 49*, vgl. N. 100. 114) the trencher-loving Sancho, der Schmausliebende Sancho. — Die Eigennamen, welche im Englischen *in der Regel ohne Artikel* stehen, werden desselben fähig, wenn ihnen ein Adjectiv mit dem Zwecke vorge-setzt wird, die durch dieses Adjectiv ausgedrückte Eigenschaft *besonders hervorzuheben*. Vgl. N. 16* u. N. 24*. 115) as a provident purveyor, als sorgsamer Proviantmeister. S. N. 91. 116) bota, span., der (kleine, lederne) Schlauch.

assailed throughout the journey, they appeared to have a miraculous property of being never empty¹¹⁷⁾; for our vigilant squire took care to sack every thing that remained from our evening repasts at the inns, to supply our next day's luncheon.

What luxurious noontide repasts have we made, on the green sward by the side of a brook or fountain, under a shady tree! and then what delicious siestas on our cloaks, spread out on the herbage¹¹⁸⁾!

We paused one day at noon for a repast of the kind. It was in a pleasant little green meadow surrounded by hills covered¹¹⁹⁾ with olive-trees. Our cloaks were spread on the grass under an elm-tree, by the side of a bubbling rivulet; our horses were tethered where they might crop the herbage; and Sancho produced his alforjas with an air of triumph. They contained the contributions of four days' journeying¹²⁰⁾, but had been signally enriched by the foraging of the previous evening in a plenteous inn at Antequera. Our squire drew¹²¹⁾ forth the heterogeneous contents, one by one¹²²⁾, and these seemed to have no end. First came¹²³⁾ forth a shoulder of roasted kid,¹²⁴⁾ very little the worse for wear; then an entire partridge; then a great morsel of salted codfish¹²⁵⁾ wrapped in paper; then the residue of a ham; then the half of a pullet, together with several rolls of bread, and a rabble rout of oranges, figs, raisins, and walnuts¹²⁶⁾. His bota also had been recruited with some excellent^{126*)} wine of Málaga. At every fresh apparition from his larder, he would enjoy

117) a miraculous property of being never empty, *die* (N. 29) wunderbare Eigenschaft nie leer zu werden (N. 15 u. N. 25). 118) on — herbage, auf unsern, über das Grashingebreiteten Mänteln. — Wegen des, dem Substantiv nachgesetzten, adjectivisch gebrauchten Partic. s. N. 59*, vgl. N. 6, N. 57 u. N. 100. 119) surrounded — covered, s. N. 59*. 120) the contributions of four days' journeying, die Beiträge von vier Reisetagen; s. N. 15. 121) drew v. to draw. 122) one by one, ein Stück nach dem andern. 123) came v. to come. 124) very little the worse for the wear, das durch das Tragen nicht viel schlechter geworden war. — Vor *very* zu suppliren: *which was*; s. N. 85. — Als Adverbium verstärkt *the* vor Comparativen und Superlativen die Bedeutung eines Worts. Vgl. N. 785 u. N. 824*. 125) S. N. 6 u. N. 59*. 126) a rabble rout of — walnuts, ein bunter Haufen von Orangen, Feigen, Trauben und Wallnüssen. 126*) with some excellent, mit vortrefflichem. — *Some* steht zuweilen, wo sich, wie hier, im Deutschen gar kein Bestimmungswort findet, und zwar wenn eine unbestimmte Anzahl von Einzelwesen, oder, wie hier, ein Theil von einem Gegenstande, dessen Name das Ganze umfasst, bezeichnet wird. Vgl. N. 151.

our ludicrous surprise ¹²⁷), thrówing himself back on the grass, and shouting ¹²⁸) with laughter. Nóthing pleased the simple-hearted varlet more than to be compared, for his devótion to the tréncer, to the renowned squire of Don Quixóte. He was well vérsed in the hístory of the Don, and, like most ¹²⁹) of the cómmon peóple of Spain, he firmly belieéved it to be a true hístory ¹³⁰).

„All that, howéver ^{130*}), háppened a long time agó, sénnor?“ said he to me one day ¹³¹), with an inquiring look.

„A véry long time,“ was the reply.

„I dare ¹³²) say more than a thouísand years?“ still loóking dúbiously.

„I dare say, not less.“

The squire was sátisfied.

As we were máking ¹³³) the repást abóve descriébed ^{133*}), and divérting ¹³³) oursélves with the símple dróllery of our squire, a sólitary béggar approáched us, who had álmóst the look of a pílgim. He was évidently véry old, with a grey beard, and suppórted himself on a staff, yet age had not bówed him down; he was tall and eréct, and had the wreck of a fine form ¹³⁴). He wore ¹³⁵) a round Andalúsian hat, a sheép-skin jácket, and leáthern breéches, gáiters, and sándals. His dress, though old and pátched, was décent, his demeánour mánly, and he addréssed us with that grave cóurtesy that is to be remárked ¹³⁶) in the

127) he would enjoy — surprise, *ergötzte* (N. 62) er sich an unserm komischen Erstaunen. 128) throwing ... shouting. Das Particip auf *ing* durch „indem“ (N. 38*) aufzulösen. 129) S. N. 27. 130) he firmly *believed it to be a true history*, er glaubte steif und fest, *dass* sich die Geschichte wirklich zugetragen habe. — Nach den Verbis, die ein *Wahrnehmen, Empfinden, Denken, Befehlen, Zugestehen* und ähnliche Begriffe bezeichnen, also nach *to believe, to cause, to find, to order, to profess, to bespeak (verrathen), to know, to wish, to show, to suffer, to suppose u. s. w.* dient der Accusativ mit dem Infinitiv, Sätze auszudrücken, die im Deutschen meistens vermittelt der Conj. „*dass*“ an einen vorhergehenden Satz geknüpft sind. Auch geht bei dieser Wortsetzung der im Engl. gebrauchte *Infinitiv des Passivs* im Deutschen in den des *Activs* über, oder das Subject des Infinitivs schliesst sich im Dativ an das vorhergehende Verbum an. 130*) *However, then* und *therefore können*, je nachdem es der Wohlklang oder Nachdruck fordert, bald an die Spitze des Satzes, bald nach denjenigen Wörtern, auf welche man die Aufmerksamkeit vorzüglich lenken will, gesetzt werden. Vgl. N. 720. 131) *one day, eines Tages*. — Auf die Frage *wann? wie lange?* steht im Engl. der Accusativ; doch wird auch, wie im Deutschen, zuweilen von Präpositionen Gebrauch gemacht. 132) S. N. 69. 133) S. N. 80. 133*) S. N. 49*. 134) und noch verrieth seine Gestalt Spuren früherer Schönheit. 135) *wore* von *to wear*. 136) *that is to be remarked*, die zu *be-merken* ist. — *To be* regiert den Infinitiv der leidenden Form, sobald die Kraftäusserung nicht als vom Subject der Rede ausgehend dargestellt wird,

lowest Spániard. We were in a favourable mood for such a visitor; and in a freak of capricious charity, gave ¹³⁷⁾ him some silver, a loaf of fine wheaten bread ¹³⁸⁾, and a goblet of our choice wine of Málaga. He received them thankfully, but without any grovelling tribute of gratitude. Tasting the wine, he held it up to the light, with a slight beam of surprise in his eye, then quaffing ¹³⁹⁾ it off at a draught ¹⁴⁰⁾, „It is many years ¹⁴¹⁾,“ said he, „since ^{141*)} I have tasted such wine. It is a cordial to an old man's heart.“ Then, looking at the beautiful wheaten loaf, „*bendito sea tal pan!*“ „blessed be such bread!“ So saying, he put it in his wallet. We urged him to eat it on the spot. „No, señors,“ replied he, „the wine I had to drink or leave ¹⁴²⁾; but the bread I must take home to share with ¹⁴³⁾ my family.“

Our man Sancho sought ¹⁴⁴⁾ our eye, and reading ¹⁴⁵⁾ permission there, gave the old man ¹⁴⁶⁾ some of the ample fragments of our repast, on condition, however, that he should sit down and make a meal.

He accordingly took his seat at some little distance from us, and began ¹⁴⁷⁾ to eat slowly and with a sobriety and decorum that would have become a hidálgo. There was altogether a measured manner and a quiet self-possession about the old man, that made ¹⁴⁸⁾ me think ¹⁴⁹⁾ he had

obschon im Deutschen der Infinitiv der thätigen Form gebraucht wird, der dann jedoch passivische Bedeutung hat. Vgl. N. 72, N. 601, N. 861 u. N. 1088. 137) gave v. to give. 138) a loaf of fine wheaten bread, ein Laib feines Weizenbrod. — Von zwei Substantiven, wovon das erste einen Theil eines Ganzen, oder Masse, Mass, Zahl oder Gewicht bezeichnet, steht das folgende im Genitiv mit der Präposition of. 139) Tasting — quaffing, er kostete — und (N. 38*) trank dann ... aus. 140) at a draught, auf einen Zug. 141) Es sind schon viele Jahre. — Die englische Sprache weicht von der deutschen darin ab, dass in jener das Verbum *to be*, *sein*, in der Verbindung mit *it* stets im Singular steht, in dieser dagegen sich nach dem Numero des hinzugefügten Worts richtet. Vgl. N. 319 u. N. 449. 141*) *Since* ist gleichbedeutend mit *ago that*. Vgl. N. 303. 142) the wine I had to drink or leave, den Wein musste ich trinken oder stehen lassen; s. N. 110. 143) Vor *with* ergänze: *it*, welches, des der engl. Sprache eigenen Hanges zur Kürze wegen, zuweilen ausgelassen wird. Vgl. N. 47. 144) sought v. to seek. 145) and reading, und da er ... las; s. N. 109. 146) gave the old man, gab dem alten Manne. — *Supplire to* vor *the*. — Das *to* des Dativs wird (s. N. 87) besonders dann weggelassen, wenn bei Verbis, die einen Dativ der Person und Accusativ der Sache bei sich haben, jener sich dem Verbo nächstfolgend und vor diesem stehend anschliesst. 147) began von *to begin*. 148) Nach *to make* (*machen, veranlassen, verursachen*) steht der Infinitiv ohne *to*, wie wir im Deutschen sagen: *die mich glauben machte*. Vgl. N. 269. 149) *Supplire: that, dass*, welche Conjunction weggelassen werden kann, wenn sie an der Spitze eines den vorhergehen-

seen ¹⁵⁰) better days: his language, too, though simple, had occasionally something picturesque and almost poetical in the phraseology. I set him down for some broken-down cavalier ¹⁵¹). I was mistaken ¹⁵²); it was nothing but ¹⁵³) the innate courtesy of a Spaniard, and the poetical turn of thought and language ¹⁵⁴) often to be found ¹⁵⁵) in the lowest classes of this clear-witted people. For fifty years ¹⁵⁶), he told us, he had been a shepherd ¹⁵⁷), but now he was out of employ, and destitute. „When I was a young man,” said he, „nothing could harm or trouble me; I was always well, always gay; but now I am seventy-nine years of age ^{157*}), and a beggar, and my heart begins to fail me.“ ¹⁵⁸)

Still he was not a regular mendicant: it was not until recently that want had driven ¹⁵⁹) him to this degradation; and he gave a touching picture of the struggle between hunger and pride, when abject destitution ¹⁶⁰) first came upon him. He was returning ¹⁶¹) from Málaga without money; he had not tasted food for some time, and was crossing ¹⁶¹) one of the great plains of Spain, where there were but few habitations ¹⁶²). When ¹⁶³) almost dead ¹⁶⁴) with hunger, he applied at the door of a venta ¹⁶⁵) or country inn. „*Perdone usted por Dios, hermano!*“ („Excuse us, brother, for God's sake!“) was the reply — the usual mode in Spain of refusing ¹⁶⁶) a beggar. „I turned away,“

den Satz bloß erläuternden Nachsatzes steht. 150) seen von to see. 151) I set him — some broken-down cavalier, ich hielt ihn für einen heruntergekommenen Edelmann. — Statt des Artikels a findet man zuweilen some gesetzt. A deutet auf genaue Bekanntschaft des Redenden mit der Sache hin, wovon die Rede ist, so dass er über dieselbe völlig Aufschluss geben kann; bei some ist dies nicht der Fall. Vgl. N. 126*. 152) mistaken v. to mistake. — To be mistaken, sich irren. 153) nothing but, nichts als; s. N. 68. 154) the poetical turn of thought and language, der poetische Hang zu denken und zu sprechen; s. N. 8 u. N. 315. 155) (which is, s. N. 85) often to be found, der oft zu finden ist; s. N. 136. — found v. to find. 156) For fifty years, fünfzig Jahre lang (hindurch). — In Beziehung auf Zeitdauer ist for gleichbedeutend mit hindurch, lang, auf. 157) a shepherd, Schäfer (ohne Art.) — Der Engländer sagt in der Regel to be, to become, to be made a —, wenn die Bezeichnung des Standes, der Würde oder des Gewerbes darauf folgt. N. 91. 157*) of age für old, alt. 158) my heart begins to fail me, der Lebensmuth fängt an mich zu verlassen; s. N. 34. 159) driven v. to drive. 160) demüthigender Mangel. 161) He was returning — and crossing, er kehrte . . . zurück und zog über . . .; s. N. 80. 162) where there were but few habitations, wo es nur wenige Wohnungen gab; s. N. 17 u. N. 5. 163) Supplire: he was; s. N. 40. 164) dead v. to die. 165) Venta, span., das (einzelne) Wirthshaus. 166) of refusing, abzuweisen; s. N. 15 u. 25.

said ¹⁶⁷) he, „with shame greater than my hunger, for my heart was yet too proud. I came to a river with high banks and deep rapid current, and felt ¹⁶⁸) tempted to throw myself in: „What ¹⁶⁹) should such an old, worthless, wretched man as I live for?“ ¹⁶⁹) But when I was on the brink of the current, I thought ¹⁷⁰) on the Blessed Virgin, and turned away. I travelled on until I saw ¹⁷¹) a country seat at a little distance from the road, and entered the outer gate of the court-yard. The door was shut, but there were two young sennóras at a window. I approached and begged: — „*Perdone usted por Dios, hermano!*“ — and the window closed. I crept ¹⁷²) out of the court-yard, but hunger overcame me ¹⁷³), and my heart gave way ¹⁷⁴): I thought my hour ¹⁷⁵) at hand; so I laid ¹⁷⁶) myself down at the gate, commended myself to the Holy Virgin, and covered my head to die. In a little while afterwards the master of the house came home: seeing me lying ¹⁷⁷) at his gate, he uncovered my head, had pity on my grey hairs, took me into his house, and gave me food. So, señors, you see that one ¹⁷⁸) should always put confidence in the protection of the Virgin.“

The old man was on his way ¹⁷⁹) to his native place, Archidóna, which was close by, on the summit of a steep and rugged mountain. He pointed to the ruins of its old Moorish castle: „That castle,“ he said, „was inhabited by a Moorish king at the time of the wars of Granada. Queen Isabella ¹⁸⁰) invaded it with a great army; but the king looked down from his castle among the clouds, and laughed her to scorn! ¹⁸¹) Upon this the Virgin appeared to the

¹⁶⁷) said v. to say. ¹⁶⁸) felt v. to feel. — and felt tempted, und fühlte mich versucht. ¹⁶⁹) What — for statt *for what*. — Die Präposition kann von ihrem Pronom. relat. getrennt und ans Ende des Satzes gesetzt werden, was auch der Fall ist, wenn das Pronom. ausgelassen wird. Vgl. N. 905. ¹⁷⁰) thought v. to think. ¹⁷¹) saw v. to see. ¹⁷²) crept v. to creep. ¹⁷³) hunger overcame me, *der* (s. N. 8) Hunger überwältigte mich. — overcame v. to overcome. ¹⁷⁴) mein Herz brach. ¹⁷⁵) Suppire: *to be*, welches, wie hier, in der Wortfügung des Accusativs mit dem Infinitiv (s. N. 130) nach den Verbis, die ein Denken, Glauben, Dafürhalten, Erklären, Beweisen, Bemerkern, Zugestehen, Fürchten und ähnliche Begriffe bezeichnen, weggelassen werden kann. — I thought my hour at hand, ich glaubte, dass meine Stunde gekommen sei. ¹⁷⁶) laid v. to lay. ¹⁷⁷) seeing my lying, *als* er mich liegen sah; s. N. 109 u. N. 21. ¹⁷⁸) one, *man*; s. N. 52. ¹⁷⁹) on *his* way, auf dem Wege; s. N. 34. ¹⁸⁰) Queen Isabella, die Königin Isabella. — Die Eigennamen stehen ohne Artikel, wenn ein Titel vorsteht. ¹⁸¹) to laugh one to scorn, Jemanden aus-

queen, and guided her and her ármý up a mystéríous path in the móuntains, which had néver befóre been known.¹⁸²⁾ When the Moor saw her cóming¹⁸³⁾, he was astónished, and sprínging¹⁸⁴⁾ with his horse from a précipice, was dáshed to piéces! The marks of his horse's hoofs," said the old man, „are to be seen¹⁸⁵⁾ in the márgin of the rock to this day. And see, sénnors, yónder is the road by which the queen and her ármý móunted: you see it like a ríband up the móuntain side; but the míracle is, that, though it can be seen at a dístance, when you come near it disappeárs!“

The idéal road to which he pointed was undóubtedly a sándy rávine of the móuntain, which loóked nárrow^{185*)} and defíned at a dístance, but becáme broad and indístínt on an approách.

As the old man's heart wármed with^{185**)} wine and wássail, he went¹⁸⁶⁾ on to tell us a stóry of the búried treásure¹⁸⁷⁾ left únder the cástle by the Moórish kíng. His own house was next to the foundátions of the cástle. The cúrate and nótary¹⁸⁸⁾ dreámed¹⁸⁹⁾ three times of the treásure, and went to work at the place¹⁹⁰⁾ pointed out in their dreams. His own són-in-law heard the sound of their píckaxes and spades at night. What they found nóbody knows; they becáme¹⁹¹⁾ súddenly rich, but kept their own sécret¹⁹²⁾. Thus the old man had once been next-door¹⁹³⁾ to fórtune, but was doómed néver to get únder the same roof.

lachen. 182) known v. to know. 183) saw her coming, sie *kommen* sah; s. N. 21. 184) and springing, *sprang* ... und; s. N. 38*). 185) are to be seen, *sind zu sehen*; s. N. 136. 185*) Bei den intransitiven Verbis, welche das Gerathen in einen Zustand, oder das Befinden in demselben, und folglich den Begriff von *sein*, *werden*, *scheinen* bezeichnen, besonders nach *to be*, *to become*, *to grow*, *to lie*, *to live*, *to look*, *to shine*, *to sound* etc., setzt der Engländer das Adjectiv und nicht das Adverb. 185**) *As the old man's heart warmed with...*, *Als dem alten Manne von ... das Herz warm wurde.* — S. N. 993. 186) went von *to go*. 187) *Supplire*: which was, und s. N. 6. 188) The curate and notary, der Pfarrer und der Notar. — Wenn mehre Substantive in dem nämlichen Verhältniss auf einander folgen, sie seien durch die Conjunct. *and* verbunden oder nicht, braucht im Engl. der Artikel nur vor das erste derselben gesetzt und nicht vor jedem derselben, selbst wenn sie von verschiedenem Geschlecht und Numero sind, wiederholt zu werden. Vgl. N. 503, N. 1116 und 1147*. 189) statt *dreamed* findet man auch im Imperfect und Particip Pass. die unregelmässige Form *dreamt*. 190) S. N. 6, N. 57, N. 59*, N. 85 u. N. 100. 191) *became* v. *to become*. 192) kept their *own* secret, bewahrten ihr Geheimniss. — Das Wort *own* wird den Pron. possess. zuweilen des Nachdrucks wegen hinzugefügt, kann oft durch *eigen* ausgedrückt werden, bleibt aber, wie hier, im Deutschen nicht selten unübersetzt. Vgl. N. 1064. 193) next-

I have remarked, that the stories of treasure *) 194) buried by the Moors, which prevail throughout Spain, are most current among the poorest people. It is thus, 195) kind Nature consoles with shadows for the lack of substantial. The thirsty man dreams of fountains and running streams; the hungry man of ideal banquets; and the poor man of heaps of hidden 196) gold: nothing certainly is more magnificent than the imagination of a beggar.

The last travelling sketch 197) I shall give, is an evening scene at the little city of Lóxa. 198) This was a famous belligerent frontier post in the time of the Moors, and repulsed Ferdinand from its walls. It was the stronghold of old Aliátar 199), the father-in-law of Boábdil, when that fiery veteran sallied forth with his son-in-law on their disastrous inroad, that ended in the death of the chieftain and the capture of the monarch. Lóxa is wildly situated in a broken mountain pass, on the banks of the Xénil **), among rocks and groves, and meadows and gardens. The people seem 200) still to retain the bold fiery spirit of the olden time. Our inn was suited to the place. It was kept by a young and handsome Andalusian widow, whose trim basquinna 201) of black silk, fringed with bugles, set off the play of a 202) graceful form and round pliant limbs. Her step was firm and elastic; her dark eye was full of fire 203); and the coquetry of her air, and varied ornaments of her person, showed that she was accustomed to be admired.

She was well matched by a brother, 204) nearly about her own 205) age; they were perfect models of the Andalusian Májo and Maja 206). He was tall, vigorous, and well-formed, with a clear olive complexion, and dark beaming eye,

door, *nebenan, im Nachbarhause*. — Thus — fortune, so war der alte Mann dem Glücke einst sehr nahe gewesen. *) of treasure, von Schätzen. S. N. 610a, vgl. N. 315. 194) S. N. 6, N. 57, N. 59*, N. 85 u. N. 100. 195) Ergänze: that, dass; s. N. 149. 196) hidden v. to hide; s. N. 24*. 197) Supplire: which; s. N. 1. 198) the little city of Loxa, die kleine Stadt Loxa; s. N. 56. 199) of old Aliatar, des alten Aliatar; s. N. 16*. **) S. N. 394*. 200) Wegen des Plur. des Verbi s. N. 237. 201) basquinna, span., der (eigenthümliche, spanische) Frauenrock. 202) a für her. — Nach Murray wird der Artikel oft zierlich für das Pron. possess. gesetzt. — Vgl. N. 34. 203) full of fire, voll Feuer. — Full gehört zu den relativen (d. h. zur Verständlichkeit ihres Begriffs, ausser dem Gegenstande, welchem sie beigelegt werden, noch den Zusatz eines weiteren Begriffes fordernden) Adjectiven, welche im Engl. die Präposition of nach sich haben. 204) Ergänze: who was. N. 85. 205) S. N. 192. 206) Majo, span., der Galan. — Maja, das schmucke Frauenzimmer.

and cúrling chésnut whískers that met únder his chin. He was gállantly dréssed in a short green vélvet jácket, ²⁰⁷⁾ fitted to his shape, profúselý décorated with sílver búttóns, with a white hándkerchief in each pócket. He had breéches of the same, with rows of búttóns from the hips to the knees; a pink silk hándkerchief round his neck, gáthered through a ring, on the bósom of a neátly plaítéd shirt; a sash round the waist to match; bottínas, or spátterdashes, of the fínest rússet leáther, ²⁰⁸⁾ élegantly wórked, and ópen at the calf to show his stócking; and rússet-shoes, sétting off ²⁰⁹⁾ a wéll-shaped foot.

As he was stánding ²¹⁰⁾ at the door, a hórseman rode ²¹¹⁾ up, and énteréd ínto low and eárnest conversátion with him ²¹²⁾. He was dréssed in símilar style, and álmóst with équal fínery; a man abóút thírty ²¹³⁾, square built, with strong Róman feátúres, hándsóme, though slíghtly pítted with the smállpox; with a free, bold, and sómewhat dáring air. His pówérful black horse was décorated with tássels and fánciful tráppings, and a cóuple of broád-mouthed blúnderbusses hung behínd the sáddle. He had the air of one of those contrabandístas that I have seen in the móúntains of Rónda, and évídently had a good understánding with the bróther of mine ²¹⁴⁾ hóstess; nay, if I mistáke not, he was a fávoured admírer of the wídow. In fact ²¹⁵⁾, the whole inn and its ínmates had sómething of a contra-bandísta áspect, and the blúnderbuss stood in a córner besíde the guitár. The hórseman ²¹⁶⁾ I have méntioned pássed his évening ²¹⁷⁾ in the posáda, and sang séveral bold móúntain románces with great spírit. As we were at súpper, two poor Astúrians put in in distréss, bégging ²¹⁸⁾ food and a night's lódgíng. They had been wayláid ²¹⁹⁾ by róbbers as they came from a fair amóng the móúntains, róbbed of a horse, which cárríed all their stock in trade,

207) Supplire: which was; s. N. 6. 208) Ergänze: that were; s. N. 6. u. N. 49*. 209) setting off = which set off; s. N. 3. 210) S. N. 80. 211) rode v. to ride. 212) entered into low and earnest conversation with him, liess sich mit ihm in ein leise geführtes, ernstes Gespräch ein; s. N. 8, vgl. N. 315. 213) nämlich *years old*. — Das zu Zahlwörtern gehörige Substantiv wird bei allgemein bekannten Gegenständen zuweilen ausgelassen. 214) S. N. 80*. 215) In *fact*, in *der That*; s. N. 8. 216) Supplire: whom; s. N. 1. 217) *his evening*, *den Abend*; s. N. 34. 218) *begging*, *und baten*; s. N. 38*. 219) *way-laid* v. to *waylay*.

stripped of their móney and most ²²⁰) of their appárel, beáten ²²¹) for háving óffered resístance ²²²), and left *) álmóst náked in the road. My compánion, with a prompt generócity **), náatural to him, órdered them ²²³) a súpper and a bed, and gave ²²⁴) them a sum of móney to help them fóward tówards their home.

As the évening advánced, the dramátis persónæ thickenéd ²²⁵). A large man, abóut sixty years of age, of pówerful frame, came strólling in ²²⁶), to góssip with mine ²²⁷) hóstess. He was dréssed in the órdinary Andalúsian costúme, but had a huge sábre túcked únder his arm, wore large mustáches, and had sómething of a lófty swággering air. Évery one †) seémed to regárd him with great déference.

Our man Sáncho whísperd to us that he was Don Ventura Ródriguez, the héro and chámption of Lóxa ²²⁸), fámous for his prówess and the strength of his arm. In the time of the French invásion he surprísed six troópers who were asleép: he first secúred their horses, then attácked them with his sábre, killed some, and took the rest prísoners. For this exploít the king allowís him a peséta (the fifth of a dúro, or dóllar) per day, and has dígnified him with the títle of Don ²²⁹).

I was amúsed to nótiçe his swélling ²³⁰) lánguage and demeánour. He was évidently a thórough Andalúsian, boástful ²³¹) as he was brave. His sábre was álwáys in

220) most, der grösste Theil; s. N. 27. 221) beaten v. to beat. 222) for having offered resistance, (*dafür, dass*) weil sie Widerstand geleistet hatten. — Wenn im Deutschen zwei Sätze so verbunden sind, dass der zweite sich durch *dass* oder *wenn* an die demonstrative Partikel (*dafür, damit, daran, dadurch, darauf, darüber u. s. w.*) des ersten Satzes anschliesst, oder auch wenn der zweite Satz durch einen Infinitiv ausgedrückt ist, der sich auf ein es des ersten Satzes bezieht, so wird das Zeitwort des zweiten Satzes in das Particip unter Vorangehen der erforderlichen Präposition gesetzt. *) left v. to leave. **) S. N. 59* u. N. 100. 223) ordered (*to*) them, bestellte für sie; s. N. 146. 224) *to*; s. N. 146. 225) wurden die Personen des Schauspiels zahlreicher. 226) *came strolling in, kam hereingeschlendert*. — Mit *to come* verbindet der Engländer das Particip des Activs, statt dass man im Deutschen zu *kommen* das Particip des Passivs setzt. 227) S. N. 80*. †) *Every one*, Ein Jeder. — *Every* wird, ausser in der Rechtssprache, nie allein, sondern mit *one* oder einem *Substantiv* verbunden, gebraucht. 228) S. N. 59*. 229) the title of Don, den Titel Don; s. N. 56. 230) swelling (Part. Act. v. to swell) language, schwülstige Sprache; s. N. 24*. 231) Ergänze die Conjunction *as* vor *boastful*: *as boastful as . . . brave, ebenso ruhmredig als . . . tapfer*. — *As* — *as* drückt eine Vergleichung der Gleichheit aus. — Bei eigentlichen Vergleichen kann das erstere *as* weggelassen werden, wenn das letztere leichsam eine nähere Bestimmung des vorhergehenden Adjectivs od. Adverbs enthält. Vgl. N. 501.

his hand or under his arm. He carries it always about with him ²³²⁾ as a child does ²³³⁾ her ²³⁴⁾ doll, calls it his *Santa Terésa*, and says that when he draws it („*tiémbla la terra!*“) the earth trembles!

I sat until a late hour listening ²³⁵⁾ to the varied themes of this motley group ²³⁶⁾, who mingled together with the unreserve of a Spanish *posáda*. We had *contrabandista* songs, stories of robbers, guerilla exploits, and Moorish legends. The last were from our handsome landlady, who gave a poetical account of the *Infiernos*, or infernal regions of *Lóxa* — dark caverns, in which subterranean streams and waterfalls make a mysterious sound. The common people ²³⁷⁾ say that there are money-coiners shut up there from the time of the Moors; and that the Moorish kings kept their treasures in those caverns.

Were it the purport of this work, I could fill its pages with the incidents and scenes of our rambling expedition; but other themes invite me. Journeying ²³⁸⁾ in this manner, we at length emerged from the mountains, and entered upon the beautiful *Véga* ††) of *Granáda*. Here we took our last midday's repast under a grove of olive-trees, on the borders of a rivulet, with the old Moorish capital in the distance, ²³⁹⁾ surmounted by the ruddy towers of the *Alhámбра*; while, far above it, the snowy summits of the *Sierra Nevada* shone ²⁴⁰⁾ like silver. The day was without a cloud ²⁴¹⁾, and the heat of the sun tempered by cool breezes from the mountains; after our repast, we spread

232) S. N. 66. 233) *To do* dient oft dazu, die Wiederholung eines vorhergehenden Verbi zu ersparen, oder eine mangelhafte Beziehung auf dasselbe zu ergänzen, und bleibt dann im Deutschen unübersetzt. 234) *child* wird für beide Geschlechter gebraucht. Doch hätte statt *her* auch *its* stehen können, da *child* auch als geschlechtslos betrachtet wird. 235) I sat . . . listening, ich sass . . . und hörte zu; s. N. 104. 236) Wenn ein Sammelname, wie hier *group*, vernünftige Wesen bezeichnet und man den dadurch ausgedrückten Begriff als eine *Einheit* betrachtet, so kann, nach *Cobbett*, in Beziehung auf denselben sowohl das Pron. relat. *who* als *which* gesetzt werden; betrachtet man aber ein solches Wort als einen *Plural*, so erfordert die Vorstellung von dem Vernünftigkeitsein der unter einem Begriff zusammengefassten einzelnen Wesen den Gebrauch von *who*. 237) Die Collectiva *people*, *mob*, *gang*, *peasantry*, *tenantry* u. s. w., in denen der Begriff der Vereinigung mehrerer Wesen zu einer (moralischen) Einheit nicht vorherrscht, pflegt man meistens mit der vielfachen Zahl des Zeitworts zu fügen, zieht dagegen den Singular vor, wo ein solcher Vereinigungs-Begriff, wie bei *court*, *church*, *House of Commons*, *regiment* etc. stattfindet. Vgl. N. 78. 238) Das Partic. Act. durch indem aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. ††) *Véga*, span., die (breite, fruchtbare) Ebene. 239) S. N. 6, N. 59* u. N. 100. 240) shone v. to shine. 241) wolkenlos.

our cloaks and took our last siésta, lulled by the húmming of bees amóng the flówers, and the notes of ríng-doves ²⁴²⁾ from the neighbouring ólive-trees. When the súltry hours were past ²⁴³⁾, we resúmed our jóurney; and áfter pás-sing ²⁴⁴⁾ betweén hédges of áloes and Índian figs, and through a wilderness of gárdens, arríved abóut súnset at the Gates of Granáda.

To the tráveller ²⁴⁵⁾ imbúed with a feéling for the his-tórical and poétical, ^{245*)} the Alhámбра of Granáda is as much an óbject of venerátion, as is the Káaba, or sácred house of Mécca, to all true Móslem pílgrims. How mány légends and tradítions, true and fábulous *); how mány songs and románces, Spánish and Arábian *), of love, and war, and chivalry, are assóciated with this romántic pile! The reáder may judge, thérefore, of our delíght, when, shórtly áfter our arríval in Granáda, the Góvernor of the Alhám-bra gave us his permíssion ²⁴⁶⁾ to óccupy his vácant apárt-ments in the Moórish pálace. My compánion was soon súmmoned away by the dúties of his státion; but I remained for ²⁴⁷⁾ séveral months, spéll-bound in the old enchánted pile ²⁴⁸⁾. The fólloving pápers are the resúlt of my rév-eries and reseárches dúring that delícious thráldom. If they have the pówer of impárting ²⁴⁹⁾ ány of the wíatching charms of the place to the imaginátion of the reáder, he will not repíne at língering ²⁵⁰⁾ with me for a seáson in the légen-dary halls of the Alhámбра.

242) the notes of ring-doves, das Gegirre der Ringeltauben; s. N. 20. 243) *past* gegen die Analogie für *passed*. — *Passed* in the sense of *beyond* becomes a preposition, and may allowably be written *past*, as *past twelve o'clock*; but when an adjective, though it is pronounced in one syllable, it ought to be written with two, as *passed pleasures are present pain*: this I know is contrary to usage, but usage is, in this case, contrary to good sense, and the settled analogy of the language. *Walker's Principles of English Pronunciation*. 244) *after passing* statt *after having passed*, das Particip des Activs mit vorhergehendem *after* statt des zusammengesetzten Particips und durch *nachdem* — so zu übersetzen. 245) S. N. 6, vgl. N. 59*. 245*) S. N. 283. *) S. N. 100. 246) *his permission*, die Erlaubniss; s. N. 34. 247) S. N. 156. 248) *but — pile*, ich aber blieb mehre Monate wie festgebannt in dem alten bezauberten Gebäude. 249) S. N. 25. 250) *he will not repine at lingering*, so wird es ihn nicht reuen, zu verweilen; s. N. 15, N. 25 u. N. 42*.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ALHÁMBRA ²⁵¹⁾.

The Alhámбра is an áncient fórtress or cástellated pálace ²⁵²⁾ of the Moórish kings of Granáda, where they held ²⁵³⁾ domínion óver this their boásted terréstríal páradíse, and made their last stand for émpire in Spain. The pálace óccupies but a pórtion of the fórtress, the walls of which ²⁵⁴⁾, stúdded with towérs, stretch irrégularly round the whole crest of a lófty hill that overloóks the cíty, and forms a spur of the Siérra Neváda, or snówy móuntain.

In the time of the Moors, the fórtress was cápable of containing ²⁵⁵⁾ an ármý of fórtý thouésand men withín its precíncts *), and sérvéd occásionally as a stronghold ²⁵⁶⁾ of the sóvereigns agáinst their rebéllious súbjects. Áfter the kíngdom had pássed ínto the hands of the Chrístians, the Alhámбра contínued a roýal demésne, and was occásionally inhábited by the Castílian mónarchs. The ²⁵⁷⁾ Émperor Chárlés V. begán a súmptuous pálace withín its walls, but was detérred from compléting it ²⁵⁸⁾ by repeáted shocks of éarthquakes. The last roýal résidents were Phílíp V. and his beáutíful queen, Elizabétta of Párma, eárlý in the éíghteenth céntury. Great preparátions were made for their recéption. The pálace and gárdens ²⁵⁹⁾ were pláced in a state of repáir, and a new suite of apártments erécted, and décorated by ártists ²⁶⁰⁾ brought from Ítaly. The só-journ of the sóvereigns was tránsient, and áfter their depárture the pálace once more becáme désolate. Still the place was maintained with some ²⁶¹⁾ military state. The góvernor held it immédiately from the crown, its jurisdíction

251) Wegen des vor *government* fehlenden Artikels *the* s. N. 8 in fine, vgl. N. 315. 252) befestigter Palast. 253) held v. to hold. 254) the walls of which, deren Mauern. — Dem *of which*, wenn es nicht durch *wovon* übersetzt werden muss, in welcher Bedeutung es stets den Satz anhebt, und auch dem *to which* steht der Nominativ des Nachdruckes wegen häufig vor. Vgl. N. 346. 255) capable of containing, fähig (im Stande) zu fassen; s. N. 15 u. 25. — *Capable* gehört zu den Adject., welche die Präpos. *of* nach sich haben. *) Oder: *precincts*. 256) as a stronghold, als Sicherheitsplatz; s. N. 91. 257) *Emperor u. empress* machen von der, N. 180, bemerkten Regel eine Ausnahme und werden vor einem Eigennamen immer mit *the* verbunden. 258) was deterred from completing it, wurde davon abgeschreckt, ihn zu vollenden — wurde von der Vollendung abgeschreckt; s. N. 15 u. 25. 259) the palace and gardens, der Palast und die Gärten; s. N. 188. 260) S. N. 59*. 261) S. N. 126*.

extended down into the *Cáptain Général* of *Granáda*. A considerable *gárrison* was kept up; the *góvernor* had his apartments in the front of the old *Moórish* *pálace*, and néver descended into *Granáda* without some ²⁶¹⁾ military *paráde*. The *fórtress*, in fact, was a little town of itself, háving ²⁶²⁾ séveral streets of *houéses* within its walls, together with a *Francíscan* *cónvent* and a *paróchial* church.

The *desértion* of the court, howéver, was a *fátal* blow to the *Alhámbra*. Its beautiful halls became *désolate*, and some of them fell ²⁶³⁾ to *rúin*; the *gárdens* were destroyed, and the *fóuntains* ceased to play. By degrees the *dwéllings* became filled with a loose and *lávless* *populátion*; *contra-bandístas*, who availed themselves of its independent jurisdiction to *cárry* on a wide and *dáring* course of *smúggling*, and thieves and rogues of all sorts, who made this their place of *réfuge* ^{263*)} from whence they might *dépredate* upon *Granáda* and its vicinity. The strong arm of *góvernment* ²⁶⁴⁾ at length *interféred*: the whole *commúny* was *thóroughly* *sifted*; none were *súffered* to remain but ²⁶⁵⁾ such as ²⁶⁶⁾ were of *hónest* *cháracter*, and had *legítimate* right ²⁶⁷⁾ to a *résidence*; the greater part of the *houéses* were *demólished* *), and a mere *hámlet* left, with the *paróchial* church and the *Francíscan* *cónvent*. During the récent *tróubles* in Spain, when *Granáda* was in the hands of the French, the *Alhámbra* was *gárrisoned* by their troops, and the *pálace* was occasionally *inhábited* by the French *commánder*. With that enlightened taste which has éver distinguished the French *nátion* in their *cónquests*, this *mónument* of *Moórish* *élegance* and *grándeur* was *réscued* from the *ábsolute* *rúin* and *desolátion* that were over-

262) Das Partic. auf *ing* durch *und* oder *indem* aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. 263) fell v. to fall. 263*) who made this their place of refuge, die diesen Platz zu ihrem Schlupfwinkel machten. — *To make, to render, to consider, to keep, to pronounce, to appoint* gehören zu den Verbis, die einen doppelten Accusativ regieren, ohne eine Präposition zu sich zu nehmen, wo dann der durch den zweiten Accusativ ausgedrückte Begriff im Deutschen sehr oft durch *zu, für* oder *als* an den übrigen Theil des Satzes gekettet wird. Vgl. N. 867. 264) of government, der Regierung; s. N. 8, vgl. N. 315. 265) S. N. 68. 266) such as, diejenigen welche, oder: solche die. — none were suffered to remain but such as ..., nur solchen wurde erlaubt (oder: erlaubte man) zu bleiben, die ...; s. N. 321. — None, zusammengesetzt aus *no one, kein, keiner, keine* ist auch Plural, daher *were* suffered. 267) Wegen Auslassung des Artikels vor *legitimate right* s. N. 8, vgl. N. 315. *) Warum nicht *was* demolished?

whélming it ²⁶⁸). The roofs were repaired, the saloons and gáalleries protécted from the weáther, the gárdens cúltivated, the wátercourses restóred, the foúntains once more made to ²⁶⁹) throw up their spárkling shówers; and Spain may thank her inváders for háving préserved ²⁷⁰) to her the most beáutiful and ínteresting of her histórical mónuments.

On the depárture of the French, they blew ²⁷¹) up séveral towérs of the ouéter wall, and left the fortificátions scárcely ténable. Since that time the military impórtance of the post is at an end ²⁷²). The gárrison is an hándful of inválid sóldiers ²⁷³), whose príncipal dúty is to guard some of the ouéter towérs, which serve occásionally as a prísón of state ²⁷⁴); and the góvernor, abándoning ²⁷⁵) the lófty hill of the Alhámbra, resídes in the céntre of Granáda, for the more convénient despátch of his official dúties. I cán-not conclúde this brief nótiçe of the state of the fórtress withóút beáring ²⁷⁶) téstimony to the hónourable exértions of its présent commánder, Don Francísco de Sérna, who is tásking ²⁷⁷) all the ²⁷⁸) límited resóurces ²⁷⁹) at his commánd to put the pálace in a state of repáir ²⁸⁰), and, by his judícious precaútions, has for some time arrésted its too cértain decaý. Had his prédecéssors dischárged the dúties of their státion with équal fidélity, the Alhámbra might yet have remained in álmóst its prístine beáuty: were góvernment to sécond him ²⁸¹) with means ²⁸²) équal to his zeal, this édifíce might still be préserved to adórn the land, and

268) S. N. 80. 269) Nach *to make* (*machen, veranlassen, verursachen*) steht der Infinitiv auch zuweilen mit *to*. Vgl. N. 148 u. N. 51. 270) for having preserved, *dafür dass sie ... erhalten haben*; s. N. 222. 271) blew v. to blow 272) at an end, zu Ende, vorüber; s. N. 13. 273) a handful of invalid soldiers, eine Handvoll dienstunfähiger Soldaten (Invaliden); s. N. 138. 274) which serve occasionally as a prison of state, die gelegentlich als Staatsgefängniss dienen; s. N. 91. 275) S. N. 3, vgl. N. 38*. 276) Das Partic. Act. durch *zu* mit nachfolgendem Infinitiv aufzulösen; s. N. 15. 277) S. N. 80. 278) S. N. 76. 279) Ergänze: *which are*. — Das Pron. relat. wird mit dem Verbo *to be* in Nebensätzen nicht bloß dann weggelassen, wenn es ein Substantiv oder Adjectiv zur eigentlichen Bestimmung seines Subjects bei sich hat, sondern auch wenn es von irgend einer andern Art der Bestimmung begleitet ist. Vgl. N. 85. 280) in a state of repair, in baulichen Zustand. S. N. 13, vgl. N. 8. 281) were government to second him, *wenn* die Regierung ihn unterstützen *wollte*. — Vor *were* ist *if* zu suppliren, welche Conjunction, sowie *that, but, as*, von den Engländern oft ausgelassen wird. — Wegen Auflös. des *to be* durch *wollen* s. N. 72, und wegen des vor *government* fehlenden Artik. N. 8. u. N. 315. — *If* regiert den Conjunctiv, daher *were*. 282) S. N. 59*.

to attract the curious and enlightened ²⁸³⁾ of every clime for ^{*)} many generations.

INTÉRIOR OF THE ALHÁMBRA ^{**) .}

The Alhámбра has been so often and so minutely described by travellers, that a mere sketch will, probably, be sufficient for the reader to refresh his recollection; I will give, therefore, a brief account of our visit to it the morning ²⁸⁴⁾ after our arrival in Granáda.

Leaving ²⁸⁵⁾ our posáda of La Espáda ²⁸⁶⁾, we traversed the renowned square of the Vivarrámbla, once the scene of Moorish jousts and tournaments, now a crowded market-place. From thence we proceeded along the Zácatin, the main street of what ²⁸⁷⁾, in the time of the Moors, was the Great Bazaár, where the small shops and narrow alleys still retain the Oriental character. Crossing ²⁸⁸⁾ an open place in front of the palace of the captain-general, we ascended a confined and winding street, the name of which ²⁸⁹⁾ reminded us of the chivalric days of Granáda. It is called the Calle, or Street of the Gómeres ^{289*)}, from a Moorish family famous in chronicle and song ²⁹⁰⁾. This street led up to a massive gateway of Grecian architecture, ²⁹¹⁾ built by Charles V., forming ²⁹²⁾ the entrance to the domains of the Alhámбра ²⁹³⁾.

At the gate were ²⁹⁴⁾ two or three ragged and superannuated soldiers, dozing ²⁹⁴⁾ on a stone bench, the suc-

283) *the curious and enlightened, die Neu- und Wissbegierigen.* — Die Adjective können im Engl. auch als Substantive gebraucht werden, nehmen aber dann im Singular den Artikel *a* oder *an* nicht an, und erleiden im Plural keine Veränderung in der Endung. ^{*)} S. N. 156. ^{**)} S. N. 8 in fine. 284) *the morning, am Morgen.* S. N. 131. 285) *Leaving — we traversed, wir verliessen ... und durchkreuzten.* 286) *posada of La Espada, Posada „zum Schwerte“.* 287) *what* ist völlig gleichbedeutend mit *that which*. 288) S. N. 38*. 289) *the name of which, deren Name.* S. N. 254. 289*) Der Artikel muss vor Eigennamen gesetzt werden, wenn mehrere Personen denselben Namen führen, und, wie hier, gleichsam als Classe gemeint sind. Vgl. N. 114 u. N. 180. 290) *from — song, von einer, in Chronik und Gesang berühmten maurischen Familie.* S. N. 59*. 291) S. N. 6, N. 59* und N. 100. 292) *welcher ... bildet.* S. N. 3. 293) *the entrance to the domains of the Alhambra, den Eingang in das Gebiet der Alhambra.* — Die englische Sprache erlaubt sich, besonders bei Abstractis und Stoffnamen, im Gebrauch des Plurals viel grössere Freiheiten, als die deutsche, und ist daher die Mehrzahl oft gleichbedeutend mit der Einzahl. Vgl. N. 96. 294) S. N. 80.

céssors of the Zégris and Abencerráges *); while a tall meagre várlet, whose rusty brown cloak was evidently intended to conceal the ragged state of his néther garments, was lounging ²⁹⁴) in the sunshine and góssiping ²⁹⁴) with an áncient séntinel on dúty ²⁹⁵). He joined us as we entered the gate, and offered his sérvices to show us the fórtress.

I have a tráveller's dislike to officious ciceróni ²⁹⁶), and did not altogether like the garb of the ápplicant.

„You are well acquainted with the place ²⁹⁷), I presúme?“

„Ninguno mas; pues, Sennor, soy hijo de la Alhambra.“
— (Nóbody bétter; in fact, Sir, I am a son of the Alhámбра!)

The cómmon Spániards have cértainly a most poétical way of expréssing themsélves ²⁹⁸). „A son of the Alhámбра!“ the appellátion caught me at once ²⁹⁹); the very tattered garb ³⁰⁰) of my new acquaintance assúmed a dígnity in my eyes. It was emblemátic of the fórtunes of the place ³⁰¹), and befitted the prógeny of a rúin.

I put some fártther quéstions to him, and found ³⁰²) that his títle was legítimate. His fá mily had líved in the fórtress from generátion to generátion éver since ³⁰³) the time of the cónquest. His name was Matéo Xímenes. „Then, perháps,“ said I, „you may be a descéndant from the great Cárđinal Xímenes?“ — „Dios sabe! God knows, Sénnor! It may be so. We are the óldest ³⁰⁴) fá mily in the

) S. N. 289. 295) Richtiger wäre: *a soldier on duty*, auch ist sentinel etc. so zu übersetzen. 296) officious ciceroni, zudringliche Cicerone's. — *Ciceroni*, italien. Plural von *cicerone*, in Italien, besonders in Rom, Führer von Fremden und Erklärer von Alterthümern. — Die aus fremden Sprachen entlehnten Wörter behalten, mit sehr wenigen Ausnahmen, im Engl. den Plural der Ursprache bei. 297) Ergänze *as*, welche Conjunction in der Bedeutung des comparativen „wie“ verschwiegen werden kann. Vgl. N. 575. 298) *a most* — themselves, eine höchst poetische Weise sich auszudrücken (*Ausdrucksweise*). S. N. 15 u. N. 25. 299) caught v. to catch. — caught me at once, fesselte mich augenblicklich. 300) selbst das zerlumpte Gewand; s. N. 30. 301) It was emblematic of the *fortunes* of the place, es war ein Bild des wechselnden Geschickes des Platzes; s. N. 293. 302) found von to find. 303) ever since, seit. — *Since* dient dazu, eine vergangene Zeit zu bezeichnen, wenn man dieselbe von ihrem Anfange an nach dem gegenwärtigen Augenblicke zu berechnet; *ago* hingegen, wenn man, von der Gegenwart oder irgend einem andern Zeitpunkte zurückgehend, ihre Dauer bestimmt. Vgl. N. 141*. 304) *Older* und *oldest* bezeichnet, nach Voigtmann, die Altersstufe zwischen zweien oder mehreren Subjecten in *steigernder*, *elder* und *eldest* dagegen in einfach *vergleichender* Beziehung zu *younger* und *youngest*. Darum heisst *elder* immer *älterer* (senior, aíné) mit Bezug auf einen *Jüngeren* (junior,

Alhámбра, — *Christianos Viejos*, old Christians, without any taint of Moor or Jew³⁰⁵). I know³⁰⁶) we belong to some great family or other³⁰⁷), but I forget whom³⁰⁸). My father knows all about it: he has the coat-of-arms hanging up³⁰⁹) in his cottage, up in the fortress³¹⁰).“ — There is³¹¹) not any Spaniard, however poor³¹²), but³¹³) has some³¹⁴) claim to³¹⁵) high pedigree. The first title of this ragged worthy, however, had completely captivated me, so I gladly accepted the services of the „son of the Alhámбра“.

We now found ourselves in a deep narrow ravine,³¹⁶) filled with beautiful groves, with a steep avenue, and various footpaths winding³¹⁷) through it³¹⁶) bordered with stone seats, and ornamented with fountains. To our left, we beheld the towers of the Alhámбра beetling³¹⁸) above us; to our right, on the opposite side of the ravine, we were equally dominated by rival towers on a rocky eminence. These³¹⁹), we³²⁰) were told³²¹), were the Torres Verméjos, or Vermilion Towers, so called from their ruddy hue. No one knows their origin. They are of a date much anterior

cadet); *older* aber *älter* (plus agé) mit Bezug auf das *geringere* Alter eines Zweiten, Dritten, Vierten u. s. w. *Elder* wird darum auch als Substantiv gebraucht, nie aber *older*; z. B. *my elders* sind ältere Leute als ich, in Vergleich mit welchen ich *the younger* bin; so auch *the elders*, die Vorfahren, Ahnen. 305) *without any taint of Moor or Jew*, ohne alle Beimischung von Mauren- oder Judenblut. — Die Völker- und Sectennamen braucht der Engländer im Plural mit dem Artikel *the*, im Singular aber ohne denselben. Vgl. N. 315. 306) *Supplire*: that, dass; s. N. 149. 307) *to some — or other*, irgend einer oder der andern . . . 308) Vor *whom* ist *to* zu ergänzen. — Die vor dem Substantiv stehende Präposition braucht vor dem mit jenem in Verbindung stehenden und dieselbe Präposition vor sich fordernden Pronom. relat. nicht wiederholt zu werden. 309) *he has the coat-of-arms hanging up*, er hat das Wappenschild hängen. — Ausser nach *den*, in N. 21 bemerkten Zeitwörtern bedient sich der Engländer auch nach *to have* des Particips auf *ing*. 310) *up in the fortress*, dort oben in der Festung. 311) S. N. 17. 312) Ergänze: *he be*. — Das Verbum *to be* wird, wenn sein Subject durch ein persönliches Fürwort bezeichnet wird, mit diesem zugleich weggelassen nach *as*, *as if*, *how*, *however*, *though*, *until*, *when* u. s. w. Vgl. N. 40 u. N. 842. — *However* regiert den Coniunctiv. 313) *but*, *der nicht*. — Nach einer Verneinung oder Beschränkung muss *but* zuweilen durch *der nicht*, *die nicht*, *das nicht* übersetzt werden. Vgl. N. 68 u. N. 897. 314) S. N. 126*. 315) Hinter *to* im Deutschen *a* zu ergänzen. — Wird ein Wort, gleichviel welchen Begriffes bezeichnet, im *allgemeinsten* Sinne oder in *abstracter* Bedeutung genommen, so muss im Engl. der Artikel vor demselben weggelassen werden. 316) S. N. 6. 317) S. N. 3. 318) *we beheld beetling*, sahen wir emporragen; s. N. 21. 319) *These, Dies*. — Im Engl. richten sich die anzeigenden Fürwörter als Subject nach dem Numerus des Substantivs im Prädikat, statt dass im Deutschen ohne Rücksicht darauf *dies* oder *das* gesetzt wird. 320) Vor *we* *Supplire* *as* u. s. N. 297. 321) *we were told*, wie *man uns* sagte. — Der Dativ einer Person in activer Construction, ingleichen das Object des Activs oder durch den Accusativ ausgedrückte Gegenstand der Handlung wird im

to the Alhámбра: some suppose them to have been built ³²²⁾ by the Rómans; óthers, by some wándering cólony of Phœníicians. Ascéding ³²³⁾ the steep and shády ávenue, we arrived at the foot of a huge square Moórish toówer, fórmíng ³²⁴⁾ a kind of bárbacan, through which pássed the main éntance to the fórtress. Within the bárbacan was anóther group of véteran invalíds, one móunting guard at the pórtal, ³²⁵⁾ while the rest, wrápped in their ³²⁶⁾ tátttered cloaks, slept ³²⁷⁾ on the stone bénches. This pórtal is cálléd the Gate of Jústice, from the tribúnal held ³²⁸⁾ within its porch dúring the Móslem dominátion, for the immédiate trial of pétty cáuses; a cústom ³²⁹⁾ cómmon to the Oriéntal nátions, and occásionally allúded to ^{329*)} in the Sácred scríptures.

The great véstibule, or porch of the gate, is fórméd by an imménse Arábían arch, of the hórseshoe form, which springs to half the height of the toówer. On the keystone of this arch is engráven ³³⁰⁾ a gigántic hand. Within the véstibule, on the keystone of the pórtal, is scúlptured, in like mánnér, a gigántic key. Those who preténd to some knówledge of Mahómetan sýmbols, affírm that the hand is the émblesm of dóctrine, and the key of ³³¹⁾ faith; the láttér, they add, was emblázoned on the stándard of the Móslems when they subduéd Andalúsia, in opposítion to the Chrístian émblesm of the Cross ³³²⁾. A dífferent explanátion, howéver, was gíven by the legítimate son of the Alhámбра, and one ³³³⁾ more in únison with the nótions of the cómmon peóple, who attách ³³⁴⁾ sómething of mýstery and mágic to évery thing ³³⁵⁾ Moórish, and have all kind of superstítions connécted with this old Móslem fórtress.

Engl. häufig Subject der passiven. Vgl. N. 21 u. N. 51. 322) some suppose them to have been built, Einige glauben, dass sie erbaut worden sind; s. N. 130. 323) S. N. 38*. 324) S. N. 3. 325) one ... portal, von denen einer am Portal Wache stand. 326) S. N. 101**, vgl. N. 78. 327) slept v. to sleep. 328) S. N. 6, vgl. N. 59* u. N. 100. 329) Supplire *which is*; s. N. 57, N. 59* u. N. 85. 329*) and (*which is*) occasionally alluded to, und *auf welche* ... gelegentlich angespielt wird; s. N. 169 u. N. 905. 330) engraven v. to engrave. 331) Ergänze vor *of*: *that, das(jenige)*. — Die determinativen Pronom. werden der Kürze wegen im Engl. zuweilen weggelassen. Vgl. N. 1. 332) als Gegenzeichen des Kreuzes der Christen. 333) Supplire: *that is*; s. N. 85, vgl. N. 279. — *and one ... people, und zwar eine solche, die mit den Begriffen des gemeinen Volks mehr im Einklange steht.* — Oft vertritt *one* die Stelle eines vorhergehenden Substantivs (hier *explanation*) und zwar nicht nur in Verbindung mit einem Adjectiv, sondern auch allein. 334) S. N. 236 u. N. 237. 335) Er-

taste of the Moors, who were indefatigable in their exertions to obtain that element in its crystal purity.

In front of this esplanade is the splendid pile commenced ³⁵³) by Charles V., intended, it ³⁵⁴) is said, to eclipse the residence of the Moslem kings. With all its grandeur and architectural merit, it appeared to us like an arrogant intrusion; and, passing by it, we entered a simple, unostentatious portal, opening into ³⁵⁵) the interior of the Moorish palace.

The transition was almost magical: it seemed as if we were at once transported into other times, and another realm, and were treading the scenes of Arabian story ³⁵⁶). We found ourselves in a great court, paved with white marble, and decorated at each end with light Moorish peristyles ³⁵⁷): it is called the Court of the Alberca ^{**}). In the centre was an immense basin, or fishpond, a hundred and thirty feet in length by thirty in breadth ³⁵⁸), stocked with gold fish, and bordered by hedges of roses. At the upper end of this court rose ³⁵⁹) the great Tower of Comares ^{359*}).

From the lower end we passed through a Moorish archway into the renowned Court of Lions ^{359**}). There is ³⁶⁰) no part of the edifice that gives a more complete idea of its original beauty and magnificence than this; for none has suffered so little from the ravages of time. In the centre stands the fountain, famous in song and story ³⁶¹). The

daher of vor water; s. N. 283, vgl. N. 138. 353) Ergänze vor commenced: *which was*, und vor intended: *and*; s. N. 6. 354) Ergänze *as* vor it; s. N. 297. — *as it is said*, wie man sagt, wie es heisst; s. N. 21 in fine. 355) opening into ..., *welches führt in ...*; s. N. 3. 356) and were treading the scenes of Arabian story, und *beträten den Schauplatz der arabischen Geschichte*; s. N. 80, N. 293 u. N. 8. 357) We — peristyles, Wir befanden uns in einem grossen, mit weissem Marmor gepflasterten und an jedem Ende mit leichten maurischen Säulengängen verzierten Hofe; s. N. 6 u. N. 59*. **) Alberca, span., der Wasserbehälter. 358) a hundred — breadth, hundert und dreissig Fuss lang und dreissig breit. — *Hundred* und *thousand* haben, wenn ihnen keine andere Zahl vorausgeht, oder der Nachdruck oder, wie bei Jahreszahlen, der Gebrauch die Bezeichnung der Einheit durch *one* erfordert, stets den Artikel *a* vor sich. — Die Präpos. *by* dient dazu, die Länge und Breite einer Sache neben einander aufzustellen. — 359) rose v. to rise. 359*) *des Comares*; s. N. 114 u. N. 180. 359**) *the court of Lions, der Löwenhof*. — Bei den in der deutschen Sprache so häufig vorkommenden Zusammensetzungen zweier, im Englischen *unverbundener*, Hauptwörter, wo das zweite Wort durch das erste näher bestimmt wird, setzt der Engländer, wenn er sich des angelsächsischen Genitivs bedient, das zuletzt stehende Wort (das Grundwort — hier *Hof*) der deutschen Zusammensetzung zuerst, das voranstehende Wort (das bestimmende Wort — hier *Löwen*) aber mit vorangehender Präposition *of* zuletzt. — Warum nicht *the court of the Lions*? S. N. 20, vgl. N. 315. 360) S. N. 17. 361) In — story, In der Mitte steht der in Gesang und Geschichte berühmte

alabáster básins still shed their díamond drops; and the twelve líons, which support them, cast forth their crýstal streams as in the days of Boábdil. The court is laid out in flower-beds, and surrouned by light Arábian arcádes of ópen filigree work, supported by slénder píllars of white márble ³⁶²). The árchitecture, like that of all the óther parts of the pálace, is cháracterised by élegance ráther than grándeur; bespeáking ³⁶³) a délicate and gráceful taste, and a dispositíon to índolent enjoýment. When one ³⁶⁴) looks upón the faíry trácery ³⁶⁵) of the péristyles, and the appárently frágile frétnwork of the walls, it is dífficult to belíeve that so much has survíved the wear and tear of cénturies, the shocks of eáthquakes, the víolence of war, and the quíet, though no ³⁶⁶) less báneful, pílferings of the tásteful trávellér: it is álmóst suffícient to excúse the pópu-lar tradítion, that the whole is protécted by a mágic charm.

On one side of the court, a pórtal, ríchly adórned, ópens ³⁶⁷) ínto a lófty hall, ³⁶⁸) páved with white márble, and cálléd the Hall of the Two Sísters *). A cúpola, or lántern, admítts a témpéred light from abóve, and a free circulátion of air ³⁶⁹). The lówer part of the walls is incrústed with beáútiful Moórish tiles, on some of which ³⁶⁹*) are emblá-zoned ³⁷⁰) the escútcheons of the Moórish mónarchs: the úpper part is fáced with the fine stúcco-work ³⁷¹) invénted at Damáscus, consísting ³⁷²) of large plates, ³⁷¹) cast in moulds, and ártfully jóined, so as to have ³⁷³) the appeá-rance of béing ³⁷⁴) labóriously scúlptured by the hand ínto

Brunnen; s. N. 59* u. N. 100. 362) The court — marble, Der Hof ist mit Blumenbeeten ausgelegt, und von leichten arabischen Arkaden mit durchbrochener Arbeit umgeben, welche von zierlichen weissen Marmorsäulen getragen werden. — Wegen des vor *supported* zu ergänzenden *which are*, s. N. 6, vgl. N. 59*. 363) *und zeugt von*... S. N. 38*. 364) *man*; s. N. 52. 365) the fairy tracery, die wunderbaren Verzierungen. 366) *no* steht vor Comparativis statt *not*. Vgl. N. 68 u. N. 1498*. 367) a portal ... *opens*, führt ein ... Portal. — In einem behauptenden oder erzählenden Satze hat das Verbum im Engl. der Regel nach seinen Platz *hinter* seinem Subjecte. 368) S. N. 6. *) Der Saal der zwei Schwestern (*La Sala de las dos Hermanas*) hat seinen Namen von zwei ungeheuren, ganz gleichen Platten aus weissem Marmor von *Machael* auf dem Fussboden. 369) admits — air, lässt von oben ein gemässigttes Licht ein und gestattet der Luft freien Durchzug; s. N. 13, vgl. N. 315. 369*) Der von Präpositionen regierte Objectiv von *who* und *which* steht den unbestimmten Fürwörtern oder als solche betrachteten Beiwörtern *all, some, most, former, latter etc.*, desgleichen den Wörtern, die von einer Präposition abhängen, wenn dieselben vor dem Subject ihren Platz erhalten, *nach*. Vgl. N. 254, N. 346 u. N. 392. 370) Das Passiv kann vor dem Sub-
antiv hergehen. 371) S. N. 59*. 372) S. N. 3. 373) S. N. 55. 374) of being,

light reliévos and fánciful Arabésques, ³⁷⁵⁾ intermíngled with texts of the Kóran, and poétical inscriptions in Arábian and Cúfic cháracters. These decorátions of the walls and cúpolas are ríchly gilded, and the ínterstices péncilled with lápis lázuli, and óther brílliant and endúring cólours. On each side of the hall are recésses for óttomans and couches. Abóve an ínner porch is a balcóny, which com-múnicated with the wómen's apártment. The látticed „ja-lousiés“ still remain ³⁷⁶⁾, from whence the dárk-eyed beauties of the háram might gaze unseén upón the enter-tainments of the hall belów.

It is impóssible to contémpilate this once fávourite abóde ³⁷⁷⁾ of Oriéntal mánners, withóut féeling the eárlý asso-ciátions of Arábian románce, and álmóst expécting to see the white arm of some mystérious príncess béckoning from the balcóny, or some dark eye spárkling ³⁷⁸⁾ through the láttice. The abóde of beauty is here, as if it had been inhábited but yésterday ³⁷⁹⁾; but where are the Zoráydas and Lindaráxas?

On the ópposite side of the Court of Líons, is the Hall of the Abencerráges; so cálléd from the gállant cavaliérs of that illústrious line who were here perfídiously mássa-cred. There are ³⁸⁰⁾ some who doubt the whole truth of this stóry; but our húmble atténdant, Matéo, pointed out the véry ³⁸¹⁾ wícket of the pórtal through which they are said to have been introdúced ³⁸²⁾, one by one ³⁸³⁾; and the white márble fóuntain in the céntre of the hall, where they were beheáded. He shówed us, álso, cértain broad rúddy stains in the pávément, tráces of their blood, which, accórding to ^{383*)} pópular belíéf, can néver be effáced. Fínding ³⁸⁴⁾ we lístened to him with eásy faith, he ádded,

als wären sie; s. N. 15 u. N. 25. 375) S. N. 6, N. 59* u. N. 57. 376) Die vergit-
terten Jalousien . . . sind noch immer vorhanden. 377) Ein durch ein Adverb
(hier *once*) näher bestimmtes Adjectiv kann *vor* seinem Subjecte hergehen.
Vgl. N. 49*. — *Once* ist hier indess *adjectivisch* für *ehemalig* gebraucht, was
sich die Engländer bei Adverbien, deren sie sich auch wohl *substantivisch*
bedienen, zuweilen erlauben. 378) without . . . expecting, *ohne* sich an die
alten arabischen Märchen erinnert *zu fühlen* und fast *zu erwarten*; s. N. 15
u. N. 25. — to see beckoning . . . or sparkling, . . . *winken*, oder . . . *funkeln* zu
sehen; s. N. 21. 379) *but* yesterday, *noch* gestern. 380) S. N. 17. 381) S. N. 30.
382) through . . . introduced, durch welche sie eingeführt worden sein sollen;
s. N. 51. 383) one by one, *einer nach dem andern*. 383*) *according to*, *nach*,
zu Folge, *gemäss*; s. N. 554. 384) *Da* er bemerkte . . . so; s. N. 109 u. ergänze

that there was óften heard ³⁸⁵) at night, in the Court of Líons, a low, confúsed sound, resémbling ³⁸⁶) the múr-muring of a múltitude ³⁸⁷); with now and then a faint tínkling, like the dístant clank of chains. These noises ³⁸⁸) are próbably produćed by the búbbling cúrrents and tínkling falls of wáter, ³⁸⁹) condućted únder the pávement, through pipes and chánnels, to supplý the fountáins; but, accórding to the légend of the son of the Alhámbra, they are made by the spírits of the múrdered Abencerráges, who níghtly haunt the scene of their súffering, and invóke the véngeance of Heáven ³⁹⁰) on their destroyér.

From the Court of Líons we retráced our steps ³⁹¹) through the Court of the Albérca, or Great Físhpool; cróssing which ³⁹²), we proceéded to the Tówer of Cómáres ³⁹³), so cálléd from the name of the Arábian árchitect. It is of mássive strength and lófty height, domineéring óver the rest of the édifíce, and overhánging ³⁹⁴) the steep híll-side, which descénds abrupťly to the banks of the Dárro ^{394*}). A Moórish árchway admítted us ínto a vast and lófty hall, which óccupies the intérior of the tówer, and was the grand aúdiéce-chamber of the Móslem mónarchs, ³⁹⁵) thence cálléd the Hall of Ambássadors ^{395*}). It still bears the tráces of past magníficence. The walls are ríchly stúccoed, and décorated with Arabésques; the vaulted ceiling of cédar-wood ³⁹⁵), álmóst lost in obscúritý, from its height ³⁹⁶), still gleams with rich gílding, and the brílliant tints of the Arábian pécíl. On three sides of the saloón are deep wíndows cut through the imménse thícckness of the walls, the balcónies of which ³⁹⁷) look down upón the vér-

(s. N. 149) vor *we* die Conjunct. *that*. 385) that there was often heard, dass *man* oft höre; s. N. 17, N. 747 u. N. 21 in fine. 386) S. N. 3. 387) Menschenmenge. 388) *Dieses Geräusch*; s. N. 293. 389) S. N. 6. 390) *des Himmels*. — *Heaven* wird ohne den bestimmenden Artikel gebraucht. Vgl. N. 1042*. 391) begaben wir uns zurück. 392) diesen *durchschritten wir und* ...; s. N. 38*. — Die N. 369* bemerkte Regel tritt auch bei Participien ein, wenn sie des Nachdrucks wegen an die Spitze eines Satzes gestellt werden. 393) Der Thurm *des* (s. N. 359*) Comares ist 142 Fuss hoch. „Der Darro umschlingt, wie eine Silberschlange, die einen Märchenturm hütet, sein Fundament.“ 394) domineering ... and overhanging = domineers ... and overhangs; s. N. 38*. 394*) Vor die Namen der Flüsse, Schiffe und Wirthshäuser wird, obgleich sie Eigennamen sind, der Artikel *the* gesetzt. 395) S. N. 6 u. N. 49* etc. 395*) The Hall of Ambassadors, die Halle der Gesandten; s. N. 20, vgl. N. 315. 396) lost von to lose. almost — height, der sich wegen seiner Höhe fast in Dunkelheit verliert. 397) the balconies of which, deren Balcone; s. N. 254.

dant valley of the Darro, the streets and convents of the Albaycin, and command a ³⁹⁸⁾ prospect of the distant Vega.

I might go on to describe minutely the other delightful apartments of this side of the palace: the tocador ³⁹⁹⁾, or toilet of the queen, an open belvidere, on the summit of a tower, where the Moorish sultanas enjoyed the pure breezes from the mountain, and the prospect of the surrounding paradise; the secluded little patio ⁴⁰⁰⁾, or garden of Lindaraxa, with its alabaster fountain, its thickets of roses and myrtles, of citrons and oranges; the cool halls and grotatoes of the baths, where the glare and heat of day ⁴⁰¹⁾ are tempered into a soft mysterious light, and a pervading freshness ⁴⁰²⁾. But I forbear to dwell minutely on those scenes: my object is merely to give the reader a general introduction into an abode ⁴⁰³⁾, where, if so disposed ⁴⁰⁴⁾, he may linger and loiter with me through the remainder of this work, gradually becoming ⁴⁰⁵⁾ familiar with all its localities.

An abundant supply of water, ⁴⁰⁶⁾ brought from the mountains by old Moorish aqueducts, circulates throughout the palace supplying ⁴⁰⁷⁾ its baths and fishpools, sparkling ⁴⁰⁷⁾ in jets within its halls, or murmuring ⁴⁰⁷⁾ in channels along the marble pavements. When it has paid its tribute to the royal pile ⁴⁰⁸⁾, and visited its gardens and parterres, it flows down the long avenue leading to the city ⁴⁰⁹⁾; tinkling in rills, gushing in fountains, and maintaining a per-

398) a statt *the*; s. N. 29. 399) *Tocador* (span.) of the Queen, *das Toilettzimmer, Ankleidegemach der Konigin*. — Der Eintretende bemerkt eine weisse Marmorplatte, durchlochert, um den Rauch der Wohlgeruche durchzulassen, die unter dem Fussboden verbrannt wurden. An den Wanden erblickt man noch die phantastischen Fresken der Bartolomeo von Ragis, Alonzo Perez und Juan de la Fuentes. An dem Fries verschlingen sich zwischen Amoretten die Namenszuge Isabella's und Philipps des Funften. 400) *Patio*, span., der Hof. 401) of day, *des Tages*; s. N. 315. 402) where — freshness, wo der Glanz und die Gluth des Tages zu einem sanften geheimnissvollen Lichte und einer steten Frische gemassigt werden. 403) to give — abode, den Leser im Allgemeinen in ein Gebaude einzufuhren. 404) if so disposed — if he be (s. N. 40, N. 281 in fine u. N. 312) so disposed, wenn er *dazu* geneigt ist. — Das Adv. *so* hat bei dem Verbo *to be*, auch *da*, wo dies nur verstanden werden kann, relativische Bedeutung, und ist dann im Deutschen durch *dazu* oder *dafur*, oder auch durch *es (das)* auszudrucken. 405) *und . . .* werden; s. N. 38*. 406) Erganze: which is; s. N. 6. 407) supplying . . ., sparkling in jets . . . or murmuring . . ., versieht . . ., strahlend emporschiesst . . . oder . . . murmelt. 408) Palast. 409) it flows — city, fliesst es den langen, nach der Stadt fuhrenden Weg hinab; s. N. 59*, vgl. N. 3.

pétual verdure ⁴¹⁰⁾ in those groves that ⁴¹¹⁾ embower and beautify the whole hill of the Alhámбра.

Those ónly who have sójourned in the árdent climates of the South, can apprécie the delights of an abóde, combining ⁴¹²⁾ the breezy coólness of the móuntain, with the fréshness and verdure of the válley. While the city belów pants with the noóntide heat, and the párched Véga trémbles to the eye ⁴¹³⁾, the délicate airs from the Siérra Neváda play through these lófty halls, ⁴¹⁴⁾ bringing, with them *) the sweétness of the surróunding gárdens. Évery thing invítes to that índolent repóse, the bliss of sóúthern climes; and while the hálf-shut eye looks out from sháded balcónies upón the glítering lándscape, the ear is lúlléd by the rústling of groves, and the múrmur of rúnning streams.

THE TÓWER OF CÓMARES.

The reáder has had a sketch of the intérior of the Alhámбра, and may be desírous of a géneral idéa of its vicínity. The mórning is seréne and lóvely; the sun has not gained suffícient power to destroy the fréshness of the night; we will mount to the súmmit of the Tówer of Cómáres, and take a bírd's-eye view of ⁴¹⁵⁾ Granáda and its envírons.

Come then, wórthy reáder and cómrade, fóllo my steps ínto this véstibule, órnaménted with rich trácery ⁴¹⁶⁾, which ópens to the Hall of Ambássadors. We will not énter the hall, howéver, but turn to the left, to this small door, ópening ⁴¹⁷⁾ in the wall. Have a care! ⁴¹⁸⁾ here are steep wínding steps and but scánty light; yet up this nárrow, obscúre, and wínding stáircase, the proud mónarchs of Granáda and their queens have óften ascénded to the

410) tinkling — verdure, *indem* es in Bächen rieselt, in Springbrunnen emporschiesst und ein ewiges Grün erhält; s. N. 38*. 411) Nach *those* dürfte statt *that* richtiger *which* stehen. 412) *der* ... vereinigt; s. N. 3. 413) While — eye, Während die Stadt unten in der Glut der Mittagshitze schmachtet, und die versengte Vega vor dem Auge zittert. 414) Das Partic. Act. durch *und* mit dem Verbo finito aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. *) with *them*, mit *sich*. S. N. 66. 415) und ... aus der Vogelperspective betrachten. 416) into — *tracery*, in diese reichverzierte Vorhalle. S. N. 59*. 417) S. N. 3. 418) Have a care! Nimm dich in Acht! S. N. 13.

báttlements of the tower to watch the approach of Christian armies; or to gaze on the battles in the Véga. At length we are on the terraced roof ⁴¹⁹), and may take breath for a moment ⁴²⁰), while we cast a general eye over the splendid panorama of city and country ⁴²¹); of rocky mountain, verdant valley, and fertile plain; of castle, cathedral, Moórish towers, and Góthic domes, crúmbing ruins, and blooming groves.

Let us approach the báttlements, and cast our eyes immediately below ⁴²²). See, on this side we have the whole plan of the Alhámra laid open to us ⁴²³), and can look down into its courts and gardens. At the foot of the tower is the Court of the Albérca, with its great tank or fishpool, bordered with flowers ⁴²⁴); and yónder is the Court of Líons, with its famous fountains, and its light Moórish arcádes; and in the centre of the pile is the little garden of Lindaráxa, buried in the heart of the building, with its roses and cítrons, and shrúbbery of émerald green.

That belt of báttlements, ⁴²⁵) stúdded with square towers, ⁴²⁶) strággling round the whole brow of the hill, is the outer boundary of the fórtress. Some of the towers, you ⁴²⁷) may perceive, are in ruins, and their mássive frágments are buried among vines, fig-trees, and áloes.

Let us look on this nórthern side of the tower. It is a giddy height; the véry foundátions of the tower rise above the groves of the steep hill-side. And see, a long fissure in the mássive walls shows that the tower has been rent ⁴²⁸) by some of the eárrhquakes, which from time to time have thrown Granáda into consternátion; and which, sóoner or láter, must reduce this crúmbing pile to a mere mass of ruin. The deep, nárrow glen below us, which grádually widens as it ópens from the mountains, is the valléey of the Dárro; you see the little river winding its way under

419) Altandach. 420) for a moment, einen Augenblick; s. N. 156. 421) while — country, während wir das glänzende Panorama von Stadt und Land . . . überschauen. — Wegen des vor *city* u. s. w. fehlenden *the* s. N. 315. 422) and cast — below, und grade in die Tiefe niederschauen. 423) we have the whole plan of the Alhambra laid open to us, haben wir den ganzen Plan der Alhambra offen vor uns liegen. — Das Partic. Pass. nach *to have* und dem Objecte durch den Infinitiv zu übersetzen; s. N. 113 u. N. 1151. 424) mit seinem grossen, blumenumkränzten Fischbehälter; s. N. 59*, vgl. N. 6. 425) S. N. 6. 426) S. N. 3. 427) Vor you (s. N. 52) supplire *as*; s. N. 297. 428) rent v. to rend.

⁴²⁹) embowered terraces, and among orchards and flower-gardens. It is a stream ⁴³⁰) famous in old times for yielding gold ⁴³¹), and its sands ⁴³²) are still sifted, occasionally, in search of the precious ore. Some of those white pavilions, which here and there gleam from among groves and vineyards, were rustic retreats of the Moors, to enjoy the refreshment of their gardens.

The airy palace, with its tall white towers and long arcades, which breasts yon mountain, among pompous groves and hanging gardens, is the Generalife, a summer palace of the Moorish kings, to which they resorted during ^{432*}) the sultry months, to enjoy a still more breezy region than that of the Alhambra. The naked summit of the height above it, where you ⁴³³) behold some shapeless ruins, is the Silla del Moro, or Seat of the Moor; so called, from having been ⁴³⁴) a retreat of the unfortunate Boabdil, during the time of an insurrection, where he seated himself, and looked down mournfully upon his rebellious city.

A murmuring sound of water now and then rises from the valley. It is from the aqueduct of yon Moorish mill, nearly at the foot of the hill. The avenue of trees beyond is the Alameda *), along the bank of the Darro, a favourite resort in evenings, and a rendez-vous of lovers in the summer nights, when the guitar may be heard at a late hour from the benches along its walks. At present, there are but a few ⁴³⁵) loitering monks to be seen ⁴³⁶) there, and a group of water-carriers from the fountain of Avellanos.

⁴²⁹) you see . . . winding . . . under . . . , man sieht den kleinen Fluss unter . . . hinschlängeln; s. N. 52 u. N. 21. ⁴³⁰) Ergänze: which was; s. N. 59* u. N. 100. ⁴³¹) famous for yielding gold, berühmt (dadurch, dass er Gold lieferte) durch seinen Goldreichthum; s. N. 222. — Famous gehört zu den relativen Adjektiven, welche die Präposition for nach sich heischen. ⁴³²) sands, Sand; s. N. 293. ^{432*}) during, während; s. N. 554. ⁴³³) S. N. 52. ⁴³⁴) from having been, (davon dass) weil sie gewesen war; s. N. 222, vgl. N. 15 u. N. 25. *) „Die Alameda von Granada ist der angenehmste Ort von der Welt, und wird, sonderbar genug, der Salon genannt. Man denke sich einen langen, für Spanien einzig grünen Baumgang von mehren Reihen, den an jeder Seite ein stattlicher Brunnen schliesst, wo sich das Wasser über die Schultern hinlänglich missgestalteter Gottheiten von ergötzlicher Hässlichkeit ergiesst. Wunderbarer Weise führen diese Brunnen wirklich Wasser, und zwar im Ueberfluss; es ergiesst sich in breitem Fall und verbreitet, in feinen Nebel auseinanderstäubend, erquickliche Kühlung. In den Seitengängen rieseln kristallhelle Bächlein in Betten von bunten Kieselsteinen hin. Eine breite Anlage mit Springbrunnen, Gesträuchen und Blumen, mit Myrthen, Rosen, Jasmin und allen Blüthenschätzen Granada's, füllt den Raum zwischen dem Salon und dem Xenil und erstreckt sich bis zu der Brücke, welche während der Franzosenzeit der General Sebastiani über das Wasser spannte.“ — Th. Gautier. ⁴³⁵) S. N. 5. ⁴³⁶) there are . . . to be seen,

You start! 't is ⁴³⁷⁾ nóthing but ⁴³⁸⁾ a hawk that we have fríghtened from his nest. This old towér is a compléte breeding-place for vágrant birds; the swállow and mártlet ⁴³⁹⁾ abóund in évery chink and cránný, and círcle abóút it the whole day long ⁴⁴⁰⁾; while at night ^{440*)}, when all óther birds have gone ⁴⁴¹⁾ to rest, the móping owl comes out of its lúrkíng-place, and útters its bóding cry from the báttlements. See how the hawk we ⁴⁴²⁾ have dislódged sweeps away belów us, skímming óver the tops of the trees, and sailing up ⁴⁴³⁾ to the rúins abóve the Généralife!

Let us leave this side of the towér, and turn our eyes to the West *). Here you ⁴⁴⁴⁾ behóld, in the dístance, a range of móúntains bóúnding the Véga ⁴⁴⁵⁾, the áncient bárríer betweén Móslem Granáda ⁴⁴⁶⁾ and the land of the Chrístians. Amóng their heights you may still discérn wárríor towns, whose grey walls and báttlements seem of a piece with the rocks on which they are built; while here and there is a sólitary Ataláya, or wátcH-tower, móúnted on some lófty point, and loóking ⁴⁴⁷⁾ down, as it were, ⁴⁴⁸⁾ from the sky ínto the válleys on eíther side. It was ⁴⁴⁹⁾ down the defíles of these móúntains, by the pass of Lope, that the Chrístian ármies descéded ínto the Véga. It was round the base of yon grey and náked móúntain, álmóst ínsulated from the rest, and strétching its bold rócky prómóntory ínto the bósom of the plain, that ⁴⁵⁰⁾ the inváding squádróns would ⁴⁵¹⁾ come búrsting ⁴⁵²⁾ ínto

sind . . . zu sehen, oder: sieht man . . .; s. N. 17, N. 747, N. 136, N. 21 in fine. 437) 't is, Abkürz. v. it is. 438) nothing but, nichts als; s. N. 68. 439) the swallow and (s. N. 188) martlet, Haus- und Mauerschwalben (ohne Artikel); s. N. 20. 440) den ganzen Tag hindurch. 440*) at night, des Nachts. — At bezeichnet auch die Zeit in Beziehung auf eine Handlung oder einen Umstand. Vgl. N. 131. 441) gone v. to go. Warum have statt are gone? s. N. 340. 442) Vor we ergänze whom und s. N. 1 u. N. 49. — Hawk wird im Engl. als männlich und weiblich aufgeführt. 443) skimming . . . and sailing up . . . Das Partic. auf ing durch das Verb. finit. aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. *) S. N. 37*. 444) S. N. 52. 445) a range — Vega, eine die Vega begrenzende Reihe von Bergen; s. N. 3 u. N. 59*. 446) between Moslem Granada, zwischen dem mahomedanischen Granada; s. N. 16*. 447) mounted . . . and looking = which is mounted and looks; s. N. 6 u. N. 3. 448) S. N. 58. 449) Gleichwie im Deutschen dient it dazu, in Verbindung mit der dritten Person des Singulars irgend einer Zeitbestimmung von to be das Subject oder irgend einen andern Theil eines Satzes besonders hervorzuheben und mit demselben einen besondern Satz zu bilden, an den der Rest des ersteren dann vermittelst eines bezüglichlichen Fürworts oder der Conjunction that geknüpft wird. Vgl. N. 141 u. N. 319. 450) It was round — that, Am Fusse jenes grauen, nackten, von den übrigen fast isolirten und sein steiles Felsen-Vorgebirge bis tief in die Ebene erstreckenden Berges war es, wo . . . 451) S. N. 62. 452) come bursting;

view, with flaunting banners, and the clangour of drums and trumpets. How changed is the scene! Instead of the glittering line of mailed warriors, we ⁴⁵³⁾ behold the patient train of the toilful muleteer, slowly moving ⁴⁵⁴⁾ along the skirts of the mountain. Behind that promontory, is the eventful bridge of Pinos, ⁴⁵⁵⁾ renowned for many a ⁴⁵⁶⁾ bloody strife between Moors and Christians; but still more renowned as being ⁴⁵⁷⁾ the place where Columbus was overtaken ⁴⁵⁸⁾ and called back by the messenger of Queen Isabella, ⁴⁵⁹⁾ just as he was departing ⁴⁶⁰⁾ in despair, to carry his project of discovery to the court of France.

Behold another place ⁴⁶¹⁾ famous in the history of the discoverer. Yon line of walls and towers, gleaming ⁴⁶²⁾ in the morning sun, in the very centre ⁴⁶³⁾ of the Vega, is the city ⁴⁶⁴⁾ of Santa Fe, built by the Catholic sovereigns during the siege of Granada, after a conflagration had destroyed their camp. It ^{*}) was to these walls that Columbus was called back by the heroic queen; and within them the treaty was concluded, that led to the discovery of the Western World.

Here, towards the south, the eye revels on the luxuriant beauties of the Vega ⁴⁶⁵⁾; a blooming wilderness of grove and garden, and teeming orchard, with the Xénil ^{**)} winding through it in silver links, and feeding ⁴⁶⁶⁾ innumerable rills, ⁴⁶⁷⁾ conducted through ancient Moorish channels, which maintain the landscape in perpetual verdure. Here are the beloved bowers and gardens and rural retreats, for which the Moors fought ⁴⁶⁸⁾ with such desperate valour. The very ⁴⁶⁹⁾ farm houses and hovels which are now inhabited by boors, retain traces of Arabesques and other

s. N. 226. 453) we, *man*; s. N. 52. 454) we behold . . . moving, *sieht man . . . sich fortbewegen*; s. N. 21 u. N. 52. 455) S. N. 6. 456) *many, mancher*, nicht zu verwechseln mit dem Plural *many (viele)*, hat (N. 76) den Artikel *a* nach sich, der, in Verbindung mit einem andern Bestimmungsworte, dem Plural *many* vorgeht. 457) *as being, weil es ist*. — Das einfache Particip nach *as* durch ein persönliches Fürwort u. das Verb. finit. aufzulösen; s. N. 40. 458) overtaken v. to overtake. 459) S. N. 180. 460) just as he *was departing*, grade als er *abreiste*; s. N. 80. 461) S. N. 100. 462) gleaming = which gleam; s. N. 3. 463) grade am Mittelpunkte. 464) S. N. 56. ^{*}) S. N. 449. 465) Here — Vega, Hier, nach Süden hin, schwelgt das Auge auf den üppigen Reizen der Vega. ^{**)} S. N. 394*. 466) winding . . . and feeding = that winds . . . and feeds; s. N. 3. 467) S. N. 6. 468) fought v. to fight. 469) The *very* . . ., *Selbst die* . . .; s. N. 30.

tásteful decorátions, which show them to have been élegant résidences ⁴⁷⁰⁾ in the days of the Móslems.

Beyónd the embowéred région of the Véga, you behóld to the south a line of árid hills, down which ⁴⁷¹⁾ a long train of mules is slówly móving ⁴⁷²⁾. It was ⁴⁷³⁾ from the súmmit of one of those hills that the unfórtunate Boábdil cast back his last look upón Granáda, and gave vent to the ágony of his soul. It is the spot fámous in song and stóry, „The last sigh of the Moor.“ ⁴⁷⁴⁾

Now raise your eyes to the snówy súmmit of yon pile of móuntains, shíning ⁴⁷⁵⁾ like a white súmmer cloud in the blue sky. It is the Siérra Neváda, the pride and delíght of Granáda; the source of her ⁴⁷⁶⁾ coóling breezes and perpétual vérdure, of her gúshing fóuntains and perénnial streams ⁴⁷⁷⁾. It is this glórious pile of móuntains that gives to Granáda that combinátion of delíghts ⁴⁷⁸⁾ so rare in a sóuthern cíty: the fresh vegetátion and témpérate airs of a nórthern clímate, with the vívifying árdour of a trópical sun, and the clóudless ázure of a sóuthern sky. It is this aërial treásury of snow ⁴⁷⁹⁾, which, mélting ⁴⁸⁰⁾ in propórtion to the increáse of the súmmer heat, sends down rívulets and streams through évery glen and gorge of the Alpuxárras, diffúsing ⁴⁸⁰⁾ émerald vérdure and fertility throug hóút a chain of háppy and sequéstered vátleys ⁴⁸¹⁾.

Those móuntains may well be cálléd the glóry of Granáda. They dóminate the whole extént of Andalúsia, and may be seen ⁴⁸²⁾ from its most dístant parts *). The

470) which *show them to have been* elegant residences, welche beweisen, dass sie einst elegante Lustsitze waren. — *to show* gehört zu den Verbis, welche den Accusativ mit dem Infinitiv nach sich haben; s. N. 130. 471) down which, *welche hinab*. — Die Präpositionen stehen, der Regel nach, *vor* dem Redetheile, dessen Verhältniss zu dem vorhergehenden Worte oder Satzgliede sie ausdrücken. 472) is slowly moving = slowly moves; s. N. 80. 473) S. N. 449. 474) It is the spot famous (s. N. 59* u. N. 100) in song and story (s. N. 315), (for the name of) „The last sigh of the Moor“, Es ist der, in Gesang und Geschichte unter dem Namen „der letzte Seufzer des Mauren“ berühmte Platz. 475) S. N. 3. 476) of *her*, *seiner* (nämlich: *Granada's*). — Die Namen der Länder und Städte werden im Engl. als *weiblich* angesehen. 477) nie vertrocknende Ströme. 478) Supplire which is; s. N. 85, N. 49* u. N. 100. 479) ätherische Schneeschatz. 480) melting ... diffusing, schmilzt ... und verbreitet; s. N. 38*. 481) abgeschiedene Thäler. 482) may be seen, *man kann sie ... sehen*; s. N. 21 in fine. — Wegen des *vor* *be* fehlenden *to* s. N. 62. *) „Ein unbeschreibliches Aussehen nimmt die Sierra Nevada bei Sonnenuntergang an. Die von Licht getroffenen Vorsprünge und Spitzen erglühen rosig, und zwar in blendendem, idealem, fabelhaftem Rosenroth mit Silberlasur und mit Streifen von Regenbogen und Opal, zu denen im

muleteér hails them, as ⁴⁸³) he views their frósty peaks from the súltry lével of the plain; and the Spánish máriner on the deck of his bark, far, far off on the bósom of the blue Mediterránean, wátches them with a pénsive eye, thinks of delightful Granáda ⁴⁸⁴), and chants, in a low voice ⁴⁸⁵), some old románce abóut the Moors.

But enóugh; the sun is high abóve the móuntains, and is póuring ⁴⁸⁶) his ⁴⁸⁷) full férvour upón our heads. Alreády the térraced roof of the tówer is hot beneáth our feet: let us abándon it, and descénd and refrésh oursélves únder the arcádes by the fóuntain of the Líons.

REFLÉCTIONS ON THE MÓSLEM DOMINÁTION IN SPAIN.

One of my fávourite resórts is the balcóny of the céntral wíndow of the Hall of Ambássadors ⁴⁸⁸), in the lófty tówer of Cómares. I have just been seáted there, enjoyíng ⁴⁸⁹) the close of a long brílliant day. The sun, as he sank ⁴⁹⁰) behind the púrple móuntains of Alháma, sent ⁴⁹¹) a stream of effúlgence up the válley of the Dárro, that spread a mélancholy pomp óver the rúddy tówers of the Alhámbra; while the Véga, cóvered with a slight súltry vápour that caught ⁴⁹²) the sétting ray, seémed spread out in the dístance like a gólden sea. Not a breath of air distúrbed the still-

Vergleich die glänzendsten Farben der Palette eitel Staub sind; alle Kleinode in tausend und einer Nacht erbleichen vor diesem Schimmer von Perlmutter, durchsichtigem Rubin, geschliffenem Jaspis und Labrador. Schluchten, Risse und Vertiefungen, und was sonst des Lichtes Strahl nicht verklärt, hüllt sich in ein Blau, das mit dem Azur des Himmels und des Meeres, mit Lapis Lazuli und Saphir wetteifert. Diese Gegensätze von Licht und Schatten sind von wundersamer Wirkung; das Gebirg scheint in ein schimmernendes, schillerndes und silbergeripptes Seidengewand gehüllt. Nach und nach erbleichen die glänzenden Tinten, um sich mit blauen Lazuren zu überziehen; die Schatten wachsen von unten her aufwärts, und wann längst schon die Ebene in tiefem Dunkel ruht, zittert noch das Silberdiadem auf der Stirn der Sierra am klaren Himmel unter dem Abschiedskuss der Sonne.“ — *Th. Gautier.* 483) *as, wenn (wann).* — *As* und *when* sind sich so nahe verwandt, dass oft das eine für das andere gebraucht wird; indess bezieht sich *as* auf beides, auf eine schon angefangene Handlung und ihre Zeit, *when* weist aber mehr auf den Anfang derselben hin. 484) gedenkt *des* wonnevollen Granada's; s. N. 16*. 485) in a low voice, mit *leiser* Stimme; s. N. 91. 486) in pouring = pours; s. N. 80. 487) *sun, die Sonne,* wird im Englischen als *männlich* betrachtet. 488) S. N. 395*. 489) I — enjoying, Ich bin so eben dort gesessen und habe ... genossen; s. N. 104. 490) sank v. to sink. 491) sent v. to send. 492) caught v. to catch.

ness of the hour; and though the faint sound of music and merriment now and then rose from the gardens of the Dárro, it but rendered more impressive the monumental silence of the pile which overshadowed me. It was one of those hours and scenes in which memory asserts an almost magical power; and, like the evening sun beaming on these mouldering towers ⁴⁹³), sends back her ⁴⁹⁴) retrospective rays to light up the glories of the past.

As I sat watching ⁴⁹⁵) the effect of the declining daylight upon this Moorish pile, I was led into a consideration of the light, elegant, and voluptuous character, ⁴⁹⁶) prevalent throughout its internal architecture; and to contrast it with the grand but gloomy solemnity of the Gothic edifices, reared by the Spanish conquerors ⁴⁹⁷). The very architecture ⁴⁹⁸) thus bespeaks the opposite and irreconcilable natures of the two warlike people *) who so long battled here for the mastery of the peninsula. By degrees, I fell into a course of musing upon the singular fortunes ⁴⁹⁹) of the Arabian or Morisco-Spaniards, whose whole existence is as a tale that is told, and certainly forms one of the most anomalous, yet splendid, episodes in history ⁵⁰⁰). Potent and durable as was their dominion ⁵⁰¹), we scarcely know how to call them ⁵⁰²). They were a nation without a legitimate country or a name ⁵⁰³). A remote wave of the great Arabian inundation, cast upon the shores of

493) like — towers, gleich der auf diese morschen Thürme strahlenden Abendsonne; s. N. 59*. 494) her auf das im Englischen als weiblich ange-sehene *memory* bezüglich. 495) As I sat watching, Während ich sass und ... beobachtete; s. N. 104. — As steht, wie hier, zuweilen für *while* oder *whilst*. 496) S. N. 59* u. N. 100. 497) of the Gothic edifices, reared by the Spanish conquerors, der, von den spanischen Eroberern errichteten, gothischen Gebäude; s. N. 6 u. N. 59*. 498) Schon die Bauart; s. N. 30. *) People, swine, sheep, deer sind im Sing. u. Plur. gleichlautend. 499) By degrees — fortunes, Nach und nach versank ich in eine Reihe von Betrachtungen über die seltsamen Schicksale. — Wegen des nach of folgenden Particips auf *ing* s. N. 15 u. N. 25. 500) in history, in der Geschichte; s. N. 8 u. N. 315. 501) Potent and durable as was their dominion, So mächtig und dauernd auch ihre Herrschaft war, so ... — Vor potent ist *as* zu suppliren. — Bedeutet *as ... as*, so ... auch (*auch immer*), und kann es also durch *though* aufgelöst werden, so wird das erstere *as*, welches den Satz anheben sollte, weggelassen. Vgl. N. 231. 502) we scarcely know how to call them, so weiss man doch kaum, wie man sie nennen soll; s. N. 52 u. N. 48. 503) They — name, Sie waren eine Nation ohne rechtmässiges Vaterland und ohne Namen. — Wegen *a* vor country u. name, s. N. 91 u. N. 13. — Der Artikel ist vor *name* wiederholt, weil das Adjectiv *legitimate* sich nur auf *country* bezieht, also durch die Auslassung von *a* eine Zweideutigkeit entstehen würde. — Wenn mehrere Hauptwörter, welche durch eine verstandene, oder, wie hier, ausdrücklich gesetzte

Eúrope, they seemed ⁵⁰⁴) to have all the ímpetus of the first rush of the tórrént ⁵⁰⁵). Their careér of cónquest, from the rock of Gíbraltar to the cliffs of the Pyreneés, was as rápid and brilliant as the Móslem víctories of Sýria and Égypt. Nay, had they not been chécked on the plains of Tours, all France, all Eúrope, might have been overrún with the same facility as the émpires of the East ⁵⁰⁶), and the créscent might at this day have glittered on the fanes of Páris and of Lóndon.

Repélléd ⁵⁰⁷) withín the límits of the Pyreneés, the míxed hordes of Ásia and África ⁵⁰⁸), that fórméd this great erúption, gave up the Móslem prínciple of cónquest, and sought to estáblish in Spain a peáceful and pérmanent domínion. As cónquerors, their héroism was ónly équalled by their moderátion: and in both, for a time, they excélléd the nátions with whom they conténded. Sévered from their nátive homes ⁵⁰⁹), they lóved the land gíven them ⁵¹⁰) as they suppósed by Állah, and strove ⁵¹¹) to embéllish it with évery thing that could adminíster to the háppiness of man ⁵¹²). Láying ⁵¹³) the foundátions of their power in a sýstem of wise and équitáble laws, díligently cúltivating ⁵¹³) the arts and sciénces ^{513*}), and promóting ⁵¹³) ágrículture, manufáctures, and cómmerce; they grádually fórméd n émpire ⁵¹⁴) unrívaled for its prospérity by ány ⁵¹⁵) of the émpires of Chrístendom ⁵¹⁶); and díligently dráwing round them ⁵¹⁷) the gráces and refínements that márkéd

Conjunction verbunden sind, einerlei Vorwort vor sich fordern, braucht dieses, ausser in nachdrücklicher Rede, im Engl. nur zum ersten Hauptworte gesetzt zu werden. 504) A remote — seemed, Als eine ferne Woge der grossen arabischen Ueberfluthung an das europäische Gestade geworfen, schienen sie . . . — Wegen der, vor *a remote* ausgelassenen Conj. *as*, und des vor *cast* zu suppl. Relat. mit *to be* s. N. 297 u. N. 6. 505) all the torrent, die ganze Gewalt der ursprünglichen Heftigkeit des Stroms; s. N. 76 u. N. 16*. 506) S. N. 37*. 507) Ergänze vor *repelled*: *after being* und übersetze: *Nachdem . . . zurückgedrängt waren*. — Wenn ein passiver Satz im Deutschen durch *als*, *da*, *nachdem*, *wenn* mit einem andern verbunden ist, kann man diese Conjunction weglassen und entweder das Particip des Perfectums oder das eigentliche Particip des Passivs (mit *being*) setzen. Vgl. N. 244. 508) the mixed — Africa, die aus Asiaten und Africanern gemischten Horden. 509) *Getrennt von ihrer Heimath*. — Wegen des Plur. *homes* s. N. 96. 510) Das Particip *given* durch das relat. Pronom. mit dem Verbo finito aufzulösen und vor *them* das Dativzeichen *to* zu suppliren; s. N. 6 u. N. 146. 511) *strove v. to strive*. 512) S. N. 23. 513) *Laying . . . cultivating . . . and promoting . . .*, *Indem sie . . . legten, . . . pflegten und . . . beförderten*; s. N. 38*. 513*) *the arts and sciences*, Künste und Wissenschaften. — Der Artik. erklärt sich hier dadurch, dass nicht *alle* Künste und Wissenschaften, sondern nur die *freien und schönen (liberal and fine)* gemeint sind; s. N. 8. 514) S. N. 6 u. N. 59*. 515) *any, keines*. 516) *of Christendom*, *des Christenthums*; s. N. 8. 517) *drawing round them*, *indem sie sich aneigneten*; s. N. 38* u. N. 66.

the Arábian émpire in the East ⁵¹⁸), at the time of its greátest civilisátion, they diffúsed the light of Oriéntal knówledge ⁵¹⁹) through the wéstern régions of beníghted Eúrope ⁵²⁰).

The cíties of Arábian Spain ⁵²⁰) becáme the resórt of Chrístian ártisans, to instrúct themsélves in the úseful arts ⁵²¹). The Univérsities of Tolédo, Cordóva, Seville, and Granáda, were sought by the pale stúdent ⁵²²) from óther lands, to acquaint himsélf with the sciences of the Árabs, and the treásured lore of antíquity ⁵²³); the lóvers of the gay sciences resórted to Cordóva and Granáda, to imbíbe the póetry and músic of the East; and the steél-clad wárrriors of the North ⁵²⁴) hástened thíther to ac-cómplish themsélves in the gráceful éxercises and cóurteous úsages of chívalry ⁵²⁵).

If the Móslem mónuments in Spain, if the mosque of Cordóva, the alcázar ⁵²⁶) of Seville, and the Alhámбра of Granáda, still bear inscríptions fónldy boásting of the pówer and pérmanency of their domínion ⁵²⁷); can the boast be derided as árrogant and vain? Generátion áfter generátion, céntury áfter céntury, had pássed ⁵²⁸) away, and still they maintained posséssion of the land. A périod had elápsed ⁵²⁸) lónger than that ⁵²⁹) which has pássed since Éngland was súbjugated by the Nórmán Cónqueror, and the de-scéndants of Músa and Táric might as lítle antícipate béing driven ínto éxile acróss the same straits, travérsed by their triúmphant áncestors ⁵³⁰), as the descéndants of Róllo and

518) S. N. 37*. 519) S. N. 8 u. N. 315. 520) of benighted Europe, *des un-nachteten Europa*. — of Arabian Spain, *des arabischen Spaniens*; s. N. 16*. 521) in the useful arts, in *nützlichen Künsten*. — Wegen des Artik. *the* vgl. N. 513* u. N. 8. 522) were sought by the pale student, wurden besucht von *den bleichwangigen Studenten*; s. N. 20. 523) die Schätze *des Alterthums*; s. N. 8. 524) S. N. 37*. 525) of chivalry, *des Ritterthums*; s. N. 8 u. N. 315. 526) Alcazar, span., das Castell, Schloss, der Palast. 527) boasting — *dominion, welche die Macht und Dauer ihrer Herrschaft rühmen*; s. N. 3. 528) *had passed* — *had elapsed*; s. N. 340. 529) A period elapsed longer than that, *Ein längerer Zeitraum, als der ... war verstrichen*; s. N. 100, N. 59* u. N. 69**. 530) might a little anticipate *being driven ... across the same straits* traversed by their triumphant ancestors, konnten eben so wenig ahnen, dass sie über dieselbe Meerenge, die einst von ihren Ahnen triumphirend überschritten war, ... zurückgetrieben werden würden. — Ueber die Auflös. von *being driven* s. N. 1261. — *Straits*, die Meerenge, ist im Engl. nur im Plural gebräuchlich. — Vor *traversed* zu suppliren: *that had been*; s. N. 6.

William, and their vétéran peers, may dream of being driven back ⁵³¹⁾ to the shores of Nórmandy ⁵³²⁾.

With all this ⁵³³⁾, however, the Móslem émpire in Spain was but a brilliant exótic, that took no pérmanent root in the soil ⁵³⁴⁾ it embéllished. Sévered from all their neíghbours in the West *), by impássable bárriers of faith and mánners, and séparated by seas and déserts from their kíndred ⁵³⁵⁾ of the East, they were an ísolated peóple. Their whole exístence was a prolónged, though gállant and chívalric strúggle, for a foóthold in a usúrped land.

They were the outposts and fróntiers of Íslamism. The península was the great báttle-ground where the Góthic cónquerors of the North and the Móslem cónquerors of the East met and strove for mástery ⁵³⁶⁾; and the fiéry cóurage of the Árab ⁵³⁷⁾ was at length subdúed by the óbstinate and perseveríng v álour of the Goth ⁵³⁷⁾.

Néver was the annihilátion of a peóple more compléte than that of the Morésco-Spániards. Where are they? Ask ⁵³⁸⁾ the shores of Bárbary ⁵³⁹⁾, and its désert pláces. The éxiled rémnant of their once pówerful émpire disappeared amóng the barbárians of África, and ceásed to be a nátion. They have not éven left a distínt name behind them ⁵⁴⁰⁾, though for néarly eight cénturies ⁵⁴¹⁾ they were a distínt peóple. The home of their adóption, and of their occupátion for áges, refúses to acknówledge them, excépt as inváders and usúrpers. A few **) bróken mónuments are all that ⁵⁴²⁾ remain ⁵⁴³⁾ to bear wítness to their pówer and domínion, as sólitary rocks, ⁵⁴⁴⁾ left far in the intérior, bear téstimony to the extént of some vast inun-dátion. Such ⁵⁴⁵⁾ is the Alhámbra. A Móslem pile, in

⁵³¹⁾ may dream of being driven back, *davon träumen mögen*, wieder zurückgedrängt zu werden; s. N. 15, vgl. N. 25. ⁵³²⁾ of Normandy, *der Normandie*; s. N. 114. ⁵³³⁾ Trotz allen dem. ⁵³⁴⁾ Supplire: *which*; s. N. 1. *) S. N. 37*. ⁵³⁵⁾ S. N. 283. ⁵³⁶⁾ mastery, *die Herrschaft*; s. N. 8. ⁵³⁷⁾ of the Arab — of the Goth, *der Araber — der Gothen*; s. N. 20. ⁵³⁸⁾ Ask, *Man frage*. — Der Imperativ drückt nicht bloss *Befehl*, sondern auch *Ermahnung*, *Auf-forderung*, *Ermunterung* und *Bitte* aus. ⁵³⁹⁾ of Barbary, *der Barberei*; s. N. 114. ⁵⁴⁰⁾ S. N. 66. ⁵⁴¹⁾ for nearly eight centuries, *beinahe acht Jahrhunderte hindurch*; s. N. 156. **) S. N. 5. ⁵⁴²⁾ all that, *alles was*. — Nach *all* und *nothing* drückt nicht *what*, sondern *that* od. *which* das deutsche *was* aus. ⁵⁴³⁾ are all that remain, *sind Alles was noch übrig ist*. — Der Autor hat *all* in Bezug auf *monuments* im Plural genommen, daher *remain* statt *remains*. ⁵⁴⁴⁾ S. N. 6. ⁵⁴⁵⁾ Such, *der Art, dies*.

the midst of a Christian land; an Oriental palace amidst the Gothic edifices of the West ⁵⁴⁶); an elegant memento ⁵⁴⁷) of a brave, intelligent, and graceful people, who ^{***}) conquered, ruled, and passed away.

THE HOUSEHOLD. ^{548*)}

It is time that I give some ⁵⁴⁸) idea of my domestic arrangements in this singular residence. The Royal Palace of the Alhambra is entrusted to the care of a good old maiden dame, called ⁵⁴⁹) Donna Antonia Molina; but who, according to Spanish custom, goes by the more neighbourly appellation of Tía Antonia (Aunt Antonia) ⁵⁵⁰). She maintains the Moorish halls and gardens in order, and shows them to strangers ⁵⁵¹); in consideration of which she is allowed ⁵⁵²) all the perquisites received from visitors ⁵⁵³, and all the produce of the gardens, excepting ⁵⁵⁴), that she is expected to pay an occasional tribute of fruits and flowers to the governor ⁵⁵⁵). Her residence is in a corner of the palace; and her family consists of a nephew and niece, the children of two different brothers. The nephew, Manuel Molina, is a young man of sterling worth, and Spanish gravity ⁵⁵⁶). He has served in the armies ⁵⁵⁷) both in Spain and ⁵⁵⁸) the West Indies ⁵⁵⁹); but is now studying ⁵⁶⁰) medicine, in hopes of ⁵⁶¹) one day or other ⁵⁶²)

546) S. N. 37*. 547) ein geschmackvolles Denkmal. ***) S. N. 236. 548*) *The household, Mein Haushalt*; s. N. 202. 548) *some* statt *an*; s. N. 151. 549) *Vor called* zu suppliren: *who is*; s. N. 6. 550) but — Antonia, die aber nach spanischer Sitte den vertraulichern Namen Tante Antonie führt; s. N. 56, vgl. N. 180. 551) to strangers, *den Fremden*; s. N. 20, vgl. N. 315. 552) she is allowed, *ihr zu gute kommen*; s. N. 321. 553) all the perquisites received from visitors, *alle von den Besuchenden erhaltenen Geschenke*; s. N. 76, N. 16*, N. 59* u. N. 20, vgl. N. 315. 554) *excepting, ausgenommen*, eigentl. das Partic. Activi von to except, wird wie die Participien *according* (mit to), *concerning*, *during*, *respecting*, *touching*, häufig als Präposition gebraucht. 555) that — governor, dass *man* (N. 21 in fine) von ihr erwartet (oder: dass *erwartet wird*), dass sie dem Gouverneur zuweilen einen Tribut an Blumen und Früchten überreiche; s. N. 51. 556) ein junger Mann von gediegenem Werthe und spanischer Gravität. 557) in the armies, in der Armee. — Im Engl. steht der Plural in Bezug auf den Zusatz; s. N. 96. 558) *both ... and, sowohl ... als (auch)*. 559) the West Indies, Westindien. — Einige Eigennamen von Ländern und Oertern, auch von Gebirgen, wenn diese ausschliesslich im Plural stehen, haben den Artikel *the* vor sich. 560) S. N. 80. 561) in hopes of ... *becoming*, in der Hoffnung ... zu werden. — Wegen des vor *hopes* fehlenden Artikels s. N. 8.; wegen des Plurals *hopes* s. N. 293; u. wegen Auflösung des Particips s. N. 15 u. N. 25. 562) one day or other, *einst*. Vgl. N. 131.

becóming physícian to the fórtress ⁵⁶³), a post ⁵⁶⁴) worth at least a húndred and fórtý dóllars a year ⁵⁶⁵). As to ⁵⁶⁶) the niece, she is a plump líttle bláck-eyed Andalúsian dám-sel, námed Dolóres; but who, from her bright looks and cheérful dispositíon, mérits a mérrier name. She is the decláred heíress of all her aunt's posséssions, consísting ⁵⁶⁷) of cértain rúinous ténements in the fórtress, yíelding ⁵⁶⁸) a révenue †) of abóút one húndred ⁵⁶⁹) and fifty dóllars. I had not been long in the Alhámbra, befóre ⁵⁷⁰) I discóvered that a quiet cóurtship was géing on ⁵⁷¹) betweén the discreét Mánuel and his bríght-eyed cóusin, and that nóthing was wánting to enáble them to join their hands and expectátions, but ⁵⁷²) that he should ⁵⁷³) receíve his dóctor's diplóma, and púrchase a dispensátion from the Pope, on accóunt of their consanguínity.

With the good Dame Antónia I have made a treáty, accórding to *) which she fúrnishes me with board and lóding; while the mérry-heárted líttle Dolóres keeps my apártment in órder, and offíciates as hándmaid at meál-times. I have álso at my commánd a tall, stúttering, yéllow-haired lad, námed Pepe, who works in the gárdens, and would fain have ácted as válet; but in this he was forestálled by Matéo Xímenes ⁵⁷⁴), „the son of the Alhámbra!“ This alért and offícious wíghthas mánaged, sóme-how or óther, to stick by me éver since I first encoúntered him at the óúter gate of the fórtress, and to weave hímsélf ínto all my plans, untíl he has fáirly appóinted and ínstálled hímsélf ⁵⁷⁵) my válet, ciceróne, guide, guard, and his-

563) physieian to the fortress, Arzt der Festung. — Wo im Deutschen der Genitiv steht, um ein Amt, eine Verwandtschaft, einen Zustand der Freundschaft, des Vortheils oder Nachtheils auszudrücken, wird im Engl. weder der angelsächsische Genitiv, noch *of*, sondern *to* gesetzt. 564) *Supplire which is*; s. N. 100. 565) *a hundred*; s. N. 358. — *a year, jährlich*, des Jahrs. — Vor den Namen der Zeitabtheilungen, Gewichte und Masse, wenn denselben eine Zahlbestimmung vorausgeht, steht der unbestimmte Artikel. 566) *as to, as for* drückt das deutsche *was betrifft, in Ansehung, in Hinsicht* aus. S. N. 1177. 567) *consisting*, die ... bestehen; s. N. 3. 568) *yielding*, welche ... einbringen. †) Oder: *revénue*. 569) S. N. 358. 570) *before, als*. — Nicht das zeitbestimmende *as (als)* setzt man, sondern *before*, wenn man ausdrücken will, dass das, was nach dem vorhergehenden Satze geschah, bald darauf erfolgte. 571) dass ein stilles Liebesverständniss im Gange war; s. N. 80. 572) *nothing ... but*, nichts ... *als*; s. N. 68. 573) S. N. 343b. *) S. N. 383*. 574) *but* — Xímenes, darin ist ihm aber Mateo Xímenes zuvorgekommen; s. N. 321. 575) Vor my valet zu suppliren: *as*. — *As* fehlt im Engl. oft, wo im Deutschen *als* steht, wenn der Zustand oder die Lage, worin ein Gegenstand

toriographic squire; and I have been obliged to improve the state of his wardrobe, that he may not disgrace his various functions ⁵⁷⁶); so that he has cast his old brown mantle, as a snake does his skin, and now appears about the fortress with a smart Andalusian hat and jacket, to his infinite satisfaction, and the great astonishment of his comrades. The chief fault of honest Matéo ⁵⁷⁷) is an over anxiety to be useful ⁵⁷⁸). Conscious of having foisted ⁵⁷⁹) himself into my employ, and that my simple and quiet habits render his situation a sinecure *), he is at his wit's ends to devise modes of making ⁵⁸⁰) himself important to my welfare. I am, in a manner, the victim of his officiousness; I cannot put my foot over the threshold of the palace, to stroll about the fortress, but ⁵⁸¹) he is at my elbow, to explain every thing ⁵⁸²) I see; and if I venture to ramble among the surrounding hills, he insists upon attending me ⁵⁸³) as a guard ⁵⁸⁴), though I vehemently suspect ⁵⁸⁵) he would be more apt to trust to the length of his legs than the strength of his arms, in case of attack ⁵⁸⁶). After all, however, the poor fellow is at times an amusing companion; he is simple-minded, and of infinite good humour, with the loquacity and gossip of a village barber, and knows all the small-talk of the place and its environs; but what he chiefly values himself on ⁵⁸⁷), is his stock of local information, having the most marvellous stories to relate ⁵⁸⁸) of

sich befindet, oder worein er kommt, zu dem Gegenstande selbst gleich hinzugefügt oder unmittelbar darauf bezogen wird, so dass dadurch eine Art Apposition entsteht. Vgl. N. 297 u. N. 263*. 576) that he may not disgrace his various functions, damit er seinen verschiedenen Verrichtungen keine Schande mache. — Nach *that*, *damit*, zu dem *Ende* *dass*, wird der deutsche Conjunctiv durch *may*, *might* ausgedrückt. 577) S. N. 16*. 578) *an* over anxiety to be useful, seine (s. N. 202) übertriebene Aengstlichkeit, nützlich zu werden. — Der Infinitiv wird auch von Substantiven regiert, besonders wenn er zu näherer Erklärung derselben dient. Indess folgt auf ein Substantiv sehr oft das Particip auf *ing* mit *of* oder einer andern Präposition; s. N. 25. 579) *Conscious* gehört zu den relat. Adject., die den Genitiv nach sich erfordern; s. N. 203, N. 25 u. N. 15. *) that my simple and quiet habits render his situation a sinecure, dass meine einfache und ruhige Lebensweise (s. N. 293) seine Stelle zu einer Sinecure macht. S. N. 263*. 580) S. N. 25. 581) *but*, *ohne dass*. — Vgl. N. 68. 582) S. N. 1. 583) he insists upon attending me, so besteht er *darauf*, mich zu *begleiten*; s. N. 25, vgl. N. 222. 584) as a guard, als Wache; s. N. 91. 585) *Supplire*: that, *dass*; s. N. 149. 586) in case of attack, im Fall eines Angriffs; s. N. 8, vgl. N. 315. 587) *but what* he chiefly values himself *on*, worauf er aber am meisten stolz ist; s. N. 169, vgl. N. 905. 588) having ... to relate, *indem* (s. N. 38*) er ... erzählen *kann* (zu erzählen weiss); s. N. 110.

every tower, and vault, and gateway of the fortress, in all of which ⁵⁸⁹⁾ he places the most implicit faith.

Most ⁵⁹⁰⁾ of these he has derived, according to his own account, from his grandfather, a little legendary ⁵⁹¹⁾ tailor, who lived to the age of nearly a hundred ⁵⁹²⁾ years, during *) which he made but two migrations beyond the precincts of the fortress. His shop, for the greater part of a century, was the resort of a knot of venerable gossips, where they would ⁵⁹³⁾ pass half ⁵⁹⁴⁾ the night talking ⁵⁹⁵⁾ about old times, and the wonderful events and hidden secrets of the place. The whole living, moving, thinking, and acting ⁵⁹⁶⁾ of this historical little tailor, had thus been bounded by the walls of the Alhambra; within them he had been born ⁵⁹⁷⁾; within them he lived, breathed, and had his being ⁵⁹⁸⁾; within them he died, and was buried. Fortunately for posterity ⁵⁹⁸⁾, his traditional lore died not with him. The authentic Matéo, when an urchin ⁵⁹⁹⁾, used to be an attentive listener to the narratives of his grandfather, and of the gossip group ⁶⁰⁰⁾ assembled round the shop-board; and is thus possessed of a stock of valuable knowledge concerning *) the Alhambra, not to be found in books ⁶⁰¹⁾, and well worthy ⁶⁰²⁾ the attention of every curious traveller.

Such ⁶⁰³⁾ are the personages that contribute to my domestic comforts in the Alhambra; and I question whether any of the potentates, Moslem or Christian ⁶⁰⁴⁾, who have preceded me in the palace, have been waited upon with greater fidelity, or enjoyed a serener sway.

589) S. N. 369*. 590) Most, die meisten; s. N. 27. 591) legendary, sagenkundig. 592) S. N. 358. *) S. N. 554. 593) S. N. 62. 594) S. N. 76. 595) to pass — talking, *verplaudern*. Vgl. N. 38* u. N. 21. 596) The — acting; s. N. 15. 597) born v. to bear. 598) posterity, *die Nachwelt*; s. N. 8 u. N. 315. 599) *when an urchin* aufzulösen durch: *when he was an urchin*; s. N. 312, vgl. N. 40. 600) S. N. 6 u. N. 59*. *) S. N. 554. 601) (*which is*) not to be found in books, *der in Büchern nicht zu finden ist, oder: in Büchern nicht zu findenden*. — Wenn ein Relativ vor dem mit dem Infinitiv des Passivs verbundenen Hülfswort *to be* vorhergeht, so wird oft sowohl dieses Relativ, als das von ihm regierte Verbum ausgelassen und der Infinitiv allein ausgedrückt, — eine Wendung, die sich dann der deutschen Participialwortfügung am meisten nähert. Vgl. N. 136, N. 861. 602) *Supplire: of, welches nach worth, worthy, unworthy, on — side, on board, indespote oder despite weggelassen wird*. 603) S. N. 545. 604) *whether any of the potentates, Moslem or Christian, ob einer von den mohamedanischen oder christlichen Fürsten*. — Die Adjective stehen dem Substantiv nach, wenn sie mit Nachdruck verschiedene Arten des durch dasselbe bezeichneten Begriffs aufstellen, oder durch mehre, sich auf einander beziehende, trennende oder verbindende Conjunctionen mit einander verknüpft sind.

When I rise in the mórning, Pepe, the stútering lad from the gárdens, brings me a tríbute of frésh-culled flówers, which are áfterwards arráinged in vases by the skílful hand of Dolóres, who takes a fémale pride in the decorátions of my chámber. My meals are made wheréver caprice díctates; sómetimes in one of the Moórish halls, sómetimes únder the arcádes of the Court of Líons, surrouáded by flówers and fóuntains: and, when I walk out, I am con dúcted by the assíduous Matéo to the most romántic retreáts of the móuntains, and delícious haunts of the ádjacent válleys, not one of which but ⁶⁰⁵) is the scene of some wónderful tale.

Though fond of pássing the greáter part of my day alóne ⁶⁰⁶), yet I occásionally repair in the évenings to the líttle doméstic círcle of Dónna Antónia ⁶⁰⁷). This is génerally held in an old Moórish chámber, that serves for kíchen as well as hall, a rude fíreplace háving ⁶⁰⁸) been made in one córner, the smoke from which has discóloured the walls, and álmóst oblitérated the áncient Arabésques. A wíndow, with a balcóny overhánging the válley of the Dárro ⁶⁰⁹), lets in the cool évening breeze; and here I take my frúgal súpper of fruit ^{610a}) and milk, and míngle with the conversátion of the fámily. There is a náatural tálent, or móther wit, as it is cálléd, abóut the Spániards, which rénders them intelléctual and agreéable compánions ^{610b}), whatéver may be their condítion in life, or howéver impérfect may have been their educátion: add to this, ⁶¹¹) they are néver vúlgar; náture has endówed them with an inhérent dígnity of spírit. The *) good Tía Antónia is a wóman of strong and intélligent, though uncúltivated, mind; and

605) but, *der nicht*; s. N. 313. — not one of which but, *aufzulösen*: of which there is not one but; s. N. 254, N. 17 u. N. 747. 606) Though fond of passing the greater part of *my* day alone, *obschon ich es liebe, den grösseren Theil des Tages allein zuzubringen*. — Ueber die Weglass. von *I am* hinter *though* s. N. 312. *Though* hat hier den Indicativ nach sich, weil hier Gewissheit angedeutet wird. *Fond* regiert den Genitiv; s. N. 25. — *my* statt *the*; s. N. 34. 607) S. N. 180. 608) Das Partic. durch *indem* aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. 609) Ein Fenster mit einem, das Thal des Darro überragenden Balcon; s. N. 3 u. N. 59*. 610a) my frugal supper of *fruit*, mein mässiges Abendmahl von *Früchten*. — Die Gattungswörter lassen im Engl. keinen Plural zu, wenn sie, wie hier *fruit*, bloss dazu gebraucht werden, um den Begriff der Gattung abgesondert von aller Rücksicht auf einzelne Wesen derselben zu bezeichnen. Vgl. N. 315. 610b) which renders them ... companions, *der sie zu ... Gesellschaftern macht*. S. N. 263*. 611) Ergänze: *that, dass*; s. N. 149. *) S. N. 114.

the bright-eyed Dolóres, though she has read but three or four books in the whole course of her life, has an engaging mixture of naïveté and good sense, and óften surprises me by the púngency of her ártless sállies. Sómetimes the néphew entertains us by reáding ⁶¹²⁾ some old cómedy of Cálderon or Lope de Véga, to which he is évidently prómpted by a desíre to impróve, as well as amúse his coúsin Dolóres; though, to his great mortificátion, the líttle dámsel génerally falls asleép befóre the first act is compléted. Sómetimes Tía Antónia has a líttle lévee of húmble friends and depéndents; the inhábitants of the ádjacent hámlet, or the wives of the inválid sóldiers. These look up to her with great déference, as the custódian of the pálace, and pay their court to her by brínging ⁶¹³⁾ the news of the place, or the rúmours that may have strággled up from Granáda. In lístening ⁶¹⁴⁾ to these évening góssipings I have pícked up mány cúrious facts, ⁶¹⁵⁾ illústrative of the mánners of the peóple, and the peculiárities of the neíghbourhood.

These are ⁶¹⁶⁾ símples details of símples pleásures: it is the náture of the place alóne that gives them ínterest and ímpórtance. I tread haúnted ground, and am surróunded by romántic associátions. From eárliest boyhood, when, on the banks of the Húdson, I first póred óver the páges of an old Spánish stóry abóut the wars of Granáda, that cíty has éver been a súbject of my wáking dreams; and óften have I trod ⁶¹⁷⁾ in fáncy ⁶¹⁸⁾ the romántic halls of the Alhámбра. Behóld, for once, a daý-dream réalized! yet I can scarce crédit my sénses, or belíeve that I do indeéd inhábit ⁶¹⁹⁾ the pálace of Boábdil, and look down from its balcónies upón chívalric Granáda ⁶²⁰⁾. As ⁶²¹⁾ I loíteer through these Oriéntal chámbers, and hear the múrmur of fóuntains, and the song of the níghtingale ⁶²²⁾; as ⁶²¹⁾ I inhále the ódour of the rose ⁶²²⁾, and feel the ínfluence

612) by reading, durch das Vorlesen; s. N. 15. 613) S. N. 222. 614) In listening, Beim Zuhören; s. N. 15. 615) Supplire: which are; s. N. 57. 616) These are, Dies sind; s. N. 319. 617) trod v. to tread. 618) in fancy, in der Einbildung; s. N. 8. 619) that I do ... inhabit, dass ich ... bewohne. — *Do*, in Verbindung mit anderen Infinitiven gebraucht, steht statt des Verbi finiti der letzteren zur Verstärkung des Nachdrucks. Vgl. N. 233. — Wegen des vor *inhabit* fehlenden *to* s. N. 62. 620) *das* ritterliche Granada; s. N. 16*. 621) *As, wenn*; s. N. 483. 622) the song of the nightingale, der Gesang der Nachtigallen; s. N. 20.

of the bálmý clímate; I am álmóست tempted to fáncy myself ⁶²³) in the páradise of Máhomét, and that the plump little Dolóres is one of the bríght-eyed hóuris, ⁶²⁴) déstined to adminíster to the háppiness of true beliévers ⁶²⁵).

THE TRUANT. *)

Since nóting ⁶²⁶) the foregóing páges, we have had a scene of pétty tribulátion in the Alhámбра, which has thrown ⁶²⁷) a cloud óver the súnný cóúntenánce of Dolóres ⁶²⁸). This líttle dámsel has a fémale pássion for pets of all kinds, and from the superabúndant kíndness of her díspóítion, one of the rúined courts of the Alhámбра is thrónged with her fávourites. A státely peácock and his hen seem to hold régal sway here, óver pómpous túrkeys, quérulous guínea-fowls, and a rábbles rout ⁶²⁹) of cómmon cocks and hens. The great delíght of Dolóres, howéver, has for some tíme past ⁶³⁰) been céntred in a yóuthful páir of pígeons ^{631a}), who ^{631b}) have látelý éntered ínto the hóly státe of wédlock, and who have éven supplánted a tórtóiseshell cat ⁶³²) and kíttens in her afféctions.

As a ténement ⁶³³) for them whereín to comménce hóuse-keeping ⁶³⁴), she had fítted up a small chámber ⁶³⁵) ádjacent to the kíchen, the wíndow of which ⁶³⁶) loóked ínto one of the quíet Moórish courts. Here they líved in háppy ígnoránce of ány wórlð beyónd the court and íts súnný roofs. Néver had they aspíred to soar abóve the báttlements, or to mount to the súmmit of the tówers. Their vírtuous únion was at length crówned by two spótless and mílk-white eggs, to the gréat jóy of their chéríshing líttle místress. Nóthing could be more práisewórtly than the

623) Supplire: *to be* u. s. N. 175. 624) Nach engl. Wortfügung zu suppliren: *who are*; s. N. 6, N. 59* u. N. 100. 625) of true believers, *der Rechtgläubigen*; s. N. 20, vgl. N. 315. *) Der Flüchtling. 626) Since noting, *Seit Niederschreibung*; s. N. 15. 627) thrown v. to throw. 628) of Dolores, *der Dolores*; s. N. 180. 629) a rabble rout, *eine bunte Schaar*. 630) *seit einiger Zeit*. S. N. 243. 631a) a youthful pair of pigeons, *ein Paar junge Tauben*; s. N. 138. 631b) *Wegen* who s. N. 49. 632) *eine (schildpattfarbige Katze) Angorakatze*. 633) As a tenement, *als Wohnung*; s. N. 91. 634) housekeeping, *einen Haushalt*; s. N. 8, vgl. N. 315. — Nach *wherein* ist zu suppliren; *they were*; s. N. 48 u. N. 72. 635) S. N. 59*. 636) S. N. 254.

cónduct of the young márried folks on this interesting occásion. They took turns to sit upón the nest ⁶³⁷⁾ until the eggs were háatched, and while their cállow prógeny required warmth and shélder; while one thus stayéd at home, the óther fóraged abroád for food, and brought home abúndant suppliés.

This scene of cónjugal felícity has súddenly met with a revérse. Eárlý this mórning, as Dolóres was feéding ^{638a)} the male pígeon ^{638b)}, she took a fáncy to give him a peep at the great world ⁶³⁹⁾. Ópening ⁶⁴⁰⁾ a wíndow, thérefore, which looks down upón the válley of the Dárro, she laúched him ⁶⁴¹⁾ at once beyónd the walls of the Alhámбра. For the first time in his life the astónished bird had to try ⁶⁴²⁾ the full vígour of his ⁶⁴¹⁾ wings. He ⁶⁴¹⁾ swept down into the válley, and then rísing úpwards with a surge, soáred álmóst to the clouds. Néver befóre had he rísen ⁶⁴³⁾ to such a ⁶⁴⁴⁾ height, or expérienced such delíght in flýing ⁶⁴⁵⁾; and, like a young spéndthrift just come to his estate ⁶⁴⁶⁾, he seémed ⁶⁴⁷⁾ gíddy with excéss of líberty ⁶⁴⁸⁾, and with the bóúndless field of áction ⁶⁴⁹⁾ súddenly ópened to him. For the whole day ⁶⁵⁰⁾ he has been círcling ⁶⁵¹⁾ abóút in caprícious flights, from tówer to tówer, and tree to tree. Évery attépt has been vain to lure him back by scáttering ⁶⁵²⁾ grain upón the roofs; he seems to have lost all thought of home, of his ténder hélpmate and his cállow young ⁶⁵³⁾. To add to the anxiety of Dolóres, he has been joined by two *palomas ladrones*, or róbber pígeons, whose ínstínt it is to entíce wándering pígeons to their own dóvecotes. The fúgítive, like mány óther thoughtless youths on their first laúching upón ⁶⁵⁴⁾ the world, seems

637) Sie sassen abwechselnd auf dem Neste. 638a) fütterte; s. N. 80. 638b) male pigeon, der Tauber. 639) she — world, fiel es ihr ein, ihn einen Blick in die grosse Welt thun zu lassen. 640) Sie öffnete ... und ...; s. N. 38*. 641) S. N. 49. 642) *had* to try, *konnte* versuchen; s. N. 110. 643) risen von to rise. 644) S. N. 76. 645) in flying, am Fliegen; s. N. 15. 646) (*who is*, s. N. 6, vgl. N. 49* u. N. 59*) just come to his estate, *der* so eben sein Erbe angetreten *hat*. 647) Nach engl. Wortfügung vor *giddy* zu suppliren: *to be*; s. N. 175. 648) he seemed giddy with *excess of liberty*, *das* (s. N. 8 in fine) Uebermass von Freiheit ... schien ihm den Kopf verdreht zu haben. 649) S. N. 6, N. 49* u. N. 59*. 650) *For the whole day*, Den ganzen Tag; s. N. 156, vgl. N. 131. 651) S. N. 80. 652) S. N. 222. 653) *his callow young*, *seine unbefiederten Jungen*; s. N. 283. — *Young* wird meistens als ein collectivisches Substantiv angesehen und gebraucht. 654) on their first launching upon ..., bei ihrem (ersten) *Eintritt in* ...; s. N. 15.

quite fascinated with these knowing ⁶⁵⁵), but graceless companions, who have undertaken to show him life ⁶⁵⁶), and introduce him to society ⁶⁵⁷). He has been soaring with them over all the ⁶⁵⁸) roofs and steeples of Granada. A thunder-storm has passed over the city, but he has not sought his home; night has closed in, and still he comes not. To deepen the pathos of the affair, the female pigeon ⁶⁵⁹), after remaining ⁶⁶⁰) several hours on the nest, without being relieved ⁶⁶¹), at length went forth to seek her recreant mate; but stayed away so long that the young ones ⁶⁶²) perished for want of the warmth and shelter of the parent bosom. At a late hour in the evening, word was brought to Dolores, that the truant bird had been seen ⁶⁶³) upon the towers of the Generalife. Now it happens that the *Administrador* of that ancient palace has likewise a dovecote, among the inmates of which ⁶⁶⁴) are said to be ⁶⁶⁵) two or three of these inveigling birds, the terror of all neighbouring pigeon-fanciers. Dolores immediately concluded, that the two feathered sharpers who *) had been seen with her fugitive, were these bloods ⁶⁶⁶) of the Generalife. A council of war was forthwith held in the chamber of Tía Antonia ⁶⁶⁷). The Generalife is a distinct jurisdiction from the Alhambra, and of course some punctilio, if not jealousy, exists, between their custodians. It was determined, therefore, to send Pepe, the stuttering lad of the gardens, as ambassador to the *Administrador*, requesting ⁶⁶⁸), that if such fugitive should be found in his dominions, he might be given up as a subject of the Alhambra. Pepe departed accordingly, on his diplomatic expedition, through the moonlight groves and avenues, but returned in an hour with the afflicting intelligence that no such bird was to be found ⁶⁶⁹) in the dovecote of the Generalife. The *Administrador*, however, pledged his

⁶⁵⁵) knowing, kundig; s. N. 24*. ⁶⁵⁶) life, *das Leben*. ⁶⁵⁷) society, *die Gesellschaft*; s. N. 8. ⁶⁵⁸) S. N. 76 u. N. 16*. ⁶⁵⁹) the female pigeon, *die Täubin*. ⁶⁶⁰) after remaining = after having remained; s. N. 244. ⁶⁶¹) without being relieved, ohne abgelöst zu werden; s. N. 15. ⁶⁶²) the young ones, *die Jungen*. — One und ones werden oft zu Beiwörtern gesetzt, wenn diese sich auf kein Hauptwort beziehen und im Deutschen als Hauptwörter stehen. Vgl. N. 653. ⁶⁶³) Vgl. N. 21 in fine. ⁶⁶⁴) S. N. 254. ⁶⁶⁵) S. N. 51. *) S. N. 49. ⁶⁶⁶) Freibeuter. ⁶⁶⁷) S. N. 180. ⁶⁶⁸) requesting, mit der Bitte; s. N. 15. ⁶⁶⁹) was to be found, *zu finden* wäre; s. N. 136.

sóvereign word that if such vágrant should appear there, éven at mídnight, he should instantly be arrésted, and sent ⁶⁷⁰⁾ back prisoner ⁶⁷¹⁾ to his líttle bláck-eyed místress.

Thus stands the mélancholy affáir, which has occásioned much distréss throughóut the pálace, and has sent the inconsólable Dolóres to a sleépless píllow.

„Sórrorw ⁶⁷²⁾ endúreth ⁶⁷³⁾ for a night,“ says the próverb, „but joy ⁶⁷²⁾ cómeth ⁶⁷³⁾ in the mórníng.“ The first óbject that met my eyes, on leáving my room this mórníng ⁶⁷⁴⁾, was Dolóres, with the trúant pígeon in her hands, and her eyes spárkling with joy ⁶⁷⁵⁾. He had appeáred at an eárlý hour on the báttlements, hóvering shýly abóut from roof to roof, but at length éntered the wíndow, and sur-réndered hímsélf ⁶⁷⁶⁾ prisoner. He gáined líttle crédit, howéver, by his retúrn; for the rávenous mánnér in which he devoúred the food set befóre him ⁶⁷⁷⁾, shówed that, like the pródigal son, he had been dríven home by sheer fámine. Dolóres upbraided him for his faíthless cónduct, cállíng ⁶⁷⁸⁾ him all mánnér of vágrant names (though, wóman-like, she fónddled him at the same time to her ⁶⁷⁹⁾ bósom, and cóvered him with kísses). I obsérved, how-éver, that she had táken care to clip his wings to prevént all fúture soáring; a precaútion, which I méntion, for the bénéfit of all those who have trúant lóvers or wánder-íng húsbands. More than one váluable móral might be drawn ⁶⁸⁰⁾ from the stóry of Dolóres and her pígeon.

670) sent v. to send. 671) als (as a; s. N. 575 u. N. 315) Gefangener. 672) sorrow, der Kummer. — joy, die Freude; s. N. 8. 673) endureth — cometh, veraltete Schreibart für endures — comes. — Die dritte Person des Singulars vom Präsens im Indicativ endigte sich ehemals auf *th*, welche Endung in Gedichten und feierlichen Reden oft noch beibehalten wird. 674) on leaving my room this morning, als *ich diesen Morgen mein Zimmer verliess*; s. N. 95 u. N. 131. 675) with the truant pigeon in *her* hands, and *her* eyes sparkling with joy, mit dem ungetreuen Täufer in *den* Händen und mit freudestrahlenden Augen; s. N. 34 u. N. 59*. 676) Ergänze: *as a*; s. N. 575 u. N. 315, vgl. N. 263*. 677) the food set before him, die ihm vorgesetzte Speise; s. N. 59*. 678) Das Partic. durch *und* mit dem Verbo finito aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. 679) *her* für *the*; s. N. 34. 680) drawn v. to draw.

THE AÚTHOR'S CHÁMBER.

On táking up ⁶⁸¹⁾ my abóde in the Alhámбра, one end of a suite of émpy chámbers of módern árchitecture, ⁶⁸²⁾ inténded for the résidence of the góvernor, was fitted up for my recéption. It was in front of the pálace, loóking forth ⁶⁸³⁾ upón the esplanáde; the fúrther end commúnicated with a clúster of líttle chámbers, pártly Moórish, pártly módern, inhábited by Tía Antónia and her fámily ⁶⁸⁴⁾; these términated in the large room, alreády méntioned ⁶⁸⁵⁾, which serves the good old dame for párlour, kíchen, and hall of aúdiéce. From these gloómy apártments, a nárrow blind corridór, and a dark wínding staírcase, led down an ángle of the toúer of Cómares; gróping alóng which, and ópening ⁶⁸⁶⁾ a small door at the bóttom, you ⁶⁸⁷⁾ were súddenly dázzled by emérging ⁶⁸⁸⁾ into the brílliant ántechamber of the Hall of Ambássadors, with the foúntain of the Court of the Albérca spárkling befóre you ⁶⁸⁹⁾.

I was dissátisfied with béing lódded ⁶⁹⁰⁾ in a módern and fróntier apártment of the pálace, and lónged to en-scónce mysélf in the véry heart of the búilding ⁶⁹¹⁾. As I was rámbing ⁶⁹²⁾ one day ⁶⁹³⁾ abóut the Moórish halls, I found in a remóte gállery a door which I had not befóre nóted, commúnicating ⁶⁹⁴⁾ appárently with an exténsive apártment, ⁶⁹⁵⁾ lócked up from the públic. Here then was a mýstery; here was the haúnted wing of the cástle. I procúred the key, howéver, withóut dífficulty; the door ópened to a range of vácant chámbers of Européan árchitecture, though búilt óver a Moórish arcáde, alóng the líttle gárden of Lindaráxa. There were ⁶⁹⁶⁾ two lófty rooms, the ceilings of which ⁶⁹⁷⁾, bróken in mány pláces,

681) On taking up, Als ich ... aufschlug; s. N. 95. 682) S. N. 6 u. N. 59*. 683) Das Partic. durch *und* mit dem Verbo finito aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. 684) with a cluster — family, mit einer Menge kleiner, theils maurischer, theils neuerer, von Tia Antonia und ihrer Familie bewohnter Zimmer; s. N. 49*, N. 6 u. N. 59*. 685) the large room, already mentioned, das bereits erwähnte grosse Zimmer; s. N. 49*. 686) groping along which, and opening ...; s. N. 38*. 687) S. N. 52. 688) by emerging, durch den Eintritt; s. N. 15. 689) before you, vor sich. 690) with being lodged, *darüber dass ich ... wohnte*; s. N. 222. 691) the very heart of the building, der innerste Mittelpunkt des Gebäudes. 692) S. N. 80. 693) S. N. 131. 694) *und ... in Verbindung stand*; s. N. 38*. 695) *which was* zu suppliren; s. N. 6. 696) S. N. 17. 697) the ceilings (N. 96) of which (N. 254), *deren Decke*.

were of deep pánel-work of cédar, ⁶⁹⁸) richly and skilfully carved with fruits and flowers, intermingled with grotésque masks ⁶⁹⁹). The walls had évidently, in áncient times, been hung with dámask, but were now náked, and scráwled óver with the insignificant names of aspiring trávellers ⁷⁰⁰); the wíndows, which were dismántled and ópen to wind and weáther, looked into the gárden of Lindaráxa, and the órange and cítron trees flung ⁷⁰¹) their bráanches into the chámber. Beyónd these rooms were two saloóns, less lófty, loóking ⁷⁰²) álso into the gárden. In the compártments of the pánelled ceilings, were báskets of fruit *) and gárlands of flowers, painted by no mean hand, and in tólerable preservátion. The walls had álso been painted in frésco in the Itálian style, but the paintings were néarly obliterated: the wíndows were in the same shátttered state as in the óther chámbers. This fánciful suíte of rooms términated in an ópen gállery with balustrádes, which ran ⁷⁰³) at right ángles álóng anóther side of the gárden. The whole apártment had ⁷⁰⁴) a délicacy and élegance in its decórations, and there was sómething so choice and sequéstered in its situátion, álóng this retíred líttle gárden, that it awakéned an ínterest ⁷⁰⁵) in its hístory. I found, on ínquíry, that it was an apártment ⁷⁰⁶) fitted up by Itálian ártists in the eárlý part of the last céntury, at the time when Phílíp V. and the beáútíful Elizabétta of Párma were expécted at the Alhámbra; and was déstíned for the Queen and the ládies of her train. One of the lóftiest chámbers had been her sleéping-room; and a nárrow stáircase leáding ⁷⁰⁷) from it, though ⁷⁰⁸) now wálled up, ópened to the delíghtful belvidére, ⁷⁰⁹) orígíally a mirádor ⁷¹⁰) of the Moórish Sultánas, but fitted up as a ⁷¹¹) boudóir for the fair Elizabétta, and which still retáíns the name of the

698) which was. S. N. 6, N. 49* u. N. 59*. 699) carved with fruits and flowers, intermingled with grotesque masks, das ... in Früchte und Blumen, mit grotesken Gesichtern untermischt, ausgeschnitten war; s. N. 59*, vgl. N. 6. 700) eitle Reisende. 701) flung von to fling. 702) less lofty, looking aufzulösen durch: which were less lofty and looked; s. N. 100, vgl. N. 49* u. N. 38*. *) Warum nicht fruits? 703) ran v. to run. 704) Hinter had dürfte, in Hinsicht auf das folgende so u. that, such zu suppliren sein. 705) an interest, Interesse; s. N. 13. 706) S. N. 59* u. N. 6. 707) S. N. 3. 708) Supplire: it is; s. N. 40. 709) Ergänze: which was; s. N. 279, vgl. N. 85. 710) Mirador, span., das Belvedere. 711) as a, als; s. N. 91.

tocádor, or toilet, of the Queen. The sleeping-room ^{712a)} I have mentioned, commanded from one window a prospect of the Généralife and its embowered terraces: under another window played the alabáster fountain of the gárden of Lindaráxa. That gárden carried my thoughts still further back to the período of another reign of beauty; to the days of the Moórish Sultánas.

„How beauteous is this gárden!“ says an Árabie inscription, „where the flowers of the earth vie with the stars of heáven! ^{712b)} What can compáre with the vase of yon alabáster fountain, filled with crýstal wáter? ⁷¹³⁾ Nóthing but the moon in her ⁷¹⁴⁾ fúlness, shíning ⁷¹⁵⁾ in the midst of an unclouded sky!“

Cénturies had elapsed, yet how much of this scene of apparently frágle beauty remained. The gárden of Lindaráxa was still adorned with flowers; the fountain still presented its crýstal mirror; it is true, the alabáster had lost its whiteness, and the básin beneáth, overrún with weeds, had ⁷¹⁶⁾ becóme the néstling-place of the lízard ⁷¹⁷⁾; but there was something in the véry decay that enhanced the ínterest of the scene, speaking as it did ⁷¹⁸⁾ of that mutability which is the irrévocable lot of man ⁷¹⁹⁾ and all his works. The desolátion, too ⁷²⁰⁾, of these chámbers, once the abóde of the proud and élegant Elizabétta, had a more touáhing charm for me than if I had behéld them in their prístine spléndour, glittering with the págeantry of a court. I detérmined at once to take up my quárters in this apártment.

My determinátion excited great surpríse in the fá mily, who could not imá gine ány rá tional indú cement for the choice of so só litary, remóte, and forlórn apártment ⁷²¹⁾.

712a) Supplire: *which*; s. N. 1. 712b) of heaven, *des Himmels*; s. N. 390. 713) the vase — water, das Becken jenes alabasternen, mit krystallhellem Wasser angefüllten Brunnens; s. N. 59*. 714) moon sieht der Engländer als weiblich an. 715) S. N. 3 u. N. 59*. 716) S. N. 340. 717) der Eidechsen; s. N. 20. 718) speaking as it did, *indem* (s. N. 38*) er redete. — *as it did* sind hier blosser Ausfüllpartikeln. 719) of man, *des Menschen*; s. N. 23. 720) The desolation, too, *Selbst* die Oede. — Die Conjunction *too*, die zugleich eine nachdrucksvolle Beziehung auf das Vorhergehende bezeichnet, sowie *also*, *likewise*, *either*, *neither* und *both*, stehen den Wörtern, zu welchen sie zunächst gehören, nach. Vgl. N. 130*. 721) Vor apartment ist der Artikel *an* zu suppliren, dessen Auslassung sich hier grammatisch nicht rechtfertigen dürfte. Vgl. N. 91.

The good Tía Antónia considered it highly dangerous *); the neighbourhood, she said, was infested by vagrants; the caverns of the adjacent hills swarmed with gypsies; the palace was ruinous, and easy to be entered ⁷²²) in many parts; and the rumour of a stranger ⁷²³) quartered alone in one of the ruined apartments, out of the hearing ⁷²⁴) of the rest of the inhabitants, might tempt unwelcome visitors in the night, especially as foreigners are always supposed to be well stocked with money ⁷²⁵). Dolores represented the frightful loneliness of the place, nothing but ⁷²⁶) bats and owls flitting ⁷²⁷) about; then there were a fox and a wild cat, that kept about the vaults and roamed about at night.

I was not to be diverted ⁷²⁸) from my humour; so calling ⁷²⁹) in the assistance of a carpenter, and the ever officious Matéo Xímenes, the doors and windows were soon placed in a state of tolerable security. With all these precautions, I must confess the first night ⁷³⁰) I passed in these quarters was inexpressibly dreary. I was escorted by the whole family to my chamber; and their taking leave of me, and returning along the waste antechambers and echoing galleries ⁷³¹), reminded me of those hobgoblin stories, where the hero is left to accomplish the adventure of an enchanted house.

Even the thoughts of the fair Elizabétta, and the beauties of her court, who had once graced these chambers, now, by a perversion of fancy, added to the gloom. Here was the scene of their transient gaiety and loveliness; here were the very traces of their elegance and enjoyment. But what and where were they? Dust and ashes ⁷³²)! tenants of the ⁷³³) tomb! phantoms of the ⁷³³) memory!

) considered it highly dangerous, hielt es für höchst gefährlich. S. N. 263. ⁷²²) and easy to be entered, und es sei leicht hineinzukommen; s. N. 44. ⁷²³) who was; s. N. 6. ⁷²⁴) out of the hearing, ausserhalb des Gehörbereiches; s. N. 15. ⁷²⁵) especially as foreigners are always supposed to be well stocked with money, besonders da man stets voraussetze, dass Fremde reichlich mit Gelde versehen wären; s. N. 130 u. N. 21 in fine. ⁷²⁶) nothing but, nichts als; s. N. 68. ⁷²⁷) Das Partic. durch indem aufzulösen; s. N. 38*. ⁷²⁸) I was not to be diverted, Ich war ... nicht abzubringen; s. N. 136. ⁷²⁹) S. N. 727. ⁷³⁰) Ergänze: which; s. N. 1. ⁷³¹) and their taking leave of me, and returning along the waste antechambers and echoing (N. 24*) galleries, und der Abschied, den sie von mir nahmen, und das Echo ihrer Schritte, als sie sich durch die wüsten Vorzimmer und Gallerien entfernten; s. N. 15. ⁷³²) ashes ist nur im Plural gebräuchlich. ⁷³³) Wegen des Artikels vor tomb s. N. 20.

A vague and indescribable awe was creeping over me ⁷³⁴). I would fain have ascribed it to the thoughts of robbers ⁷³⁵) awakened by the evening's conversation, but I felt that it was something more unreal and absurd. In a word, the long-buried impressions of the ⁷³⁶) nursery were reviving, and asserting ⁷³⁷) their power over my imaginations. Every thing began to be affected by the working of my mind. The whispering of the wind among the citron trees beneath my window had something sinister. I cast my eyes into the garden of Lindaráxa; the groves presented a gulf of shadows; the thickets, indistinct and ghastly shapes. I was glad to close the window ⁷³⁸), but my chamber itself became infected. A bat had found its way in, and flitted about my head and athwart my solitary lamp; the grotesque faces ⁷³⁹) carved in the cedar ceiling seemed to mope and mow at me.

Rousing myself and half smiling at this temporary weakness ⁷⁴⁰), I resolved to brave it; and, taking lamp in hand ⁷⁴¹), sallied forth to make a tour of the ancient palace. Notwithstanding every mental exertion, the task was a severe one ⁷⁴²). The rays of my lamp extended to but a limited distance around me; I walked as it were in a mere halo of light, and all beyond was thick darkness. The vaulted corridors were as caverns; the vaults of the halls were lost in gloom; what unseen foe might not be lurking ⁷⁴³) before or behind me? my own shadow playing ⁷⁴⁴) about the walls and the echoes ⁷⁴⁵) of my own footsteps disturbed me.

Der Artikel vor *memory* ist hier auf eine abweichende Art gesetzt; s. N. 8. 734) Ein unbestimmter und unbeschreiblicher Schauer überfiel mich; s. N. 80. 735) Ergänze: that had been. 736) S. N. 20. 737) were reviving, and asserting = revived and asserted; s. N. 80. 738) I was glad to close the window, gern schloss ich das Fenster. — Der Infinitiv dient nicht selten zur näheren Erklärung des durch ein relatives Adjectiv ausgedrückten Begriffs. Vgl. N. 44. 739) S. N. 6. 740) Rousing — weakness, Ich erhob mich (s. N. 38*) und halb lächelnd über diese ephemere Schwäche. 741) and taking lamp in hand, ich nahm die Lampe in die Hand und ...; s. N. 38* u. N. 315. 742) the task was a severe one, war das Unternehmen ein schwieriges (schwierig). — Wenn das Prädikat durch *to be* an das Subject geknüpft wird, setzt der Engländer zu dem Beiworte zuweilen *one*, nämlich dann, wenn die Eigenschaft dem Gegenstande nicht sowohl beigelegt, als vielmehr dieser als zu denjenigen Individuen seiner Gattung gehörig aufgestellt werden soll, an denen diese Eigenschaft sich befindet, welches auch auf den Plural übertragen werden kann. Vgl. N. 662 u. N. 846. 743) might not be lurking = might not lurk; s. N. 80. 744) welcher hinschwebte; s. N. 3. 745) the echoes, das Echo; s. N. 293, vgl. N. 96.

In this excited state, as I was traversing ⁷⁴⁶⁾ the great Hall of Ambassadors, there ⁷⁴⁷⁾ were added real sounds to these conjectural fancies ⁷⁴⁸⁾. Low moans and indistinct ejaculations seemed to rise as it were beneath my feet; I paused and listened. They then appeared to resound from without the tower. Sometimes they resembled the howlings of an animal; at others they were stifled shrieks, mingled with articulate ravings. The thrilling effect of these sounds in that still hour and singular place, destroyed all inclination to continue *) my lonely perambulation. I returned to my chamber with more alacrity than I had sallied forth, and drew my breath more freely when ⁷⁴⁹⁾ once more within its walls and the door ⁷⁵⁰⁾ bolted behind me. When I awoke ⁷⁵¹⁾ in the morning with the sun shining ⁷⁵²⁾ in at my window, and lighting up every part of the building with his cheerful and truth-telling beams ⁷⁵³⁾, I could scarcely recall the shadows and fancies conjured up by the gloom of the preceding night ⁷⁵⁴⁾, or believe that the scenes around me, so naked and apparent ⁷⁵⁵⁾, could have been clothed with such imaginary horrors.

Still, the dismal howlings and ejaculations ⁷⁵⁶⁾ I had heard were not ideal; but they were soon accounted for by my handmaid Dolores; being ⁷⁵⁷⁾ the ravings ⁷⁵⁸⁾ of a poor maniac, a brother ⁷⁵⁹⁾ of her aunt, who was subject to violent paroxysms, during ⁷⁶⁰⁾ which he was confined in a vaulted room beneath the Hall of Ambassadors.

746) als ich durchschritt; s. N. 80. 747) there steht oft blos des Nachdrucks wegen, oder um den Ausdruck mehr zu runden, und bleibt dann unübersetzt. Vgl. N. 17. 748) conjectural fancies, erträumte Schrecknisse. *) S. N. 578. 749) Supplire: *I was* u. s. N. 312. 750) S. N. 40. 751) awoke v. to awake. 752) shining ... and lighting up, *welche* ... schien und ... erleuchtete; s. N. 3. 753) truth-telling (s. N. 24*) beams, die Dinge in ihrer wahren Gestalt zeigende Strahlen. 754) I could — night, vermochte ich mich der, durch das Dunkel der vergangenen Nacht *heraufbeschworenen* (s. N. 6 u. N. 59*) Schatten und Gebilde kaum zu entsinnen. 755) the scenes — apparent, die so nackten und deutlich vor Augen liegenden (s. N. 49*, N. 100 u. N. 604) Räume ringsum. 756) which. 757) *being* aufzulösen durch: *they were, es war*. Warum nicht: *it was*? 758) the ravings, das Wuthgeschrei; s. N. 293. 759) a brother, eines Bruders; s. N. 503. 760) S. N. 554.

THE ALHÁMBRA BY MOÓNLIGHT.

I have given a picture of my apártment on my first táking posséssion of it ⁷⁶¹); a few évenings have prodúced a thórough change in the scene and in my feelings. The moon, which then was invísible, has grádually gained upón the night ⁷⁶²), and now rolls in full spléndour abóve the towérs, póuring a flood of témpéred light into évery court and hall ⁷⁶³). The gárden beneáth my wíndow is géntly lighted up; the órange and cítron trees are típped with sílver; the fóuntain spárkles in the moónbeams, and éven the blush of the rose is fáintly vísible.

I have sat for hours ⁷⁶⁴) at my wíndow, inháling the sweétness of the gárden, and músing ⁷⁶⁵) on the chéquered fórtunes of those whose hístory is dímlý sháded out in the élegant memórials aroúnd. Sómetimes I have íssued forth at mídnight, when évery thing was quáiet, and have wándered óver the whole búilding. Who can do jústice to a moónlight night in such a ⁷⁶⁶) clímate and in such a place? The témpérature of an Andalúsian mídnight in súmmer is pérfectly ethéreal. We seem lífted up ínto a púrer átmósphere; there is a serénity of soul, a buoyáncy of spírits, an elasticity of frame, that rénders mere exístence enjóyment ⁷⁶⁷). The efféct of moónlight ⁷⁶⁸), too ⁷⁶⁹), on the Alhámбра, has sómething like enchántment. Évery rent and chasm of time ⁷⁷⁰), évery móuldering tint and weáther-stain disappeárs; the márble resúmes its oríginal whíteness; the long colónnades bríghten in the moónbeams; the halls are illúminated with a sóftened rádiance, untíl the whóle édifíce remínds one ⁷⁷¹) of the enchánted pálace of an Arábian tale.

761) on — possession, *als ich zuerst Besitz davon nahm*; s. N. 95. 762) hat allmählig die Herrschaft über die Nacht gewonnen. 763) and now rolls... pouring a flood of tempered light into every court and hall, *schwebt jetzt... und überströmt jeden Hof und jede Halle mit sanfter Lichtfluth*; s. N. 38*, vgl. N. 104. 764) for hours, *stundenlang*; s. N. 156. 765) I have sat... inhaling... and musing, *babe ich... gesessen, ... eingeathmet... und nachgedacht*; s. N. 104. 766) S. N. 76. 767) there is — enjoyment, *die Seele ist so heiter, der Geist so lebendig, der Körper so elastisch, dass das blosse Dasein zum (s. N. 263*) Genusse wird*. 768) of moonlight, *des Mondlichts*; s. N. 315. 769) S. N. 720. 770) of time, *der Zeit*; s. N. 8. 771) one, *einen*. —

At such a time I have ascended to the little pavilion ⁷⁷²⁾ called the Queen's Toilet, to enjoy its varied and extensive prospect. To the right, the snowy summits of the Sierra Nevada would ⁷⁷³⁾ gleam like silver clouds against the darker firmament, and all the ⁷⁷⁴⁾ outlines of the mountain would ⁷⁷³⁾ be softened, yet delicately defined. My delight, however, would be to lean over the parapet of the tocador, and gaze down upon Granada, ⁷⁷⁵⁾ spread out like a map below me; all buried in deep repose, and its white palaces and convents sleeping, as it were, in the moonshine.

Sometimes I would hear the faint sounds of castanets from some ⁷⁷⁶⁾ party of dancers lingering ⁷⁷⁷⁾ in the Alameda; at other times I have heard the dubious tones of a guitar, and the notes of a single voice rising ⁷⁷⁷⁾ from some ⁷⁷⁶⁾ solitary street, and have pictured to myself some youthful cavalier serenading his lady's window ⁷⁷⁸⁾; a gallant custom of former days, but ⁷⁷⁹⁾ now sadly on the decline, except in the remote towns and villages of Spain. Such are the scenes that have detained me for many an hour ⁷⁸⁰⁾ loitering ⁷⁸¹⁾ about the courts and balconies of the castle, enjoying that mixture of reverie and sensation which steal ^{782*)} away existence ⁷⁸²⁾ in a southern climate, and it has been almost morning before I have retired to my bed ⁷⁸³⁾, and been lulled to sleep by the falling waters of the fountain of Lindaraja.

INHABITANTS ⁷⁸⁴⁾ OF THE ALHAMBRA.

I have often observed that the more proudly a mansion has been tenanted in the day of its prosperity, the

One vertritt das, in der Bedeutung von Jemand gebrauchte, deutsche einem, einen. 772) S. N. 6. 773) S. N. 62. 774) S. N. 76 u. N. 16*. 775) S. N. 6 u. N. 59*. 776) S. N. 151. 777) S. N. 3 u. N. 59*. 778) serenading his lady's window, *der vor dem Fenster seines Liebchens ein Ständchen bringt*; s. N. 3. — Vor *his* ist *at* zu suppliren, welche Präposition, so wie *for*, *from*, *by*, von mehreren Schriftstellern zuweilen ausgelassen wird — eine Eigenheit, die indess keine Nachahmung verdient. 779) *Supplire*; *which is*, u. s. N. 279. 780) *many an hour*, *manche Stunde*; s. N. 456. 781) Das Partic. *loitering* kann hier durch *wenn* und das nachfolgende *enjoying* durch *und* mit dem Verbo finito aufgelöst werden. Vgl. N. 38*. 782*) S. N. 78. 782) S. N. 8. 783) *before* (N. 570) I have retired to *my* (N. 34) bed, *als ich mich zu Bette begab*. 784) Die Bewohner; s. N. 315, vgl. N. 8 in fine u. N. 20.

húmbler ⁷⁸⁵⁾ are its inhábitants in the day of its declíne, and that the pálace of the king cómmonly ends in béing ⁷⁸⁶⁾ the néstling-place of the béggar.

The Alhámбра is in a rápid state of símilar transítion. Whenéver a tówer falls to decay, it is seized upón by some tatterdemálion fá mily, who becóme *) joint ténants, with the bats and owls, of its gilded halls; and hang their rags, those stándards of póverty, out of its wíndows and loópholes.

I have amúsed mysélf with remárking ⁷⁸⁷⁾ some of the mótleý cháracters that have thus usúrped the áncient abóde of Royá lty, and who seem as if pláced here to give a fárcical terminátion to the dráma of húman pride. One of these éven bears the móckery of a régal títle. It is a líttle old wóman námed María Antónia Sabonéa, but who goes by the appellátion of la Reýna Cuquína, or the Cóckle-queen. She is smáll enóugh to be a fáiry, and a fáiry she may be for aught **) I can find out, for nó one seems to know her órigin. Her habitátion is in a kind of clóset únder the óúter stáircase of the pálace, and she sits in the cool stone corridór, plýing her neédle and sínging from mórning till night, with a réady joke for évery one that pásses; for though one of the póorest, she is one of the mérriest líttle wómen breáthing ^{788*)}. Her great mérit is a gift for stóry-telling, háving, I vé rily belíeve, as mány stóries at her commánd, as the inexháústible Scheherezáde of the thóúsand and one nights. Some of these I have heard her reláte in the évening tertúlias ⁷⁸⁸⁾ of Dame Antónia, at which she is occásionally an húmble atténdant.

That there must be some fáiry gift abóut this mystérious líttle old wóman, wóuld appeár ^{789*)} from her extraórdinary luck, since, notwithstanding her béing véry líttle, véry

⁷⁸⁵⁾ *the more proudly . . . the bumbler, je stolzer . . . desto geringer.* — Der Artikel *the* dient vor gesteigerten Adjectiven und Adverbien zur Andeutung eines gleichen Masses und Verhältnisses, wozu man im Deutschen die Wörter *je — je, je — desto* gebraucht. Vgl. N. 124 in fine u. N. 824*. ⁷⁸⁶⁾ *ends in being, damit endet, dass er wird*; s. N. 222. *) S. N. 236 u. N. 237. ⁷⁸⁷⁾ S. N. 222. **) *for aught, so viel.* ^{788*)} Das Adjectiv folgt dem Substantiv, wenn in ihm (dem Adj.) eine besondere Kraft liegt, die, wie hier, noch durch einen vorhergehenden Superlativ verstärkt wird. Vgl. N. 100. ⁷⁸⁸⁾ Abendgesellschaften. ^{789*)} *would* dient zuweilen, einen *wahrscheinlichen Erfolg* anzudeuten und ist dann gleichbedeutend mit unserm *dürfte, möchte: would appear, dürfte (möchte)* erhellen. Vgl. N. 828*.

úgly, and véry poor, she has had, accórding to her own accóunt, five húsbands and a half, réckoning as a half one, a young dragoón who died dúring cóurtship. A rival pérsonage to this líttle fáiry queen, is a pórtly old féllow with a bóttle nose, who goes abóut in a rústý garb with a cócked hat of oíl-skin and a red cockáde. He is one of the legítimate sons of the Alhámбра, and has líved here all his life, fílling várious óffices, such as députy alguazíl, séxton of the paróchial church, and márker of a fives' court ⁷⁸⁹⁾ estáblished at the foot of one of the tówers. He is as poor as a rat, but as proud as he is rágged, bóasting of his descént from the illústrious house of Águilar, from which sprang ⁷⁹⁰⁾ Gonsálvo of Cordóva, the grand cáptain. Nay, he áctually bears the name of Alónzo de Águilar, so renówned in the hístory of the cónquest; though the gráceless wags of the fórtress have gíven him the títle of *el Padre Santo*, or the Hóly Fátther, the úsual appellation of the Pope, which I had thought too sácured in the eyes of true Cábtholics to be thus lúdicrously applíed ⁷⁹¹⁾. It is a whímsical capríce of fórtune to presént ⁷⁹²⁾, in the grotésque pérson of this tatterdemálion, a námesake and descéndant of the proud Alónzo de Águilar, the mírror of Andalúsian chívalry, leáding an álmoust méndicant exístence abóut this once haúghty fórtress, which his áncestor áided to redúce; yet such might have been the lot of the descéndants of Agamémnon and Achíllés, had they língered abóut the rúins of Troy!

Of this mótleý commúnty, I find the fámlý of my góssípíng 'sqúire, Matéo Xímenes, to form ⁷⁹³⁾, from their númer's at least, a véry impórtant part. His boast of béíng ⁷⁹⁴⁾ a son of the Alhámбра is not unfóunded. His

789) a fives' court, ein Ballspielplatz; s. N. 359**. 790) sprang v. to spring. 791) which I had thought (*to be*, s. N. 175, vgl. N. 130) *too* sacred in the eyes of true Catholics *to be* thus ludicrously applied, von der ich glaubte, dass sie in den Augen áchter Katholiken zu heilig wäre, als dass sie so als Spottname hätte gebraucht werden sollen. — Nicht durch *as* wird die deutsche Conjunct. causal. *als* mit folgendem *dass* und vorhergehendem *zu* (*too*) ausgedrückt, sondern *als* und *dass* werden ausgelassen, und das von *dass* abhängende Zeitwort in den Infinitiv gesetzt. 792) Es ist eine seltsame Laune des Schicksals, dass es zeigt. Vgl. N. 578. 793) I find . . . to form, finde ich, dass . . . bildet. — *To find* gehört zu den Verbis, welche den, durch die Conjunct. *dass* aufzulösenden Accusativ mit dem Infinitiv nach sich haben; s. N. 130. 794) Seine ruhmredige Behauptung . . . zu sein; s. N. 15 u. N. 25.

fá mily has inhábited the fórtress é ver since the time of the Cónquest, há nding down ⁷⁹⁵⁾ a heréditary póverty from fáther to son; not one of them háving é ver been known to be worth a maravédi ⁷⁹⁶⁾. His fáther, *) by trade a riband-weaver, and who succéded the histórical **) táilor as the head of the fá mily ⁷⁹⁷⁾, is now near séventy years of age ⁷⁹⁸⁾, and lives in a hóvel of reeds and pláster ⁷⁹⁹⁾, built by his own hands just abóve the íron gate. The fúrniture consísts of a crázy bed, a táble, and two or three chairs; a woóden chest, containing ⁸⁰⁰⁾ his clothes and the árchives of his fá mily; that is to say, a few pápers concérning old láwsuits, which he cánnót read: but the pride of his hóvel is a blázon of the arms of the fá mily, ⁸⁰¹⁾ brílliantly cóloured, and suspéded in a frame agáinst the wall; cleárlý demónstrating ⁸⁰²⁾ by its quárterings the várious nóble hóuses with which this póverty-stricken brood claim affínity ⁸⁰³⁾.

As to Matéo himsélf, he has done ⁸⁰⁴⁾ his útmóst to perpétuate his line, háving ⁸⁰⁵⁾ a wife and a númerous prógeny, who inhábit an álmóst dismántled hóvel in the hámlet. How they mánage to subsíst, he ónly who sees ínto all mýsteries can tell; the subsístence of a Spánish fá mily of the kind is álwáys a ríddle to me; yet they do subsíst ⁸⁰⁶⁾, and, what is more, appeár to enjóy their exístence. The wife takes her hóliday stroll in the Paséo ⁸⁰⁷⁾ of Granáda, with a child in her arms and half a dózen ⁸⁰⁸⁾ at her heels; and the éldést *) daúghter, now vérging ⁸⁰⁹⁾ ínto wómanhood, drésses her hair with flówers, and dánces gáily to the cástannets.

795) S. N. 38*. 796) not one of them having ever been *known* to be worth a maravedi, denn nie hat *man gehört*, dass einer derselben einen Maravedi im Vermögen gehabt habe; s. N. 51. — *To know* heisst nicht blos *kennen*, *wissen*, sondern deutet auch auf jede Wahrnehmung durch irgend einen Sinn hin, und muss daher oft durch *hören*, *sehen*, oder im Allgemeinen durch *erleben*, *erfahren* übersetzt werden. *) S. N. 279. **) historical, geschichtskundig. 797) als Haupt der Familie. — Warum *the* vor *head*? 798) S. N. 157*. 799) S. N. 6. 800) S. N. 3. 801) which is. 802) Das Particip durch „und“ aufzulösen. 803) with — affinity, deren Verwandtschaft diese in Armuth schmachtende Brut in Anspruch nimmt. — Warum *claim* statt *claims*? — Stricken v. to strike. 804) done v. to do. 805) denn er hat. 806) they (näml. family) *do* (N. 619) subsist, sie lebt. 807) Paseo, span., der Spazierort, die Promenade. 808) S. N. 76. *) Warum nicht *the oldest* daughter? s. N. 304. 809) S. N. 3.

There are two classes of people to whom life seems one long holiday — the very rich, and the very poor ⁸¹⁰); one ⁸¹¹) because they need ⁸¹²) do nothing, the other ⁸¹¹) because they have nothing to do; but there are none who understand the art of doing nothing and living upon nothing, better than the poor classes of Spain. Climate does one half, and temperament the rest. Give a Spaniard the shade in summer, and the sun in winter ⁸¹³); a little bread, garlic, oil, and garbances, an old brown cloak and a guitar, and let the world roll on as it pleases ⁸¹⁴). Talk of poverty! with him it has no disgrace. It sits upon him with a grandiose style, like his ragged cloak. He is a hidálgo, even when ⁸¹⁵) in rags.

The „sons of the Alhámбра“ are an éminent illustration of this practical philosophy. As ⁸¹⁶) the Moors imagined that the celestial paradise hung over this favoured spot, so ⁸¹⁶) I am inclined at times to fancy, that a gleam of the golden age still lingers about the ragged community. They possess nothing, they do nothing, they care for nothing. Yet, though ⁸¹⁷) apparently idle all the week, they are as observant of all holy days and saints' days as the most laborious artisan. They attend all fêtes and dancings in Granáda and its vicinity, light bonfires on the hills on St. John's eve, and have lately danced away the moonlight nights on the harvest home of a small field within the precincts of the fortress, which yielded a few bushels of wheat.

Before concluding ⁸¹⁸) these remarks, I must mention one of the amusements of the place which has particularly struck me. I had repeatedly observed a long lean fellow ⁸¹⁹) perched on the top of one of the towers, manœuvring ⁸²⁰)

810) die sehr Reichen und die sehr Armen s. N. 283. 811) one ... the other, *die einen ... die andern*. — In dieser Verbindung findet man sonst stets *the* vor *one*, welches mit darauf folgendem *the others* oder *the other*, wenn es auf eine Mehrheit hindeutet, als Collectivum betrachtet wird und daher das Verbum im Plural nach sich hat. 812) Auf *to need* folgt der Infinitiv gewöhnlich ohne *to*. 813) Give (N. 146) a Spaniard the shade in summer and the sun in winter, Man gebe (s. N. 538) einem Spanier Schatten im Sommer und Sonne im Winter. — Warum hat *shade* den Artikel *the* vor sich? — *Sun* wird mit dem bestimmten Artikel gebraucht. 814) and let — pleases, und dann *mag* die Welt dahinrollen, wie es ihr gefällt; s. N. 75. 815) Supplire: he is; s. N. 312. 816) As ... so, So wie ... so, drückt die Vergleichung der Eigenschaft aus. 817) S. N. 312. 818) S. N. 15. 819) Ergänze: who was. 820) Wegen des von

two or three fishing-rods, as though ⁸²¹⁾ he were angling ⁸²²⁾ for the stars. I was for some time perplexed by the evolutions of this aerial fisherman, and my perplexity increased on observing others employed in like manner on different parts of the battlements and bastions; it was not until ⁸²³⁾ I consulted Matéo Xímenes, that I solved the mystery.

It seems that the pure and airy situation of this fortress has rendered it, like the castle of Macbeth *), a prolific breeding-place ⁸²⁴⁾ for swallows and martlets, who sport about its towers in myriads, with the holiday glee of urchins just let loose from school. To entrap these birds in their giddy circlings, with hooks baited with flies, is one of the favourite amusements of the ragged „sons of the Alhambra“, who, with the good-for-nothing ingenuity of arrant idlers, have thus invented the art of angling in the sky!

THE COURT OF LIONS.

The peculiar charm of this old dreamy palace, is its power of calling up vague reveries and picturings of the past, and thus clothing naked realities with the illusions

observed abhängigen Part. Activi s. N. 21. 821) *As* wird in Verbindung nicht bloss mit *if*, sondern auch mit *though* in der Bedeutung von *als wenn*, *als ob* gebraucht. — *Though* regiert den Conjunctiv, daher *were*. 822) S. N. 80. 823) *Until* ist hier soviel als „*eher als bis*“. — Wegen *it* in Verbindung mit *was* und nachfolgend. *that* s. N. 499. *) *Shakespeare's Macbeth, Act 1, Scene 6*:

„This guest of summer,

The temple-haunting martlet, does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here: no jutty, frieze, buttress,
Nor coigne of vantage, but this bird hath made
His pendent bed, and procreant cradle: Where they
Most breed and haunt, I have observ'd, the air
Is delicate.“

„Dieser Sommergast,

Die Schwalbe, die an Tempeln nistet, zeigt
Durch ihren fleiss'gen Bau, dass Himmelsathem
Hier lieblich haucht; kein Vorsprung, Fries, noch Pfeiler,
Kein Winkel, wo der Vogel nicht gebaut
Sein hängend Bett und Wiege für die Brut:
Wo er am liebsten heckt und wohnt, da fand ich
Am reinsten stets die Luft. — v. Schlegel u. Tieck's Uebersetzung.

824) has rendered it ... a prolific breeding-place, sie ... zu einem fruchtbaren Brüteplatze gemacht hat; s. N. 263*.

of the *mémory* and the *imaginátion* †). As I delight to walk in these „vain sháadows“, I am prone to seek those parts of the *Alhámbra* which are most fávourable to this phantasmagoría of the mind; and none are more so than the Court of Líons, and its surroúnding halls. Here the hand of time has fállen the líghtest ^{824*)}, and the tráces of Moórish élegance and spléndour exist in álmóst their oríginal brílliancy. Éarthquakes have sháken ⁸²⁵⁾ the foun-dátions of this pile, and rent its rúdest towérs; yet see! not one of those slénder cólumnns has been displáced, not an arch of that light and frágle colónnade has gíven way, and all the fáiry frétnwork of these domes, appárently as unsubstántial as the crýstal fábrics of a mórning's frost, yet exist áfter the lapse of cénturies, álmóst as fresh as if from the hand of the Móslem ártist *). I write in the midst of these meméntos of the past, in the fresh hour of éarly mórning, in the fáted Hall of the Abencerráges **). The bloód-stained fóuntain, the légendary mónument of their mássacre, is befóre me; the lófty jet álmóst casts its dew upón my páper. How díffícult to réconcile the áncient tale of víolence and blood with the géntle and peáceful scene aróund! Évery thing here appeárs cálculated to inspire kind and háppy feélings, for évery thing is délicate and beáutiful. The véry light ⁸²⁶⁾ falls ténderly from abóve, through the lántern of a dome tínted and wrought ⁸²⁷⁾ as if by fáiry hands. Through the ámple and frétted arch of the pórtal I behóld the Court of Líons, with brílliant súnshine gleáming álóng its colónnades, and spárkling ⁸²⁸⁾ in its fóuntains. The lívely swállow dives ínto the Court, and then, súrging úpwards, darts away twittering óver the roofs; the búsy bee toils húmning amóng the flówer-

†) Warum nicht: of memory and imagination? — Wegen Wiederholung des Artikels vor imagination s. N. 1147*. 824*) the lightest, am leichtesten, am schonendsten. — Der Artikel the wird vor gesteigerten Adjectiven und Adverbien oft da gebraucht, wo man sich im Deutschen der Präposition am bedient. S. N. 124 in fine u. N. 785. 825) shaken v. to shake. *) „Der Löwenhof, der bemerkenswerthe und am besten erhaltene Theil der Alhambra, ist 120 Fuss lang, 73 breit und die Höhe der Gallerie übersteigt nicht 22. Sie ruht auf 128 Säulen von weissem Marmor, in symmetrischer Unordnung zu 4 und 4, und 3 und 3 gesetzt; die Knäufe sind sehr reich, die Säulen zeigen noch Spuren von Gold und Farbe und stützen ganz eigenthümlich gesprengte Bogen von ungemeiner Zierlichkeit.“ **) S. N. 289*. 826) Selbst das Licht; s. N. 30. 827) wrought v. to work. 828) I behold ... gleaming ... and sparkling; s. N. 21.

beds, and painted butterflies hóver from plant to plant and flútter up and sport with each óther in the súnny air. It needs but a slíght exértion of the fáncy to pícture some pénsive beauty of the hárem, loítering in these seclúded haunts of Oriéntal lúxury.

He, howéver, who would behóld ^{828*)} this scene únder an áspect more in únison with its fórtunes, let him come ⁸²⁹⁾ when the sháadows of évening témpér the bríghtness of the Court, and throw a gloom ínto the surróunding halls. Then nóthing can be more serénely mélancholy, or more in hármony with the tale of depárted grándeur.

At such times I am apt to seek ⁸³⁰⁾ the Hall of Jústice, whose deep sháadowy arcádes exténd acróss the úpper end of the Court. Here was perfórméd, in présence of Fér-dinand and Isabélla and their triúmphant Court, the pómpos ceremoníal of high mass, on táking posséssion of the Alhámbra. The véry cross is still to be seen upón the wall, where the áltar was érédted, and where officiáted the Grand Cárđinal of Spain, and óthers of the híghest relígious dígnitaries of the land. I pícture to mysélf the scene when this place was fílléd with the cónquering host, that míxture of mítred prélate and sháven *) monk, and steél-clad knight and sílken cóúrtier ⁸³¹⁾; when crósses and crósiers, and relígious stándards, were míngled with proud armórial énsígn's and the bánners of the haúghty chiefs of Spain, and flaúnted in triúmph through these Móslem halls. I pícture to mysélf Colúmbus, the fúture discóverer of a world, táking his módest stand ⁸³²⁾ in a remóte córner, ⁸³³⁾ the húmble and neglécted spectátor of the págeant. I see in imaginátion the Cátholic sóvereígn's próstrating themselves befóre the áltar, and póúring forth thanks ⁸³⁴⁾ for their víctory; while the vaults resoúnded with sácred mínstrelsy and the deép-toned Te Deum **).

828*) *would* dient auch, wie hier, einen Wunsch auszudrücken, und ist dann dem deutschen *wünschte*, *möchte* gleichbedeutend. Vgl. N. 789*. 829) let him come, der *möge* kommen; s. N. 75. 830) I am apt to seek, pflege ich zu besuchen. *) shaven v. to shave. 831) S. N. 315. 832) I picture to myself Columbus ... taking his modest stand, ich stelle mir Columbus ... vor, wie er seinen bescheidenen Standpunkt nimmt. 833) Ergänze: *as*; s. N. 575. 834) I see ... prostrating themselves ... and pouring forth thanks, Ich sehe ... sich niederwerfen und in Danksagungen ergießen. **) In Lockhart's malerischer Uebersetzung der maurischen Balladen findet sich ein

The transient illusion is over — the pageant melts from the fancy — monarch, priest and warrior return into oblivion, with the poor Moslems over whom they exulted. The hall of their triumph is waste and desolate. The bat flits about its twilight vault, and the owl hoots from the neighbouring tower of Comares.

On entering ⁸³⁵⁾ the Court of the Lions ^{***)}, a few evenings since, I was startled at beholding a ⁸³⁶⁾ turbaned Moor ⁸³⁷⁾ quietly seated near the fountain. It seemed, for a moment, as if one of the superstitions of the place were realized, and some ancient inhabitant of the Alhambra had broken the spell of centuries, and become visible. He proved, however, to be ⁸³⁸⁾ a mere ordinary mortal; a native of Tetuan in Barbary, who had a shop in the Zacatin of Granada, where he sold ⁸³⁹⁾ rhubarb, trinkets, and perfumes. As he spoke ⁸⁴⁰⁾ Spanish fluently, I was enabled to hold conversation with him, and found him shrewd and intelligent. He told me that he came up the hill occasionally in the summer, to pass a part of the day in the Alhambra, which reminded him of the old palaces in Bar-

lebendige Schilderung von dem siegreichen Einzuge des christlichen Heers in Granada: —

„There was crying in Granada, when the sun was going down,
Some calling on the Trinity, some calling on Mahoun;
Here passed away the koran, there in the cross was borne,
And here was heard the Christian bell, and there the Moorish horn;
Te Deum laudamus was up the Alcala sung,
Down from the Alhambra's minarets were all the crescents flung;
The arms thereon of Aragon and Castile they display;
One king comes in in triumph, one weeping goes away.“ —

„Es scholl in Granada als Abendlied
Zu Christus bald, und bald zu Mahomed
Der betende Gesang; der Koran ward bald hier,
Bald dort des Kreuzes Bild empor getragen;
Hier hörte man der Christenglocken Ton
Und dort den lauten Hörnerschall der Mauren.
Te Deum stimmt man in Alcala an;
Von der Alhambra Minarets war schon
Des Halbmonds stolze Zier herabgeschleudert:
Castilien's Fahnen, Aragon's weh'n d'rauf.
Ein König zieht mit Siegsgepränge ein,
Ein anderer schleicht thränenvoll hinaus.“ —

Siehe: *William Prescott's Geschichte der Regierung Ferdinand's und Isabella's der Katholischen von Spanien. Deutsch. Leipzig bei F. A. Brockhaus. 1842. Bd. 1. Seite 471 u. folge.*

⁸³⁵⁾ S. N. 95. ^{***)} Warum the Court of the Lions, statt oben of Lions?
⁸³⁶⁾ I was startled at beholding a . . . , wurde ich durch den Anblick eines . . . erschreckt. ⁸³⁷⁾ who was. ⁸³⁸⁾ He proved, however, to be . . . , Es wies sich doch aus, dass es . . . war. ⁸³⁹⁾ sold v. to sell. ⁸⁴⁰⁾ spoke v. to speak.

bary, béing ⁸⁴¹⁾ built and adórned in símlar stýle, though with more magníficence.

As we wálked abóut the pálace, he pointed out séveral of the Árabic inscriptions, as posséssing ⁸⁴²⁾ much poétic beauty.

„Ah, sénnor,“ said he, „when the Moors held Granáda, they were a gayér peóple than they are nówadays. They thought ónly of love, of músic, of póetry. They made stánzas upón évery occásion and set them all to músic. He who ⁸⁴³⁾ could make the best vérses, and she who had the most túneful voice, might be sure of fávour and préférment. In those days, if any one ásked for bread, the replý was, make me a cóuplet; and the poórest béggar, if he bégged in rhyme, would óften be rewárded with a piece of gold.“

„And is the pópular féeling for póetry ⁸⁴⁴⁾,“ said I, „entírely lost amóng you?“

„By no means, sénnor, the peóple of Bárbery, éven those of the lówer classes, still make cóuplets, and good ⁸⁴⁵⁾ ones ⁸⁴⁶⁾ too ⁸⁴⁷⁾, as in the ólden time; but tálent is not rewárded as it was then; the rich préfér the jínгле of their gold to the sound of póetry or músic.“

As he was tálking, his eye caught one of the inscriptions that foretóld ⁸⁴⁸⁾ perpetúity to the pówer and glóry of the Móslem mónarchs, the másters of this pile. He shook ⁸⁴⁹⁾ his ⁸⁵⁰⁾ head, and shrúgged his ⁸⁵⁰⁾ shoúlders, as he intérpreted it. „Such ⁸⁵¹⁾ might have been the case,“ said he; „the Móslems might still have been reígning in the Alhámbra, had not Boábdil been a traítor and gíven up his cápital to the Chrístians. The Spánish mónarchs would néver have been áble to cónquer it by ópen force.“

841) being = that were; s. N. 3. 842) as possessing, welche besäßen. — In adjectivischer Bedeutung und in Beziehung auf ein vorhergehendes Substantiv bezeichnen die Participia nach *as* bloss etwas Gedachtes und müssen im Deutschen durch das *Imperfectum Coniunctivi* wiedergegeben werden. Vgl. N. 40. 843) *He who*, derjenige welcher. — Die persönlichen Fürwörter der dritten Person werden oft determinativ gebraucht. 844) feeling for poetry, Geschmack an Poesie. 845) Vor good supplire *as*; s. N. 231. 846) *good ones*, gute (nämlich couplets, Verse). — Da das Beiwort im Englischen indeclinabel ist, so wird seine Beziehung auf ein, nach ihm zu ergänzendes Hauptwort im Singular durch *one* und im Plural durch *ones* ausgedrückt, während diese Beziehung im Deutschen schon durch die Umendung des Beiworts angedeutet ist. — Vgl. N. 742 u. N. 662. 847) S. N. 720. 848) foretold von to foretell. 849) shook von to shake. 850) S. N. 34. 851) Such,

I endeavoured to vindicate the memory of the unlucky Boábdil from this aspersion, and to show that the dissensions which led to the downfall of the Moórish throne originated in the cruelty of his tiger-hearted father; but the Moor would admit of no palliation.

„Múley Hássan,“ said he, „might have been cruel; but he was brave, vigilant and patriotic. Had he been properly seconded, Granáda would still have been ours; but his son Boábdil thwarted his plans, crippled his power, sowed treason in his palace and dissension in his camp. May the curse of God light upon him for his treachery!“ With these words the Moor left the Alhámbrá.

The indignation of my túrbaned companion agrees with an anecdote ⁸⁵²⁾ related by a friend, who, in the course of a tour in Bárbary, had an interview with the Pácha of Tétuan. The Moórish governor was particular in his inquiries about the soil, and especially concerning the favoured regions of Andalúsia, the delights of Granáda, and the remains of its royal palace. The replies awakened all those fond recollections, so deeply cherished ⁸⁵³⁾ by the Moors, of the power and splendour of their ancient empire in Spain. Turning to his Móslem attendants, the Pácha stroked his beard and broke ⁸⁵⁴⁾ forth in passionate lamentations, that such a sceptre should have fallen from the sway of true believers ⁸⁵⁵⁾. He consoled himself, however, with the persuasion, that the power and prosperity of the Spánish nation were on the decline; that a time would come when the Moors would conquer their rightful domains; and that the day was, perhaps, not far distant, when Mahómmedan worship would again be offered up in the Mosque of Cordóva, and a Mahómmedan prince sit on his ⁸⁵⁶⁾ throne in the Alhámbrá.

Such is the general aspiration and belief among the Moors of Bárbary, who consider Spain, and especially Andalúsia, their rightful heritage ⁸⁵⁷⁾, of which they have been despoiled by treachery and violence. These ideas

Dies; s. N. 545. 852) S. N. 6. 853) S. N. 49* u. N. 59*. 854) broke von to break. 855) that — should have fallen . . . , dass ein solches Scepter den Händen der Rechtgläubigen entfallen sei; s. N. 343b. 856) S. N. 34. 857) their rightful heritage, als ihr rechtmässiges Erbe. — S. N. 263*.

are fostered and perpetuated by the descendants of the exiled Moors of Granáda, ⁸⁵⁸) scattered among the cities of Bárbery. Séveral of these reside in Tétuan, preserving their ancient names, such as Páez and Medína, and refraining from intermárriage with any families who cannot claim the same high origin. Their vaunted lineage is regarded with a degree of pópular déference, ⁸⁵⁹) rarely shown in Mahómmedan communities to any hereditary distinction, except in the roýal line.

These families, it is said ⁸⁶⁰), continue to sigh áfter the terréstrial páradise of their áncestors, and to put up prayérs in their mósques on Frídays, implóring Állah to hásten the time when Granáda shall be restóred to the faíthful: an évént to which they look fórdward as fórdly and cónfidently as did the Chrístian crusáders to the recóvery of the Hóly Sepúlchre. Nay, it is ádded, that some of them retain the áncient maps and deeds of the estátes and gárdens of their áncestors at Granáda, and éven the keys of the hóuses; hólding them as évidences of their hereditary claims, to be producéed at the antícipated day of restoration ⁸⁶¹).

The Court of the Líons has álso its share of supernátural légends. I have already méntioned the belíéf in the múrmuring of voíces and clánking of chains, made at night by the spírits of the múrdered Abencerráges. Matéo Xímenes, a few évenings since, at one of the gátherings in Dame Antónia's apártment, reláted a fact which háppened withín the knówledge ⁸⁶²) of his grándfather, the légendary táilor.

There was an inválid sóldier, who had charge of the Alhámbra to show it to strángers. As he was one évening, abóut twílight, pássing through the Court of Líons, he heard foótleps in the hall of the Abencerráges. Suppósing some vísitors to be língering there ⁸⁶³), he advánced

⁸⁵⁸) who are. ⁸⁵⁹) which is. ⁸⁶⁰) it is said, *wie man sagt*; s. N. 297 u. N. 21 in fine. ⁸⁶¹) to be produced at the anticipated day of restoration, *um sie an dem gehofften Tage der Restauration produciren zu können*. — Der Infinitiv des Passivs, welcher im Englischen häufig auf ein Hauptwort (hier *evidences*) folgt, wird im Deutschen entweder durch das Part. fut. oder durch *können, sollen oder müssen* übersetzt. Vgl. N. 601, N. 136 u. N. 72. ⁸⁶²) within the knowledge, zur Zeit. ⁸⁶³) In der Meinung, dass einige Fremde do

to attend upon them, when to his astonishment he beheld four Moors richly dressed, with gilded cuirasses and scimitars, and poniards glittering with precious stones. They were walking to and fro, with solemn pace; but paused and beckoned to him. The old soldier, however, took to flight, and could never afterwards be prevailed upon to enter the Alhambra. Thus it is that men sometimes turn their backs upon fortune ⁸⁶⁴); for it is the firm opinion of Matéo, that the Moors intended to reveal the place where their treasures lay buried. A successor to ⁸⁶⁵) the invalid soldier was more knowing: he came to the Alhambra poor; but at the end of a year went off to Málaga, bought ⁸⁶⁶) houses, set up a carriage, and still lives there one of the richest as well as oldest men of the place ⁸⁶⁷); all which, ⁸⁶⁸) Matéo sagely surmises, was in consequence of his finding out the golden secret of these phantom Moors ⁸⁶⁹).

BOÁBDIL EL CHÍCO ⁸⁷⁰).

My conversation with the Moor in the Court of Lions set me to musing on the singular fate of Boábdil ⁸⁷¹). Never was surname ⁸⁷²) more applicable than that ⁸⁷³) bestowed upon him by his subjects, of „el Zogóybi,“ or „the unlucky.“ His misfortunes began almost in his cradle. In his tender youth he was imprisoned and menaced with death by an inhuman father, and only escaped through a mother's stratagem ^{873*}); in after-years, his life was embittered and repeatedly endangered by the hostilities of an

weilten; s. N. 130 u. N. 80. ⁸⁶⁴) turn *their backs* upon fortune, *dem Glücke den Rücken kehren*; s. N. 34, N. 96 u. N. 8. ⁸⁶⁵) to statt of; s. N. 563. ⁸⁶⁶) bought v. to buy. ⁸⁶⁷) lives . . . one of the richest as well as oldest men, lebt . . . als einer der reichsten sowohl als ältesten Leute. — To live gehört zu den *intransitiven* Zeitwörtern, welche einen *doppelten Nominativ* regieren, wo dann der durch den zweiten Nominativ ausgedrückte Begriff im Deutschen durch *als, zu, für* an den übrigen Theil des Satzes gekettet wird. Vgl. N. 1280* u. N. 263*. ⁸⁶⁸) Wird *all* oder *both* mit *which* verbunden, so steht letzteres nach. Vgl. N. 76. — *Supplire as, wie*, vor Mateo; s. N. 297. ⁸⁶⁹) in consequence of *his finding out* — Moors, die Folge seiner *Entdeckung* (N. 15) des goldenen Geheimnisses dieser gespenstischen Mauren. ⁸⁷⁰) El Chico, span., der Knabe, das Kind. ⁸⁷¹) set me to musing (N. 15) — Boabdil, machte mich über das seltsame Schicksal Boabdils nachdenken. ⁸⁷²) surname, ein Beiname; s. N. 8, vgl. N. 315. ⁸⁷³) Ergänze: *which was*; s. N. 6. ^{873*}) through a mother's stratagem aufzulösen durch: through *the stratagem* his (N. 202) mother. — Vor jedem Substantiv, das den Possessivcasus oder

usurping uncle; his reign was distracted by external invasions and internal feuds: he was alternately the foe, the prisoner, the friend, and always the dupe, of Ferdinand, until ⁸⁷⁴) conquered and dethroned by the mingled craft and force of that perfidious monarch. An exile ⁸⁷⁵) from his native land, he took refuge with one of the princes of Africa and fell obscurely in battle ⁸⁷⁶), fighting in the cause of a stranger †). His misfortunes ceased not with his death. If Boabdil cherished a desire to leave an honourable name on the historic page, how cruelly has he been defrauded of his hopes! Who is there that ^{876*}) has turned the least attention to the romantic history of the Moorish domination in Spain, without kindling with indignation at the alleged atrocities of Boabdil? Who has not been touched with the woes of his lovely and gentle queen, ⁸⁷⁷) subjected by him to a trial of life and death, on a false charge of infidelity? Who has not been shocked by his alleged murder of his sister and her two children, in a transport of passion? Who has not felt his blood boil at the inhuman massacre of the gallant Abencerráges, thirty-six of whom, ⁸⁷⁸) it is affirmed, he ordered to be beheaded *) in the Court of Lions? All these charges have been reiterated in various forms; they have passed into ballads, dramas, and romances, until they have taken too thorough possession of the public mind to be eradicated **). There is not a foreigner of education that visits the Alhambra, but ⁸⁷⁹) asks for the fountain where the Abencerráges were beheaded; and gazes with horror at the grated gallery where the Queen is said to have been confined ⁸⁸⁰); not a peasant of the Véga or the Sierra, but ⁸⁷⁹) sings the story in rude couplets, to the accompaniment of his guitar, while his hearers learn to execrate the very name of Boabdil.

angelsächsischen Genitiv vor sich hat, muss der Artikel weggelassen werden. 874) *he was* zu suppliren; s. N. 312. 875) *Als* Verbannter. 876) in battle, in *der* Schlacht; s. N. 315. †) Er schiffte im Jahr 1493 mit seiner Familie nach Fez über, nachdem er seine, nach den Bedingungen der Uebergabe von Granada ihm vorbehaltene, unbedeutende Herrschaft in dem unfruchtbaren Gebiete der Alpuxarras für eine bedeutende Summe Geldes an Ferdinand und Isabella abgetreten hatte, und fiel bald nachher in einer Schlacht im Dienste eines afrikanischen Fürsten, seines Verwandten. 876*) Nach *who* als Frage muss das Relativum *that* gesetzt werden. Vgl. N. 1167*. 877) Ergänze: *who was*. 878) Supplire: *as, wie*; s. N. 297. *) S. N. 130. **) *too ... to be eradicated*; s. N. 791. 879) S. N. 313. 880) *is said to have been con*

Néver, however, was name ⁸⁸¹⁾ more foully and unjustly slandered. I have examined all the authentic chronicles and letters written ⁸⁸²⁾ by Spanish authors, contemporary with Boábdil; some of whom were in the confidence of the catholic sovereigns, and actually present in the camp throughout the war. I have examined all the Arabian authorities I ⁸⁸³⁾ could get access to; through the medium of translation, and can find nothing to justify these dark and hateful accusations. The whole of these tales may be traced to a work commonly called „The Civil Wars of Granada,” containing a pretended history of the feuds of the Zégries and Abencerráges, during the last struggle of the Moorish empire. This work appeared originally in Spanish, and professed to be translated ⁸⁸⁴⁾ from the Arabic by one ⁸⁸⁵⁾ Gínes Pérez de Hita, an inhabitant of Murcia. It has since passed into various languages, and Florian has taken from it much of the fable of his Gonsálvo of Cordóva; it has thus, in a great measure, usurped the authority of real history, and is currently believed by the people, and especially the peasantry, of Granada. The whole of it, however, is a mass of fiction, mingled with a few disfigured truths, which give it an air of veracity. It bears internal evidence of its falsity; the manners and customs of the Moors being extravagantly misrepresented in it, and scenes depicted, totally incompatible with their habits and their faith, and which never could have been recorded by a Mahometan writer.

I confess ⁸⁸⁶⁾ there seems to me something almost criminal in the wilful perversions of this work: great latitude is undoubtedly to be allowed to romantic fiction ⁸⁸⁷⁾; but there are ⁸⁸⁸⁾ limits which it must not pass, and the names of the distinguished dead ⁸⁸⁹⁾, which belong to history, are no more to be calumniated than those of the illustrious living ⁸⁹⁰⁾. One would have thought, too, that the unfór-

finer; s. N. 51. 881) *name*, ein Name. — Warum im Engl. ohne Artikel? 882) *written* v. *to write*. 883) *Supplire* vor I: *which* (N. 1) und s. N. 169. 884) S. N. 130. 885) *by one*, von einem gewissen. 886) *Ergänze*: *that, dass*; s. N. 149. 887) *great* — *fiction*, allerdings ist der (N. 8) romantischen Dichtung ein (N. 8) grosser Spielraum zu gewähren; s. N. 136, vgl. N. 72. 888) S. N. 17. 889) S. N. 283. 890) *dürfen* (s. N. 72) eben so wenig (s. N. 366) verunglimpft, als die berühmter Lebenden (s. N. 283).

tunate Boábdil had suffered enough for his justifiable hostility to the Spániards, by being stripped of his kingdom, without having his name thus wantonly traduced and rendered a by-word ⁸⁹¹⁾ and a theme of infamy in his native land, and in the very mansion ⁸⁹²⁾ of his fathers!

It is not intended hereby to affirm that the transactions imputed to Boábdil are totally without historic foundation; but as far as they can be traced, they appear to have been the acts of his father, Áben Hássan, who is represented, by both Christian and Arabian chroniclers, as being of a cruel and ferocious nature ⁸⁹³⁾. It was he who put to death the cavaliers of the illustrious line of the Abencer-rages, upon suspicion of their being engaged in a conspiracy to dispossess him of his throne ⁸⁹⁴⁾.

The story of the accusation of the Queen of Boábdil and of her confinement in one of the towers, may also be traced to ⁸⁹⁵⁾ an incident in the life of his tiger-hearted father. Áben Hássan, in his advanced age, married a beautiful Christian captive of noble descent, who took the Moorish appellation of Zoráyda, by whom he had two sons. She was of an ambitious spirit, and anxious that her children should succeed to the crown. For this purpose she worked upon the suspicious temper of the king; inflaming him with jealousies of his children by his other wives and concubines, whom she accused of plotting against his throne and life. Some of them were slain ⁸⁹⁶⁾ by the ferocious father. Aýxa la Hórra, the virtuous mother of Boábdil, who had once been the cherished favourite of the tyrant, became likewise the object of his suspicion. He confined her and her son in the tower of Cómares, and would have sacrificed Boábdil to his fury, but that ⁸⁹⁷⁾ his mother lowered him

891) without having his name so wantonly traduced, and rendered a by-word, ohne seinen Namen so muthwillig *geschmählt* und zu (s. N. 263*) einem Schimpfworte *gemacht* zu sehen. Vgl. N. 113. — *To have* mit dem Partic. Pass. und diesem vorangehendem Accusativ des Objects ist zuweilen durch „*sehen*“ zu übersetzen. 892) in the *very* mansion, *sogar* in dem Stammsitze; s. N. 30. 893) *as being* of a cruel and ferocious nature, als (*wäre er*) ein Mann von grausamem und wildem Charakter; s. N. 842. 894) *auf den* (s. N. 8) Verdacht, *dass* sie in eine Verschwörung, um ihn vom Throne zu stossen, verwickelt *wären*. 895) may also be traced to . . . , lässt sich ebenfalls auf . . . zurückführen. 896) slain v. to slay. 897) but that, *wenn nicht*. — *But that* unterscheidet sich von *unless* und dem damit in gleicher Bedeutung gebrauchten *without* dadurch, dass diese Conjunct. den Umstand andeuten, der eintreten muss, wenn das Gegentheil einer aufgestellten Behauptung erfolgen soll.

from the tower, in the night, by means of the scarfs of herself and her attendants, and thus enabled him to escape to Guádix.

Such ⁸⁹⁸) is the only shadow of a foundation that I can find for the story of the accused and captive queen; and in this it appears that Boábdil was the persecuted, instead of the persecutor.

Throughout the whole of his brief, turbulent and disastrous reign, Boábdil gives evidence of a mild and amiable character. He, in the first instance, won the hearts of the people by his affable and gracious manners; he was always placable, and never inflicted any severity of punishment upon those who occasionally rebelled against him. He was personally brave, but he wanted moral courage; and, in times of difficulty and perplexity, was wavering and irresolute. This feebleness of spirit hastened his downfall, while it deprived him of that heroic grace which would have given a grandeur and dignity to his fate, and rendered him worthy of closing the splendid drama of the Moslem domination in Spain.

MEMÉNTOS OF BOÁBDIL ⁸⁹⁹).

While my mind was still warm with the subject of the unfortunate Boábdil, I set forth to trace the meméntos connected with his story, which yet exist in this scene of his sovereignty and his misfortunes. In the picture-gallery of the palace of the Generalife hangs his portrait. The face is mild, handsome and somewhat melancholy, with a fair complexion and yellow hair; if it be a true representation of the man, he may have been wavering and uncertain, but there is nothing of cruelty or unkindness in his aspect.

I next visited the dungeon where he was confined in his youthful days, when his cruel father meditated his destruction. It is a vaulted room in the tower of Cómares,

indess *but that* den Grund angiebt, welcher es veranlasst, dass etwas *nicht* eintritt oder geschieht. 898) *Such, Dies*; s. N. 545. 899) Erinnerungszeichen an Boabdil.

under the Hall of Ambassadors: a similar room, separated by a narrow passage, was the prison of his mother, the virtuous *Aýxa la Hórra*. The walls are of prodigious thickness, and the small windows secured by iron bars. A narrow stone gallery, with a low parapet, extends round three sides of the tower, just below the windows, but at a considerable height from the ground. From this gallery, it ⁹⁰⁰) is presumed, the queen lowered her son with the scarfs of herself and her female attendants, during the darkness of night, to the hill-side, at the foot of which ⁹⁰¹) waited a domestic with a fleet steed to bear the prince to the mountains.

As I paced this gallery, my imagination pictured the anxious queen leaning over the parapet, and listening ⁹⁰²), with the throbbings of a mother's heart, to the last echoes of the horse's hoofs, as her son scoured along the narrow valley of the *Dárro*.

My next search was for the gate by which Boabdil departed from the Alhambra when ⁹⁰³) about to surrender his capital. With the melancholy caprice of a broken spirit, he requested of the catholic monarchs, that no one afterwards might be permitted ⁹⁰⁴) to pass through this gate. His prayer, according to ancient chronicles, was complied with ⁹⁰⁵), through the sympathy of Isabella, and the gate walled up. For some time I inquired in vain for such a portal; at length, my humble attendant, Matéo, learned among the old residents of the fortress, that a ruinous gateway still existed, by which, according to tradition, the Moorish king had left the fortress, but which had never been open within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

He conducted me to the spot. The gateway is in the centre of what ⁹⁰⁶) was once an immense tower, called *la Torre de los Siete Suelos*, or, the Tower of Seven Floors.

900) Vor *it* supplire *as, wie*; s. N. 297. 901) an dessen Fusse; s. N. 254. 902) leaning — and listening, *wie sie sich über das Geländer lehnte und . . . lauschte*. 903) *he was*; s. N. 312. 904) that no one (N. 68) might be permitted, dass Niemandem erlaubt werden möchte; s. N. 321. 905) Werden die zu einer Präposition gehörigen Worte, des Nachdrucks wegen, an die Spitze eines Satzes gestellt, so kann die Präposition an ihrem Platze stehen bleiben. Vgl. N. 169. 906) of what, *dessen was*; s. N. 287.

It is a place famous, in the superstitious stories of the neighbourhood, for being the scene of strange apparitions and Moórish enchantments.

This once redoubtable tower is now a mere wreck, having been blown ⁹⁰⁷⁾ up with gunpowder by the French, when they abandoned the fortress. Great masses of the wall lie scattered about, buried in the luxúriant hérbage, or overshadowed by vines and fig-trees. The arch of the gateway, though rent by the shock, still remains; but the last wish of poor Boábdil has again, though unintentionally, been fulfilled, for the pórtal has been closed up by loose stones gathered from the ruins and remains impassable.

Fóllowing up the route of the Móslem mónarch, as it remains on record, I crossed on horseback the hill of Los Mártiros, keeping along the garden of the convent of the same name, and thence down a rugged rávine, beset by thickets of áloes and Indian figs and lined by caves and hóvels swarming with gýpsies. It was the road taken by Boábdil, to avoid passing through the city ⁹⁰⁸⁾. The descent was so steep and broken, that I was obliged to dismount and lead my horse.

Emerging from the rávine, and passing by the *Puerta de los Molinos* (the gate of the mills), I issued forth upon the public promenåde called the Prádo, and, pursuing the course of the Xénil, arrived at a small Moórish mosque, ⁹⁰⁹⁾ now converted into the chapel or hermitage of San Sebastián. A táblet on the wall relates that on this spot Boábdil surrendered the keys of Granáda to the Castilian sóvereigns †). From thence I rode slowly across the Véga to a village where the family and household of the unhappy king awaited him; for he had sent them forward on the preceding night from the Alhámбра, that ⁹¹⁰⁾ his móther and wife might ⁹¹⁰⁾ not participate in his personal humiliátion, or be expósed to the gaze of the cónquerors. Fóllowing on in the route of the mélancholy band of roýal éxiles, I arrived at the foot of a chain of bárren and dreáry heights, fórmíng the skirt of the Alpuxárра mountains. From the

⁹⁰⁷⁾ blown v. to blow. ⁹⁰⁸⁾ to avoid passing through the city, um nicht durch die Stadt ziehen zu müssen. — Ueber die Auflösung von to avoid passing s. 1261. ⁹⁰⁹⁾ which is. †) Dies geschah am 2. Januar 1492. ⁹¹⁰⁾ S. N. 576.

súmmít of one of these the unfórtunate Boábdil took his last lóok at Granáda ⁹¹¹): it bears a name expréssive of his sórrows, *La Cuesta de las Lágrimas* (the hill of tears). Beyónd it, a sándy road winds acróss a rúgged cheérless waste, dóubly dísmal to the unháppy mónarch ^{911*}), as it led to éxile ⁹¹²).

I spúrréd my horse to the súmmít of a rock, where Boábdil úttered his last sórrowful exclamátióh ^{*}), as he túrned his eyes from táking their fárewell gaze ⁹¹³): it is still denóminated *el ultimo suspiro del Moro* (the last sigh of the Moor). Who can wónder at his ánguish at béing expélled from such a kíngdom and such an abóde ⁹¹⁴)? With the Alhámбра he seémed to be yíelding up ⁹¹⁵) all the hónours of his line and all the glóries and delíghts of life ⁹¹⁶).

It was here, too, that his afflíctiön was embíttèred by the reproách of his móther Aýxa, who had so óften assisted him in times of péril, and had vainly sought to instíl ínto him her own résolute spírit. „You do well,“ said she, „to weep as a wóman óver what ⁹¹⁷) you could not defénd as a man,“ — a speech that sávours ⁹¹⁸) more of the pride of the príncess ^{**}) than the ténderness of the móther ^{**}).

When this áneecdote was reláted to Charles V. by Bíshop Guevára ⁹¹⁹), the émperor joined in the expréssiön of scorn ⁹²⁰) at the weákness of the wávering Boábdil. „Had I been he, or he been I,“ said the haúghty pótentate, „I would ráther have made this Alhámбра my sepúlchre ⁹²¹), than have líved withóut a kíngdom in the Alpuxárra.“

How eásy it is for those in pówer and prospérity ⁹²²) to preach héroism to the vánquished! How líttle can they

911) took *his* last look at Granada, warf . . . *den* (N. 34) letzten Blick auf Granada. 911*) ein sandiger, für den unglücklichen Monarchen doppelt trauriger Weg. 912) in *die* (N. 8) Verbannung. *) uttered — exclamation, in *den* letzten Schmerzensausruf ausbrach; s. N. 34. 913) als er seine Augen von *dem* (*their*, s. N. 34) Lebewohlblicke abwandte. 914) Wer kann über seinen bitteren Schmerz staunen, sich aus einem solchen Reiche und einem solchen Palaste verbannt zu sehen. 915) schien er . . . hinzugeben; s. N. 80. 916) allen Glanz und jede Wonne des Lebens; s. N. 293. 917) S. N. 287. 918) verräth. **) S. N. 20. 919) von *dem* Bischöfe Guevara; s. N. 180. 920) stimmte . . . in die verächtliche Missbilligung . . . ein. 921) *zu* (N. 263*) meinem Grabe. 922) those (*who are*, s. N. 85) in power and prosperity, diejenigen, die auf dem Gipfel der Macht und des Glückes stehen.

understand that life itself may rise in value with the unfortunate, when nought but life ⁹²³⁾ remains!

THE BALCÓN.

In the Hall of Ambassadors ⁹²⁴⁾, at the central window there is a balcony, of which I have already made mention: it projects like a cage from the face of the tower, high in mid-air above the tops of the trees that grow on the steep hill-side. It serves me ⁹²⁵⁾ as a kind of observatory, where I often take my seat to consider not merely the heaven *) above, but the earth **) beneath. Besides the magnificent prospect which it commands of mountain, valley and vega, there is a busy little scene of human life laid open to inspection immediately below ⁹²⁶⁾. At the foot of the hill is an *alaméda*, or public walk, which though not so fashionable as the more modern and splendid *paséo* of the *Xénil*, still boasts a varied and picturesque concourse. Hither resort the small gentry of the suburbs ⁹²⁷⁾, together with priests and friars, who walk for appetite and digestion, *májos* and *májas*, the beaux and belles of the lower classes, in their Andalusian dresses, swaggering ⁹²⁸⁾ *contrabandistas*, and sometimes half-muffled and mysterious loungers of the higher ranks, on some secret assignation ⁹²⁹⁾.

It is a moving picture of Spanish life and character, which I delight to study; and, as the naturalist has his microscope to aid him in his investigations, so I have a small pocket telescope which brings the countenances of the motley groups so close as almost, at times, to make me think ⁹³⁰⁾ I can divine their conversation by the play and expression of their features. I am thus, in a manner, an invisible observer, and, without quitting my solitude,

⁹²³⁾ nought but life, nichts *als das Leben*; s. N. 68 u. N. 8. ⁹²⁴⁾ S. N. 395*. ⁹²⁵⁾ Vor me ergänze: *to*; s. N. 87. *) Warum, der N. 390 angegebenen Regel entgegen, *the heaven*? **) *earth* steht mit dem bestimmenden Artikel. ⁹²⁶⁾ there is — below, gewährt er auch einen Einblick in das geschäftige, kleine Menschentreiben unmittelbar unten. ⁹²⁷⁾ Hier versammelt sich die unbedeutende Noblesse der Vorstädte. — Warum *gentry* mit dem Plural des Verbi construirt? ⁹²⁸⁾ renommirend. ⁹²⁹⁾ zu einem geheimen Stelldichein. ⁹³⁰⁾ as ... to make me think, *dass ich mir ... einbilde*; s. N. 55.

can throw myself in an instant into the midst of society, — a rare advantage to one of somewhat shy and quiet habits, and who, like myself, is fond of observing the drama of life without becoming an actor in the scene.

There is a considerable suburb lying ⁹³¹⁾ below the Alhambra, filling the narrow gorge of the valley and extending up the opposite hill of the Albaycin. Many of the houses are built in the Moorish style, round patios, or courts, ⁹³²⁾ cooled by fountains, and open to the sky; and as the inhabitants pass much of their time in these courts, and on the terraced roofs, during the summer season, it follows that many a ⁹³³⁾ glance at their domestic life may be obtained by an aerial spectator like myself, who can look down on them from the clouds.

I enjoy, in some degree, the advantages of the student in the famous old Spanish story, who beheld all Madrid unroofed for his inspection; and my gossiping squire ⁹³⁴⁾ Matéo Xímenes officiates occasionally as my Asmodéus, to give me anecdotes of the different mansions and their inhabitants.

I prefer, however, to form conjectural histories for myself, and thus can sit for hours weaving ⁹³⁵⁾ from casual incidents and indications that pass under my eye the whole tissue of schemes, intrigues and occupations of the busy mortals below. There is scarce a pretty face, or a striking figure, that I daily see, about which I have not thus gradually framed a dramatic story, though some of my characters will occasionally act ⁹³⁶⁾ in direct opposition to the part assigned them ⁹³⁷⁾, and disconcert my whole drama. A few days since, as I was reconnoitring ⁹³⁸⁾ with my glass the streets of the Albaycin, I beheld the procession of a novice ⁹³⁹⁾ about to take the veil; and remarked several circumstances that excited the strongest sympathy in the fate of the youthful being ⁹³⁹⁾ thus about to be consigned to a living tomb. I ascertained to my satisfaction that she was beautiful; and, by the paleness of her cheek,

⁹³¹⁾ is — lying = lies; s. N. 80. ⁹³²⁾ S. N. 6. ⁹³³⁾ S. N. 456. ⁹³⁴⁾ gesprächiger Schildknappe. ⁹³⁵⁾ sit — weaving, sitzen und . . . zusammenstellen; s. N. 104. ⁹³⁶⁾ will . . . act = act; s. N. 62. ⁹³⁷⁾ mit der ihnen angewiesenen Rolle; s. N. 6, N. 57 u. N. 87. ⁹³⁸⁾ S. N. 80. ⁹³⁹⁾ who was.

that she was a victim, rather than a votary ⁹⁴⁰). She was arrayed in bridal garments, and decked with a chaplet of white flowers, but her heart evidently revolted at this mockery of a spiritual union, and yearned after its earthly loves. A tall stern-looking man walked near her in the procession; it was of course the tyrannical father, who, from some bigoted *) or sordid motive, had compelled this sacrifice. Amidst the crowd was a dark handsome youth, in Andalusian garb, who seemed to fix on her an eye of agony ⁹⁴¹). It was, doubtless, the secret lover from whom she was for ever to be separated ⁹⁴²). My indignation rose as I noted the malignant expression ⁹⁴³) painted on the countenances of the attendant monks and friars. The procession arrived at the chapel of the convent; the sun gleamed for the last time upon the chaplet of the poor novice, as she crossed the fatal threshold, and disappeared within the building. The throng poured in with cowl, and cross, and minstrelsy; the lover paused for a moment at the door. I could divine the tumult of his feelings; but he mastered them, and entered. There was a long interval — I pictured to myself the scene passing within; the poor novice despoiled of her transient finery, and clothed in the conventual garb, the bridal chaplet taken from her brow, and her beautiful head shorn ⁹⁴⁴) of its long silken tresses: I heard her murmur the irrevocable vow. I saw her extended on her bier; the death-pall was spread over her, and the funeral service that proclaimed her dead to the world performed; her sighs were drowned in the deep tones of the organ, and the plaintive requiem of the nuns; the father looked on, unmoved, without a tear. The lover — no — my imagination refused to portray the anguish of the lover — there the picture remained a blank.

After a time the throng again poured forth, and dispersed various ways, to enjoy the light of the sun, and mingle with the stirring scenes of life; but the victim, with

940) eine sich freiwillig Weihende. *) Nach Anderen: bigoted. 941) der sie mit kummervollem Auge zu fixiren schien. 942) was ... to be separated, getrennt werden sollte; s. N. 72. 943) S. N. 6 u. N. 59*. 944) shorn von to shear.

her bridal chaplet, was no longer there. The door of the convent closed that severed her from the world for ever.

I saw the father and the lover issue forth; they were in earnest conversation. The latter was vehement in his gesticulations; I expected some violent termination to my drama ⁹⁴⁵⁾; but an angle of a building interfered and closed the scene. My eye has since frequently been turned to that convent with painful interest. I remarked late at night a solitary light twinkling ⁹⁴⁶⁾ from a remote lattice of one of its towers. „There,” said I, „the unhappy nun sits weeping ⁹⁴⁷⁾ in her cell, while, perhaps, her lover paces the street below in unavailing anguish ⁹⁴⁸⁾.“

The officious Matéo interrupted my meditations, and destroyed in an instant the cobweb tissue of my fancy. With his usual zeal he had gathered facts concerning the scene, that put ⁹⁴⁹⁾ my fictions all to flight. The heroine of my romance was neither young nor handsome; she had no lover; she had entered the convent of her own free will, as a respectable asylum, and was one of the most cheerful residents within its walls.

It was some little while before I could forgive the wrong done me by the nun in being thus happy in her cell, in contradiction to all the rules of romance ⁹⁵⁰⁾: I diverted my spleen, however, by watching ⁹⁵¹⁾, for a day or two, the pretty coqueries of a dark-eyed brunette, who, from the covert of a balcony shrouded with flowering shrubs and a silken awning ⁹⁵²⁾, was carrying on ⁹⁵³⁾ a mysterious correspondence ⁹⁵⁴⁾ with a handsome, dark, well-whiskered cavalier ⁹⁵⁵⁾, who was frequently in the street beneath her window. Sometin s I saw him at an early hour, stealing forth ⁹⁵⁶⁾ wrapped to the eyes in a mantle. Sometimes

945) to my drama, meines Dramas; s. N. 563. 946) S. N. 21. 947) sits weeping, sitzt . . . und weint (s. N. 104), oder: sitzt . . . weinend. 948) vergeblicher Kummer. 949) put, Imperf. v. to put. — to put to flight, zerstreuen. 950) Es dauerte eine (s. N. 151) kleine Weile, bis ich der Nonne das mir (N. 87) angethane (N. 59*) Unrecht, in ihrer Zelle gegen alle (N. 76 u. N. 16*) Regeln der (N. 8) Romantik glücklich zu sein (N. 15), verzeihen konnte. — done von to do. 951) by watching, dadurch, dass ich . . . beobachtete; s. N. 222. 952) who — awning, die unter dem Versteck eines, von blühendem Gebüsch und einer seidenen Zeltdecke überschatteten Balkons. 953) was carrying on, unterhielt; s. N. 80. 954) eine geheimnissvolle Zwiesprache. 955) mit einem hübschen Cavalier von bräunlicher Gesichtsfarbe und stattlichem Backenbart. 956) I saw him . . . stealing forth, sah ich ihn . . . fortschleichen; s. N. 21.

he loitered at a corner, in various disguises, apparently waiting for a private signal to slip into the house. Then there was a tinkling of a guitar at night, and a lantern shifted from place to place in the balcony. I imagined another intrigue like that of Almaguilla, but was again disconcerted in all my suppositions, by being informed ⁹⁵⁷⁾ that the supposed lover was the husband of the lady and a noted contrabandista; and that all his mysterious signs and movements had doubtless some smuggling scheme in view.

I occasionally amuse myself with noting ⁹⁵⁸⁾ from this balcony the gradual changes that come over the scenes below, according to the different stages of the day.

Scarce has the grey dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hill-side, when the suburbs give sign of reviving animation; for the fresh hours of dawning are precious in the summer season in a sultry climate. All are anxious to get the start of the sun, in the business of the day. The muleteer drives forth his loaded train for the journey; the traveller slings his carbine behind his saddle, and mounts his steed at the gate of the hostel *); the brown peasant urges his loitering beasts, laden with panniers of sunny fruit and fresh dewy vegetables; for already the thrifty housewives are hastening ⁹⁵⁹⁾ to the market.

The sun is up and sparkles along the valley, tipping the transparent foliage of the groves ⁹⁶⁰⁾. The matin bells resound melodiously through the pure bright air, announcing ⁹⁶¹⁾ the hour of devotion. The muleteer halts his burthened animals before the chapel, thrusts his staff through his belt behind, and enters with hat in hand ⁹⁶²⁾, smoothing his coal-black hair, to hear a mass, and put up a prayer for a prosperous wayfaring across the sierra. And now steals forth on fairy foot the gentle sennora, in trim basquinna, with restless fan in hand, and dark eye

⁹⁵⁷⁾ by being informed, durch die Kunde (*dadurch, dass ich erfuhr*); s. N. 222. ⁹⁵⁸⁾ with noting, *damit, dass ich . . . beobachte*; s. N. 222. *) Sprich aus: *ho-tell*'. ⁹⁵⁹⁾ are hastening = hasten; s. N. 80. ⁹⁶⁰⁾ The sun — groves, Die Sonne ist aufgegangen, funkelt das Thal entlang und überglänzt das durchsichtige Laub der Haine. ⁹⁶¹⁾ und verkündet; s. N. 38*. ⁹⁶²⁾ with hat in hand, mit dem Hute in der Hand; s. N. 315.

flashing from beneath the gracefully folded mantilla ⁹⁶³): she seeks some well-frequented church to offer up her morning orisons: but the nicely adjusted dress, the dainty shoe and cobweb ⁹⁶⁴) stocking, the raven tresses, exquisitely braided ⁹⁶⁵), the fresh plucked rose, that gleams among them like a gem, show that earth divides with heaven the empire of her thoughts ⁹⁶⁶). Keep an eye upon her, careful mother, or virgin aunt, or vigilant duenna, whichever you be, that walk behind.

As the morning advances, the din of labour augments on every side; the streets are thronged with man, and steed, and beast of burthen ⁹⁶⁷), and there is a hum and murmur, like the surges of the ocean. As the sun ascends to his meridian the hum and bustle gradually decline ⁹⁶⁸); at the height of noon there is a pause. The panting city sinks into lassitude ⁹⁶⁹), and for several hours ⁹⁷⁰) there is a general repose. The windows are closed, the curtains drawn, the inhabitants retired into the coolest recesses of their mansions; the full-fed monk snores in his dormitory; the brawny porter lies stretched on the pavement beside his burthen; the peasant and the labourer sleep beneath the trees of the Alameda, lulled by the sultry chirping of the locust ⁹⁷¹). The streets are deserted, except by the water-carrier, who refreshes the ear by proclaiming the merits of his sparkling beverage, „colder than the mountain snow.“ As the sun declines, there is again a gradual reviving, and when the vesper bell rings out his sinking knell ⁹⁷²), all nature seems to rejoice that the tyrant of

963) in trim — mantilla, in schmucker Basquinna, *den* niemals ruhenden Fächer in *der* Hand, *das* dunkle Auge unter der anmuthig gefalteten Mantilla hervorglühend. 964) cobweb, so zart wie Spinnengewebe. 965) die schön geflochtenen, rabenschwarzen Locken. S. N. 49* u. N. 100. 966) show — thoughts, beweisen, dass *die* Erde die Herrschaft über ihre Gedanken mit *dem* (s. N. 390) Himmel theilt. — *Earth, die Erde*, steht zwar im Engl. mit dem Artikel *the*, doch finden sich davon Abweichungen, besonders wenn der Begriff, wie hier, in abstracter Bedeutung (*das Irdische*) genommen wird. 967) the streets — burthen, die Strassen sind gedrängt voll von *Menschen* (s. N. 23), *Rossen* und *Lastthieren* (N. 315). 968) *nimmt* das Gemurmel und das (N. 188) Getöse nach und nach ab. — Bezieht sich ein Verbum (hier *decline*) auf mehrere Substantive im Singular, die durch eine oder mehrere Conjunct. copulat. an einander geknüpft sind, so steht es im Engl. der Regel nach im Plural. 969) die durchglühte (*panting, keuchend*) Stadt versinkt in Mattigkeit. 970) *for several hours*, mehrere Stunden *hindurch*; s. N. 156. 971) eingewiegt von dem Schwüle verkündenden Gezirpe der Heuschrecken (N. 20). 972) and — knell, und wenn die Vesporglocke ihr Untersinken verkündet. — *his* bezieht sich auf *sun*; s. N. 487.

the day has fallen ⁹⁷³). Now begins the bústle of enjoýment, when the cíizens pour forth to breathe the évening air and rével away the brief twilight in the walks and gárdens of the Dárro and the Xénil ⁹⁷⁴).

As night ⁹⁷⁵) clóses, the caprícious scene assúmes new feátures. Light áfter light grádually twinkles forth: here a táper from a balcónied wíndow; there a vótive lamp befóre the ímage of a saint. Thus, by degreés, the cíty emérges from the perváding gloom, and spárkles with scáattered lights, like the stárry fírmament. Now break forth from court and gárden, and street and lane, the tínkling of innúmerable guitárs, and the clícking of cástan-nets; blénding ⁹⁷⁶), at this lófty height, in a faint but géneral cóncert. „Enjoý the móment,“ is the creed of the gay and ámorous Andalúsian; and at no time does he práctise it more zeálously than in the bálmy nights of súmmer, woóing his místress with the dance, the love dítty, and the pássionate serenáde ⁹⁷⁷).

I was one évening seáted in the balcóny, enjoýing the light breeze that came rústling alóng the side of the hill, amóng the tree-tops, when my húmble historiógrapher Matéo, who was at my élbow, pointed out a spácious house, in an obscúre street of the Albáycin, abóut which he reláted, as neárlý as I can recolléct, the fólloving ánecdote.

THE ADVENTURE OF THE MÁSON.

„There was once upón a time a poor máson, or bríck-layer, in Granáda, who kept all the ⁹⁷⁸) saints' days and hólydays, and Saint Mónday ⁹⁷⁹) ínto the bárgain, and yet, with all his devótion, he grew ⁹⁸⁰) poórer and poórer,

973) *has* (N. 340) *fallen, untergegangen ist.* — *fallen* von *to fall*. 974) S. N. 394*. 975) *die Nacht.* — Warum nicht *the night*? 976) Now — *blending, jetzt erhebt sich von Hof und Garten, Strasse und Gasse der Klang unzähliger Guitarren und das Geklapper der Castagnetten, und verschmilzt . . . zu.* — Warum nicht *breaks* statt *break*? 977) *wooing* — *serenade*, wo er seiner Geliebten durch Tanz, Liebeslied und Leidenschaft athmende Serenade den Hof macht. 978) S. N. 16*. 979) *die heiligen Montage.* — Die Namen der *Tage, Monate und Jahreszeiten* behandeln die Engländer wie *Eigennamen* und gebrauchen sie, wenn sie, wie hier, im Allgemeinen sprechen und keine nähere Bestimmung hinzukommt, ohne Artikel. 980) *grew* v. *to grow*.

and could scarcely earn bread for his numerous family. One night he was roused from his first sleep by the knocking at his door. He opened it and beheld before him a tall, meagre, cadaverous-looking ⁹⁸¹⁾ priest.

„‘Hark ye, honest friend!’ said the stranger, ‘I have observed that you are a good Christian, and one to be trusted ⁹⁸²⁾; will you undertake a job this very night *)?’

„‘With all my heart, Sénnor Pádre, on condition that I am paid accordingly.’

„‘That you shall be; but you must suffer yourself to be blindfolded ⁹⁸³⁾.’

„To this the mason made no objection; so being hoodwinked ⁹⁸⁴⁾, he was led by the priest through various rough lanes and winding passages ⁹⁸⁵⁾, until they stopped before the portal of a house. The priest then applied a key, turned a creaking lock, and opened what sounded like a ponderous door. They entered, the door was closed and bolted, and the mason was conducted through an echoing corridór and a spacious hall, to an interior part of the building. Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a pátio, or court ⁹⁸⁶⁾ dimly lighted by a single lamp. In the centre was the dry basin of an old Moórish fountain, under which the priest requested him to form a small vault, bricks and mortar being at hand for the purpose ⁹⁸⁷⁾. He accordingly worked all ⁹⁸⁸⁾ night, but without finishing the job. Just before day-break, the priest put ⁹⁸⁹⁾ a piece of gold ⁹⁹⁰⁾ into his hand, and having ⁹⁹¹⁾ again blindfolded him, conducted him back to his dwelling.

„‘Are you willing,’ said he, ‘to return and complete your work?’

„‘Gládlý, Sénnor Pádre, provided I am so well paid.’

„‘Well, then, to-mórrow at midnight I will call again.’

„He did so, and the vault was completed.

981) leichenhaft aussehend. 982) *dem man trauen kann* (dem zu trauen ist). Hinter *one* zu suppliren: *who is*; s. N. 21 in fine, N. 72, N. 601 u. N. 861. 983) allein Ihr müsst *Euch* die Augen verbinden lassen; s. N. 130. 984) *nachdem* ihm daher die Augen verbunden waren; s. N. 507. 985) holprige Gässchen und krumme Wege. 986) *which was*. 987) zu welchem Zwecke Steine und Mörtel bereits herbeigeschafft waren. 988) *die ganze*. — Warum nicht *all the*? 989) *put*, Imperf. von *to put*. 990) S. N. 138. 991) S. N. 507.

„Now,' said the priest, 'you must help me to bring forth the bódies that are to be búried ⁹⁹²⁾ in this vault.'

„The poor máson's hair rose on his head ⁹⁹³⁾ at these words: he fólloved the priest, with trémbling steps, into a retired chámber of the mánshon, expécting to behóld some ghástly spéctacle of death, but was reliéved on perceiving three or four pórtly jars stánding in one córner. They were évidently full of móney, and it was with great labour that he and the priest cárried them forth and consigned them to their tomb. The vault was then clósed, the pávément repláced, and all tráces of the work oblitérated. The máson was again hoódwinked and led forth by a route different from that by which he had come. Áfter they had wándered for a long time through a perplexed maze of lanes and álleys, they hálted. The priest then put two piéces of gold into his hand: 'Wait here,' said he, 'until you hear the cathédral bell toll for mátins. If you presúme to uncóver your eyes befóre that time, évil will befáll you!' so sáying, he depárted. The máson waitéd faíthfully, amúsing himsélf by weíghing the gold piéces in his hand, and clinking them against each óther. The móment ^{993*)} the cathédral bell rang ⁹⁹⁴⁾ its mátin peal, he uncóvered his eyes and found himsélf on the banks of the Xénil, from whence he made the best of his way home ⁹⁹⁵⁾, and révelled with his fámily for a whole fórtnight on the prófits of his two nights' work; áfter which he was as poor as éver.

„He continued to work a lítte and pray a good deal, and keep saints' days and hólydays, from year to year, while his fámily grew up as gaunt and rágged as a crew of gýpsies. As he was seáted one évening at the door of his hóvel, he was accósted by a rich old curmúdgeon, who was nóted for ówning mány hóuses, and béing a

992) begraben werden müssen; s. N. 72. 993) Dem armen Maurer standen die Haare (N. 610a) auf dem (N. 34) Kopfe zu Berge. — Vom angelsächsischen Genitiv wird zuweilen da Gebrauch gemacht, wo im Deutschen der Dativ steht. 993*) Supplire hier *when* oder *that*, welche Conjunctionen ausgelassen werden können, wenn sie an der Spitze eines Satzes stehen, der zur näheren Bestimmung eines im Vorhergehenden angedeuteten Zeitpunkts dient. Auch kann hier „*in which*“ zur Ergänzung dienen. 994) rang v. to ring. 995) von wo er, so schnell er konnte, nach Hause eilte.

gripping landlord ⁹⁹⁶). The man of money eyed him for a moment from beneath a pair of anxious shagged eyebrows.

„I am told ⁹⁹⁷), friend, that you are very poor.’

„There is no denying the fact ⁹⁹⁸), Señor, it speaks for itself.’

„I presume, then, that you will be glad of a job, and will work cheap.’

„As cheap, my master, as any mason in Granada.’

„That’s what I want. I have an old house fallen into decay, that costs me more money than it is worth to keep it in repair, for nobody will live in it; so I must contrive to patch it up and keep it together at as small expense as possible.’

„The mason was accordingly conducted to a large deserted house, that seemed going to ruin ⁹⁹⁹). Passing through several empty halls and chambers, he entered an inner court, where his eye was caught ¹⁰⁰⁰) by an old Moorish fountain. He paused for a moment, for a dreaming recollection of the place came over him ¹⁰⁰¹).

„Pray,’ said he, ‘who occupied this house formerly?’

„A pest upon him *)!’ cried the landlord, ‘it was an old miserly priest, who cared for nobody but himself. He was said to be immensely rich ¹⁰⁰²), and, having no relations, it was thought ¹⁰⁰³) he would leave all his treasures to the church ¹⁰⁰⁴). He died suddenly, and the priests and friars thronged to take possession of his wealth; but nothing could they find but ¹⁰⁰⁵) a few ducats in a leathern purse. The worst luck has fallen on me, for, since his death, the old fellow continues to occupy my house without paying rent, and there’s no taking the law of a dead man ¹⁰⁰⁶). The people pretend to hear the clinking of gold all night in the chamber where the old priest slept,

996) habgieriger Miethsherr. 997) Man hat mir gesagt; s. N. 321. — told v. to tell. 998) Es ist nicht möglich, diese Thatsache zu läugnen. — *There is no*, in Verbindung mit einem Particip des Activs, drückt Unmöglichkeit aus. 999) das in Trümmer zu zerfallen schien. — *To be going* mit dem Infinitiv eines Zeitworts drückt ein „im Begriff, daran sein, eben wollen“ des durch letzteres bezeichneten Umstandes aus. 1000) gefesselt wurde. 1001) denn eine dunkle Erinnerung an den Ort erwachte in ihm. *) Die (N. 29) Pest über ihn! 1002) Man sagte, er sei unermesslich reich. 1003) so (N. 42*) glaubte man. 1004) Warum vor *church* der Artikel *the*? 1005) *but, als*. 1006) und einen Verstorbenen kann man nicht verklagen; s. N. 998.

as if he were counting over his money ¹⁰⁰⁷), and sometimes a groaning and moaning about the court. Whether true or false, these stories have brought a bad name on my house, and not a tenant will remain in it.'

„'Enough,' said the mason sturdily, 'let me live in your house rent-free until some better tenant present ¹⁰⁰⁸), and I will engage to put it in repair, and to quiet the troubled spirit that disturbs it. I am a good Christian and a poor man, and am not to be daunted ¹⁰⁰⁹) by the devil himself, even though he should ¹⁰¹⁰) come in the shape of a big bag of money!'

„The offer of the honest mason was gladly accepted; he moved with his family into the house and fulfilled all his engagements. By little and little he restored it to its former state; the clinking of gold was no more heard at ¹⁰¹¹) night in the chamber of the defunct priest, but began to be heard by day in the pocket of the living mason. In a word, he increased rapidly in wealth, to the admiration of all his neighbours, and became one of the richest men in Granada: he gave large sums to the church, by way, no doubt, of satisfying his conscience, and never revealed the secret of the vault until on his death-bed to his son and heir."

A RAMBLE AMONG THE HILLS ¹⁰¹²).

I frequently amuse myself towards the close of the day, when the heat has subsided, with taking long rambles about the neighbouring hills and the deep umbrageous valleys, accompanied by my historiographic Squire ¹⁰¹³) Matéo, to whose passion for gossiping I on such occasions give the most unbounded licence; and there is scarce a rock, or ruin, or broken fountain, or lonely glen, about which he has not some marvellous story; or, above all,

1007) gleich als zähle er sein Geld; s. N. 80 u. N. 281 in fine. 1008) bis ein (N. 151) besserer Miethsman kommt. — *Until* regiert den Coniunctiv, daher *present* statt *presents*. 1009) S. N. 72 u. N. 136. 1010) S. N. 343b. 1011) S. N. 440*. 1012) Ein Spaziergang durch die Berge. 1013) geschichtskundige Schildknappe.

some gólden légend; for néver was poor dévil so munificent in dispénsing hídden treásures ¹⁰¹⁴).

A few évenings since we took a long stroll ¹⁰¹⁵) of the kind, in the course of which Matéo was more than úsually communicative. It was tówards súnset that we sállied forth from the Great Gate of Jústice, and ascéding an álley of trees, Matéo paúsed únder a clump of fig and pomegránate trees, at the foot of a huge rúined tówer, cálléd the Tówer of the Séven Floors (*de los Siete Suelos*). Here, pointing to a low árchway in the foundátion of the tówer, he infórméd me of a mónstrous sprite, or hobgóblin, ¹⁰¹⁶) said to infést this tówer éver since the time of the Moors, and to guard the treásures of a Móslem king. Sómétimes it íssues forth in the dead of the night, and scours the ávenues of the Alhámбра, and the streets of Granáda, in the shape of a heádléss horse, pursuéd by six dogs with térrible yells and howlings.

„But have you éver met with *) it yoursélf, Matéo, in ány of your rámbles?“ demánded I.

„No, Sénnor, God be thánked! but my gránd-father, the táilor, knew ¹⁰¹⁷) séveral pérsóns that had seen it, for it went abóut much óftener in his time than at présent; sómétimes in one shape, sómétimes in anóther. Évery bódý in Granáda has heard of the Bellúdo, for the old wómen and the núrseS fríghten the children with it when they cry. Some say it is the spírit of a crúel Moórish king, who killed his six sons and búried them in these vaults, and that they hunt him at nights **) in revénge.“

I forbéar to dwell upón the márvellous details gíven by the símples-minded Matéo abóut this redóútable phántom, which has, in fact, been time out of mind ¹⁰¹⁸) a fávourite theme of núrseS tales and pópular tradítion in Granáda, and of which hónourable méntion is made by an áncient and leárned hístórian and topógrapher of the place. I wóuld ónly obsérve, that through this tówer was the gáte-

¹⁰¹⁴) denn nie war ein (N. 315) armer Teufel im Austheilen (N. 15) verborgener Schätze so freigebig. ¹⁰¹⁵) to take a stroll, einen Ausflug, Spaziergang machen. ¹⁰¹⁶) who is. *) S. N. 22*. ¹⁰¹⁷) knew v. to know. **) des Nachts, bei nächtlicher Weile; s. N. 440*. ¹⁰¹⁸) time out of mind, seit Menschengedenken; s. N. 131.

The Alhambra.



way by which the unfórtunate Boábdil issued forth to surrender his cápital.

Leáving this evéntful pile, we continued our course, skirting the fruitful órchards of the Généralife, in which two or three níghtingales were póuring forth a rich strain of mélo^{dy} ¹⁰¹⁹⁾. Behínd these órchards we pássed a númber of Moórish tanks, with a door cut ¹⁰²⁰⁾ into the rócky bósom of the hill, but clósed up. These tanks, ¹⁰²¹⁾ Matéo infórm^{ed} me, were fávourite báthing-places of himsélf and his cómrades in boyhood, until ¹⁰²²⁾ fríghtened away by a stóry of a hídeous Moor, who úsed to íssue forth from the door in the rock to entráp unwáry báthers.

Leáving these haúnted tanks behínd us, we pursué^d our rámb^{le} up a sólitary múde-path that wound ¹⁰²³⁾ amó^{ng} the hills, and soon found oursélves amí^dst wild and mél-ancholy móúntains, déstitute of trees and here and there tínted with scánty vérdure. Évery thing withín sight was sévére and stérile, and it was scárcely póssible to réalize the idéa that but a short dístance behínd us was the Généralife, with its bloóming órchards and térraced gár-dens, and that we were in the vicínity of delícious Gra-náda ¹⁰²⁴⁾, that cíty of groves and fóúntains. But such is the náture of Spain — wild and stern the móment ¹⁰²⁵⁾ it escápes from cultivátion; the désert and the gárden are éver side by side.

The nárr^{ow} defíle up which we were pássing is cáll^{ed}, accórding to Matéo, *el Barránc^o de la tinája*, or the rávine of the jar, becaúse a jar full of Moórish gold was found here in old times. The brain of poor Matéo is continually rúnn^{ing} upón these gólden légends ¹⁰²⁶⁾.

„But what is the meáning of the cross ¹⁰²⁷⁾ I see yónder upón a heap of stones, in that nárr^{ow} part of the rávine?“

„Oh, that's nóthing — a muleteér was múrdered there some years since.“

„So then, Matéo, you have róbb^{ers} and múrderers éven at the gates of the Alhámbra?“

¹⁰¹⁹⁾ reiche Melodien ausströmten; s. N. 80. ¹⁰²⁰⁾ cut, Part. v. to cut. ¹⁰²¹⁾ Ergänze: *as, wie*; s. N. 297. ¹⁰²²⁾ Supplire: they were, u. s. N. 312. ¹⁰²³⁾ wound v. to wind. ¹⁰²⁴⁾ S. N. 16*. ¹⁰²⁵⁾ S. N. 993*. ¹⁰²⁶⁾ Das Gehirn des armen Mateo ist stets voll von solchen Goldgeschichten. — *to run upon...*, *ich beschäftigen mit...* ¹⁰²⁷⁾ which.

„Not at présent, Sénnor; that was formerly, when there úsed to be mány loose féllows abóut the fórtress; but they've ¹⁰²⁸⁾ all been weeded out. Not but that ¹⁰²⁹⁾ the gýpsies who live in caves in the híll-sides, just out of the fórtress, are mány of them ¹⁰³⁰⁾ fit for ánything; but we have had no múrder abóut here for a long time past. The man who múrdered the muleteér was hánged *) in the fórtress.“

Our path continued up the barráncó, with a bold, rúgged height to our left, cálléd the „Silla del Móro,“ or, chair of the Moor, from the tradítion alreády allúded to, that the unfórtunate Boábdil fled ¹⁰³¹⁾ thíther dúring a pópular insurréction, and remained all day seáted on the rócky súmmit, loóking móurnfully down on his fáctious cíty.

We at length arríved on the híghest part of the próm-ontory abóve Granáda, cálléd the móuntain of the sun. The évening was approáching; the sétting sun just gilded the lóftiest heigths. Here and there a sólitary shépherd might be descriéd driving ¹⁰³²⁾ his flock down the declívities, to be fólded for the night; or a muleteér and his lágging ánimals, threáding some móuntain path, to arríve at the cíty gates befóre níghtfall.

Présently the deep tones of the cathédral bell came swélling up the defíles ¹⁰³³⁾, proclaíming the hour of „oracion“ or prayér. The note was respónded to ¹⁰³⁴⁾ from the belfry of évery church, and from the sweet bells of the cónvents amóng the móuntains. The shépherd páused on the fold of the híll ¹⁰³⁵⁾, the muleteér in the midst of the road; each took off his hat and remained mótionless for a time, múrmuring his évening prayér. There is álways sómething pleásingly sólemn in this cústom, by which, at a melódious sígnal, évery húman béing through-óut the land únites at the same móment in a tríbute of

¹⁰²⁸⁾ 've, nicht nachzuahmende Abkürzung von *have*. ¹⁰²⁹⁾ *Not but that*, *Zwar*. ¹⁰³⁰⁾ *many of them*, grösstentheils. — Die Pronominaladjective *many*, *all*, *both*, *every one*, *either*, *some u. s. w.* erhalten, wenn sie dem Substantiv oder Fürworte, auf das sie sich beziehen, nachfolgen, den verstärkenden Zusatz *of us*, *of you* oder *of them*. *) S. N. 73. ¹⁰³¹⁾ fled v. to flee. ¹⁰³²⁾ S. N. 21. ¹⁰³³⁾ Jetzt klangen die ernsten Töne der Glocke der Cathedrale die Schluchten herauf. ¹⁰³⁴⁾ S. N. 905 vgl. mit N. 169. ¹⁰³⁵⁾ the fold of the hill, der Abhang des Berges.

thanks to God for the *mércies* ¹⁰³⁶⁾ of the day. It spreads a *tránsient* *sánc*tity óver the land, and the sight of the sun, síking in all his *glóry*, adds not a little to the *solémnity* of the scene.

In the *présent* instance the effect was heightened by the wild and *lónely* *nát*ure of the place. We were on the *náked* and *bróken* ¹⁰³⁷⁾ *súmmit* of the *háunted* ¹⁰³⁸⁾ *moúntain* of the sun, where *rúined* tanks and *císterns*, and the *moúldering* *foundátions* of *exténsive* buildings, spoke ¹⁰³⁹⁾ of *fórm*er *pópulousness*, but where all was now *sílent* and *désolate*.

As we were *wándering* *amóng* these *tráces* of old times, *Matéo* pointed out to me a *círcular* pit, that seemed to *pén*etrate deep into the *bósom* of the *moúntain*. It was *évidently* a deep well, dug by the *indefátigable* Moors, to obtain their *fávourite* *élément* in its *gréatest* *púrit*y. *Matéo*, *howéver*, had a different *stóry*, and much more to his *húmour* ¹⁰⁴⁰⁾. This was, *accórding* to *tradítion*, an *én*trance to the *subterránean* *cávern*s of the *moúntain*, in which *Boábdil* and his court lay bound ¹⁰⁴¹⁾ in *mágic* spell; and from whence they *sállied* forth at night, at *allótted* times, to *revísit* their *áncient* *abódes*.

The *deépening* twilight, which, in this *clímate*, is of such short *durátion* *), *admónished* us to leave this *háunted* ground. As we *descénded* the *moúntain* *defíles*, there was no ¹⁰⁴²⁾ *lóng*er *hérd*sman or *muleteér* to be seen, nor *ány* thing to be heard but our own *foó*tsteps and the *lónely* *chí*rping of the *crícket*. The *shá*dows of the *válleys* grew *deéper* and *deéper*, until all was dark around us. The *lófty* *súmmit* of the *Siér*ra *Neváda* *alóne* retained a *líng*ering gleam of *day*light; its *snó*wy peaks *gláring* against the dark blue *fírmament*, and *seém*ing close to us from the *extréme* *púrit*y of the *átmosphere*.

„How near the *Siér*ra looks this *évening*!“ said *Matéo*; „it seems as if you could touch it with your hand; and

¹⁰³⁶⁾ die Segnungen. ¹⁰³⁷⁾ uneben. ¹⁰³⁸⁾ unheimlich. ¹⁰³⁹⁾ spoke von to speak. ¹⁰⁴⁰⁾ die weit mehr nach seinem Geschmacke war. ¹⁰⁴¹⁾ bound v. to bind. *) of such short duration, von so kurzer Dauer. — *Such* unterscheidet sich von *so* dadurch, dass ersteres nur die Art oder Beschaffenheit eines Gegenstandes überhaupt andeutet, letzteres aber eine Eigenschaft desselben besonders hervorhebt. ¹⁰⁴²⁾ S. N. 366.

yet it is mány long leágues off.“ While he was speáking, a star appeared óver the snówy sùmmít of the móuntain, the óny one yet vísible in the heávens ^{1042*}), and so pure, so large, so bright and beáútiful, as to call ¹⁰⁴³⁾ forth ejaculátions of delíght from hónest Matéo.

„Qué estrélla hermósa; qué clára y límpia es! — No puéda ser estrélla mas brillánte!“

(What a beáútiful star! how clear and lúcid — no star could be more brílliant!)

I have óften remárked this sensibility of the cómmon peóple of Spain to the charms of náatural óbjects. The lústre of a star, the beáúty or frágrance of a flówer, the crýstal púrity of a foúntain, will inspire them with a kind of poétical delíght; and then, what euphónious words their magníficent lánguage affórd, with which to give útterance to their tránsports ¹⁰⁴⁴⁾!

„But what lights are those ¹⁰⁴⁵⁾, Matéo, which I see twinkling alóng the Siérra Neváda, just belów the snówy région, and which might be táken for stars, óny that they are rúddy, and agáinst the dark side of the móuntain?“

„Those ¹⁰⁴⁶⁾, Sénnor, are fires, made by the men who gáther snow and ice for the supplý of Granáda. They go up évery áfternoon with mules and ásses, and take turns, some to rest and warm themsélves by the fires, while óthers fill the pánniers with ice. They then set off down the móuntain, so as to reach ¹⁰⁴⁷⁾ the gates of Granáda befóre súnrise. That Siérra Neváda, Sénnor, is a lump of ice in the míddle of Andalúsia, to keep it all cool in sùmmer.“

It was now complétely dark: we were pássing through the barráncó, where stood the cross of the múrdered muleteér; when I behéld a númer of lights móving at a dístance, and appárently adváncing ¹⁰⁴⁸⁾ up the rávine. On neárer approách, they próved to be tórches borne ¹⁰⁴⁹⁾ by a train of uncoúth fígures arrayéd in black: it would

^{1042*)} am Himmelsgewölbe; s. N. 293. — In dieser Bedeutung findet man den Plur. von *heaven*, abweichend von der Regel (N. 390) stets mit dem bestimmenden Artikel. ¹⁰⁴³⁾ S. N. 55. ¹⁰⁴⁴⁾ um ihren wonnevollen Empfindungen Ausdrücke zu leihen. — Wegen des Infinitivs nach *which* s. N. 48. ¹⁰⁴⁵⁾ Aber was sind *das* für Lichter? s. N. 319. ¹⁰⁴⁶⁾ *Dies*. ¹⁰⁴⁷⁾ S. N. 55. ¹⁰⁴⁸⁾ beheld . . . moving . . . advancing; s. N. 21. ¹⁰⁴⁹⁾ borne von to bear. . .

have been a procéssion dreáry enough at ány time, but was pecúliarly so in this wild and sólitary place.

Matéó drew near and told me in a low voice, that it was a fúneral train beáring a corpse to the búrying-ground amóng the hills.

As the procéssion pássed by, the lugúbrious light of the tórches fálling on the rúgged feátures and fúneral weeds of the atténdants, had the most fantástic efféct, but was pérfectly ghástly, as it reveáled the coúntenance of the corpse, which, accórding to the Spánish cústom, was borne uncóvered on an ópen bier. I remained for some time gázing áfter the dreáry train as it wound up the dark defíle of the móuntain. It put me in mind of the old stóry of a procéssion of démons beáring the bódy of a sinner up the cráter of Strómboli ¹⁰⁵⁰).

„Ah! Sénnor,“ cried Matéo, „I could tell you a stóry of a procéssion once seen amóng these móuntains, but then you'd ¹⁰⁵¹) laugh at me, and say it was one of the légacies of my grándfather the táilor.“

„By no means, Matéo. There is nóthing ¹⁰⁵²) I rélish more than a márvellous tale.“

„Well, Sénnor, it is abóut one of those véry men ¹⁰⁵³) we have been tálking of, who gáther snow on the Siérra Neváda.

„You must know, that a great mány years since *), in my grándfather's time, there was an old féllow, Tío Nícolo by name, who had filled the pánniers of his mule with snow and ice and was retúrning down the móuntain. Béing véry drow'sy, he móunted upón the mule, and soon fálling asleép, went with his head nódding and bóbbing abóut from side to side, while his súde-footed old mule stépped alóng the edge of précipices and down steep and bróken barráncos, just as safe and steády as if it had been on plain ground. At length, Tío Nícolo awóke, and gázed abóut him ¹⁰⁵⁴), and rúbbed his eyes ¹⁰⁵⁵) — and, in good truth, he had reáson. The moon shone álmóst as bright

¹⁰⁵⁰) *Stromboli, Strongoli*, liparische Insel auf der Nordseite von Sicilien, mit einem 2520 Fuss hohen Vulkan. ¹⁰⁵¹) you'd, Zusammenziehung v. you would. ¹⁰⁵²) *Supplire: that, was*; s. N. 542. ¹⁰⁵³) *Ergänze: whom*; s. N. 1 und N. 169. *) S. N. 303. ¹⁰⁵⁴) S. N. 66. ¹⁰⁵⁵) *rieb sich die Augen*; s. N. 34.

as day, and he saw the city below him ¹⁰⁵⁴), as plain as your hand, and shining with its white buildings, like a silver platter in the moonshine; but, Lord! Señor, it was nothing like the city ¹⁰⁵⁶) he had left a few hours before! Instead of the cathedral, with its great dome and turrets, and the churches with their spires, and the convents with their pinnacles, all surmounted with the blessed cross, he saw nothing but ¹⁰⁵⁷) Moorish mosques, and minarets, and cúpolas, all topped off with glittering crescents, such as you ¹⁰⁵⁸) see on the Barbary flags. Well, Señor, as you may suppose, Tío Nicolás was mightily puzzled at all this, but while he was gazing down upon the city, a great army came marching up the mountain, winding along the ravines, sometimes in the moonshine, sometimes in the shade. As it drew nigh, he saw that there were horse and foot ¹⁰⁵⁹) all in Moorish armour. Tío Nicolás tried to scramble out of their way, but his old mule stood ¹⁰⁶⁰) stock still, and refused to budge, trembling, at the same time, like a leaf — for dumb beasts, Señor, are just as much frightened at such things as human beings. Well, Señor, the hobgoblin army came marching by; there were men that seemed to blow trumpets, and others to beat drums and strike cymbals, yet never a sound did they make; they all moved on without the least noise, just as I have seen painted armies move across the stage in the theatre of Granada, and all looked as pale as death *). At last, in the rear of the army, between two black Moorish horsemen, rode the Grand Inquisitor of Granada, on a mule as white as snow. Tío Nicolás wondered to see him in such company, for the Inquisitor was famous for his hatred of Moors, and, indeed, of all kinds of infidels, Jews, and heretics, and used to hunt them out with fire and scourge. However, Tío Nicolás felt himself safe, now that there was a priest of such sanctity at hand. So making the sign of the cross, he called out for his benediction, when, hombre ¹⁰⁶¹)! he received a blow that sent him and his old mule over the edge of a steep

¹⁰⁵⁶) Ergänze: *which*. ¹⁰⁵⁷) S. N. 68. ¹⁰⁵⁸) S. N. 52. ¹⁰⁵⁹) *horse and foot* sind hier in uneigentlicher Bedeutung für *Reiterei und Fussvolk* genommen. ¹⁰⁶⁰) stood von *to stand*. *) *der Tod*. — Warum nicht *the death*? ¹⁰⁶¹) *wahrhaftig*!

bank, down which ¹⁰⁶²⁾ they rólled, head óver heels, to the bóttom! Tío Nicolás did ¹⁰⁶³⁾ not come to his sésenes until long áfter súnrise, when he found himself at the bóttom of a deep rávine, his mule grázíng beside him, and his pánniers of snow complétely mélted. He cráwled back to Granáda sórely bruised and bátted, but was glad to find the cíty loóking as úsual, with Chrístian chúrches and crósses. When he told the stóry of his night's adventúre ^{1063*)}, évery one laúghed at him; some said he had dreámed it all, as he dózed on his mule; óthers thought it all a fabricácion of his own ¹⁰⁶⁴⁾ — but what was strange, Sénnor, and made peóple áfterwards think more sériously of the mátter, was, that the Grand Inquísitor died withín the year. I have óften heard my grándfather, the táilor, say that there was more meant by that hobgóblin ármý beáring off the resémbance of the priest, than folks dáred to surmíse.“

„Then you would insínuate, friend Matéo, that there is a kind of Moórish límbo, or púrgatory, in the bowels of these móuntains, to which the pádre Inquísitor was borne off.“

„God forbíd, Sénnor! I know nóthing of the mátter — I ónly reláte what I heard from my grándfather.“

By the time Matéo had finished the tale, which I have more succíntly reláted, and which was interlárded with mány cómmets, and spun ¹⁰⁶⁵⁾ out with minúte details, we reáched the gate of the Alhámbra.

LÓCAL TRADÍCTIONS.

The cómmon peóple of Spain have an Oriéntal pássion for stóry-telling and are fond of the márvellous. They will gáther ¹⁰⁶⁶⁾ round the doors of their cóttages in súmmer évenings, or in the great cávernous chímney córners of the véntas in the wínter ^{*)}, and lísten with insátiable de-

1062) S. N. 471. 1063) S. N. 106. 1063*) night's adventure, *nächtliches Abenteuer*; s. N. 107. 1064) Für: *a fabrication of his own, seine eigene Erdichtung*. — Statt der absoluten findet man, wie hier, zuweilen die conjunctiven Pron. poss. mit dem verstärkenden *own* gesetzt. Vgl. N. 192. 1065) spun von to spin. 1066) Sie *versammeln* sich; s. N. 62. *) Die Namen der Jahreszeiten stehen nur dann (vgl. N. 979) mit dem Artikel, wenn sie, wie hier *winter* mit

light to miraculous legends of saints, périlous adventures of travellers, and daring exploits of robbers and contrabandistas. The wild and solitary character of the country, the imperfect diffusion of knowledge, the scarceness of general topics of conversation, and the romantic adventurous life that every one leads in a land where travelling is yet in its primitive state, all contribute to cherish this love of oral narration, and to produce a strong infusion of the extravagant and incredible. There is no theme, however, more prevalent and popular than that of treasures buried by the Moors; it pervades the whole country. In traversing the wild sierras, the scenes of ancient foray and exploit, you cannot see a Moorish atalaya, or watch-tower, perched among the cliffs, or beetling above its rock-built village, but your muleteer, on being closely questioned, will suspend the smoking of his cigarillo to tell some tale of Moslem gold buried beneath its foundations; nor is there a ruined alcázar in a city but ¹⁰⁶⁷⁾ has its golden tradition, handed down from generation to generation among the poor people of the neighbourhood.

These, like most popular fictions, have sprung ¹⁰⁶⁸⁾ from some scanty ground-work of fact ¹⁰⁶⁹⁾. During the wars between Moor and Christian ¹⁰⁷⁰⁾ which distracted this country for centuries, towns and castles were liable frequently and suddenly to change owners, and the inhabitants, during sieges and assaults, were fain to bury their money and jewels in the earth, or hide them in vaults and wells, as is often done at the present day in the despotic and belligerent countries of the East. At the time of the expulsion of the Moors ¹⁰⁷⁰⁾ also many of them concealed their most precious effects, hoping that their exile would be but temporary, and that they would be enabled to return and retrieve their treasures at some future day. It is certain that from time to time hoards of gold and silver coin have been accidentally dug ¹⁰⁷¹⁾ up, after a lapse of centuries ¹⁰⁷²⁾, from among the ruins

summer evenings contrastirt, besonders herausgehoben werden. 1067) *der nicht*; s. N. 313. 1068) *sprung* v. to spring; s. N. 340. 1069) *Diesen liegt, wie den meisten Volkssagen, nur wenig Thatsächliches zum Grunde.* 1070) S. N. 305. 1071) *dug* von to dig. 1072) *after a lapse of centuries, nach Verlauf von Jahrhunderten*; s. N. 13.

of Moórish fórtresses and habitátións; and it requíres but a few facts of the kind to give birth to a thóúsand ¹⁰⁷³⁾ fíctions.

The stóries thus originating have génerally sómething of an oriéntal tinge, and are márked with that míxture of the Árabic and the Góthic which seems to me to characterize évery thing in Spain, and espécially in its sóúthern próvinces. The hídden wealth is álways laid únder mágie spell and secúred by charm and tálisman. Sómetimes it is guárded by uncoúth mónsters or fiéry drágons, sómetimes by enchánted Moors, who sit by it in ármour, with drawn swords, but mótionless as státues, maintáining a sleépless watch for áges.

The Alhámбра, of course, from the pecúliar círcumstances of its hístory, is a stróngthold for pópular fíctions of the kind; and várious rélics dug up from time to time, have contríbuted to stréngthen them. At one time an eárthen véssel was found contaíning Moórish coins and the skéleton of a cock, which, accórding to the opínion of cértain shrewd inspéctors, must have been búried álive. At anóther time a véssel was dug up contaíning a great scarabaéus or beétle of báked clay, cóvered with Árabic inscíptions, which was pronóunced a *) prodígious ámulet of occúlt vírtues. In this way the wits of the rágged brood who inhábit the Alhámбра have been set woól-gathering ¹⁰⁷⁴⁾, untíl there is not a hall, or tówer, or vault, of the old fórtress that has not been made the scene ¹⁰⁷⁵⁾ of some márvellous tradítion. Háving, I trust, in the précéding pápers made the reáder in some degréé famíliar with the locálities of the Alhámбра, I shall now launch out more lárgely ínto the wónderful légends connécted with it, and which I have díligently wrought ínto shape and form, from várious légendary scraps and hints pícked up in the course of my perambulátións; in the same mánnér that an ánti-quary works out a régular hístórical dócument from a few scátttered létters of an álmóst defáced inscíption.

1073) S. N. 358. *) which was pronounced a . . . , der für ein . . . erklärt wurde. S. N. 1280* vergl. mit N. 867. 1074) Auf diese Weise hat die zerlumpte Brut, welche die Alhambra bewohnt, ihren Witz (N. 96 und N. 293) anstrengt; s. N. 236 und N. 237. 1075) zum (N. 263*) Schauplatz.

If any thing in these legends should shock the faith of the over-scrupulous reader, he must remember the nature of the place, and make due allowances. He must not expect here the same laws of probability that govern common-place scenes and every-day life ¹⁰⁷⁶); he must remember that he treads the halls of an enchanted palace, and that all is „haunted ground ¹⁰⁷⁷).“

THE HOUSE OF THE WEATHERCOCK.

On the brow of the lofty hill of the Albáycin, the highest part of the city of Granáda, stand the remains of what was once a royal palace, founded shortly after the conquest of Spain by the Árebs. It is now converted into a manufactory, and has fallen into such obscurity, that it cost ¹⁰⁷⁸) me much trouble to find it, notwithstanding that I had the assistance of the sagacious and all-knowing Matéo Xímenes. This édifice still bears the name by which it has been known for centuries, namely „La Casa del Gallo de Viento,“ i. e. The House of the Weathercock. It was so called from a bronze figure of a warrior on horseback, armed with shield and spear, erected on one of its turrets, and turning with every wind; bearing an Arabic motto, which, translated into Spanish, was as follows:

„Dice el sabio Aben Habuz;
Que asi se defiende el Andaluz.“

„In this way, says Aben Hábus the wise,
The Andalusian his foe defies.“

This Áben Hábus, according to Moorish chronicles, was a captain in the invading army of Táric, and was left by him as alcaýde of Granáda. He is supposed ¹⁰⁷⁹) to have intended this warlike éffigy as a perpetual memorial to the Móslem inhabitants that, surrounded as they were by foes, their safety depended upon being always on their guard and ready for the field.

Traditions, however, give a different account of this Áben Hábus and his palace, and affirm that his bronze

¹⁰⁷⁶) welche die gewöhnlichen Ereignisse des Alltagslebens beherrschen. ¹⁰⁷⁷) gefeierter Boden. ¹⁰⁷⁸) cost, Imperf. v. to cost. ¹⁰⁷⁹) *Man* vermuthet, dass er . . .; s. N. 51.

horseman was originally a tálisman of great virtue, though, in áfter-ages, it lost its mágic próperties, and degénerated into a mere weáthercock.

The fólloving are the tradítions ¹⁰⁸⁰⁾ allúded to.

LÉGEND OF THE ARÁBIAN ASTROLOGER.

In old times, mány húndred years agó, there was a Moórish king námed Áben Hábuzz, who reigned óver the kíngdom of Granáda. He was a retired cónqueror, that is to say, one who háving in his more yóuthful days led a life of cónstant foráy and depredátion, now that he was grown feéble and superánnuated, „lánguished for repóse,” and desired nóthing more than to live at peace with all the world, to húsband his láúrels, and to enjoý in quiet the posséssions ¹⁰⁸¹⁾ he had wrésted from his neighbours.

It so háppened, howéver, that this most reásonable and pacífic old mónarch had young rívals to deal with ¹⁰⁸²⁾; prínces full of his eárlý pássion for fame and fíghting, and who were dispósed to call him to accóunt for the scores he had run ¹⁰⁸³⁾ up with their fáthers. Cértain dístant dístricts of his own ¹⁰⁸⁴⁾ térritories, álso, which dúring the days of his vígour he had treáted with a high hand, were prone, now that he lánguished for repóse, to rise in rebéllion and threáten to invést him in his cápital. Thus he had foes on évery side, and as Granáda is surróunded by wild and crággy móuntains, which hide the approách of an énemy, the unfórtunate Áben Hábuzz was kept in a cónstant state of vígilance and alárm, not knówing in what quárter hostilities might break out.

It was in vain that he built wátech-towers on the móuntains, and státioned guards at évery pass, with órders to make fires by night and smoke by day, on the approách of an énemy. His alért foes, báffling évery precaútion, would break out of some unthought-of defile, rávage his

1080) Zu ergänzen: which have been; s. N. 6 u. N. 169. 1081) which.
1082) mit jungen Nebenbuhlern zu thun hatte; s. N. 110. Vor to deal ist
m (N. 1) zu suppliren u. N. 169 u. N. 905 zu vergleichen. 1083) run, Par-
v. to run. 1084) S. N. 192.

lands beneáth his véry nose, and then make off with prisoners and boóty to the móuntains. Was éver peáceable and retired cónqueror in a more uncómfortable prédicament?

While Áben Hábus was hárrassed by these perpléxities and molestátions, an áncient Arábian physícian arrived at his court. His grey beard descéded to his gírdle, and he had évery mark of extrémé age, yet he had trávelled álmóst the whole way from Égypt on foot, with no óther aid than a staff, márked with hieroglyphics. His fame had précéded him. His name was Íbrahim Ébn Ábu Ájeeb; he was said to have líved éver since the days of Máhomét ¹⁰⁸⁵), and to be the son of Ábu Ájeeb, the last of the compánions of the Próphet. He had, when ¹⁰⁸⁶) a child, fóllowed the cónquering ármý of Ámru ínto Égypt, where he had remáined mány years stúdying the dark scíences, and partícularly mágic, amóng the Egýptian priests.

It was, moreóver, said that he had found out the sécret of prolónging life, by means of which he had arríved to the great age of úpwards of two cénturies, though, as he did not discóver the sécret untíl ¹⁰⁸⁶) well strícken in years, he could ónly perpétuate his grey hairs and wrínkles.

This wónderful old man was hónourably entertained by the king; who, like most ¹⁰⁸⁷) superánnuated mónarchs, begán to take physícians ínto great fávour. He would have assígned him an apártment in his pálace, but the astróloger préferréd a cave in the side of the hill which ríses abóve the cíty of Granáda, béing the same on which the Alhámbra has since been built. He caúsed the cave to be enlárged ¹⁰⁸⁸), so as to form ¹⁰⁸⁹) a spácious and lófty hall, with a círcular hole at the top, through which, as through a well, he could see the heávens ¹⁰⁹⁰) and behóld the stars, éven at mídday. The walls of this hall

¹⁰⁸⁵) Man sagte, dass er seit den Tagen Mahomed's lebe; s. N. 51. ¹⁰⁸⁶) Supplire: *he was*. ¹⁰⁸⁷) S. N. 27. ¹⁰⁸⁸) Er liess die Höhle erweitern. — *To cause* regiert den Accusativ mit dem Infinitiv; s. N. 130. — Wenn die durch den Infinitiv bezeichnete Handlung an dem Objecte desselben vollzogen werden soll, so darf nicht, wie es im Deutschen geschieht, der Infinitiv der thätigen Form, sondern es muss jener der leidenden gesetzt werden. S. N. 136. ¹⁰⁸⁹) S. N. 55. ¹⁰⁹⁰) *den Himmel*, das Himmelsgewölbe; s. N. 1042*.

were covered with Egyptian hieroglyphics, with cabalistic symbols, and with the figures of the stars in their signs. This hall he furnished with many implements, fabricated under his directions by cunning artificers of Granada, but the occult properties of which were known only to himself.

In a little while the sage Ibrahim became the bosom counsellor of the king, who applied to him for advice in every emergency. Aben Hábuz was once inveighing against the injustice of his neighbours, and bewailing the restless vigilance ¹⁰⁹¹⁾ he had to observe, to guard himself against their invasions: when he had finished, the astrologer remained silent for a moment, and then replied, „Know, O king, that when I was in Egypt I beheld a great marvel devised by a pagan priestess of old. On a mountain, above the city of Bórsa, and overlooking the great valley of the Nile, was a figure of a ram, and above it a figure of a cock, both of molten ¹⁰⁹²⁾ brass, and turning upon a pivot. Whenever the country was threatened with invasion, the ram would turn in the direction of the enemy, and the cock would crow; upon this the inhabitants of the city knew ¹⁰⁹³⁾ of the danger, and of the quarter from which it was approaching, and could take timely means to guard against it.“

„God is great!“ exclaimed the pacific Áben Hábuz, „what a treasure would be such a ram to keep an eye upon these mountains around me, and then such a cock, to crow in time of danger! Állah Ákbar! how securely I might sleep in my palace with such sentinels on the top!“

The astrologer waited until the ecstasies of the king had subsided, and then proceeded:

„After the victorious Ámru (may he rest in peace!) had finished his conquest of Egypt, I remained among the ancient priests of the land, studying the rites and ceremonies of their idolatrous faith, and seeking to make myself master of the hidden knowledge for which they are renowned. I was one day seated on the banks of the

¹⁰⁹¹⁾ *which.* ¹⁰⁹²⁾ *molten*, adjectivisch gebrauchtes Partic. v. *to melt*.
¹⁰⁹³⁾ *knew* v. *to know*.

Nile, conversing with an ancient priest, when he pointed to the mighty pyramids which rose like mountains out of the neighbouring desert. 'All that ¹⁰⁹⁴⁾ we can teach thee', said he, 'is nothing to the knowledge locked up in those mighty piles. In the centre of the central pyramid is a sepulchral chamber, in which is enclosed the mummy of the high priest, who aided in rearing that stupendous pile; and with him is buried a wondrous book of knowledge, containing all the secrets of magic and art. This book was given to Adam after his fall, and was handed down from generation to generation to King Solomon the wise, and by its aid he built the temple of Jerusalem. How it came into the possession of the builder of the pyramids, is known to Him alone who knows all things.'

„When I heard these words of the Egyptian priest, my heart burned to get possession of that book. I could command the services of many of the soldiers of our conquering army, and of a number of the native Egyptians: with these I set to work, and pierced the solid mass of the pyramid, until, after great toil, I came upon one of its interior and hidden passages. Following this up and threading a fearful labyrinth, I penetrated into the very heart of the pyramid ¹⁰⁹⁵⁾, even to the sepulchral chamber, where the mummy of the high priest had lain ¹⁰⁹⁶⁾ for ages. I broke through the outer cases of the mummy, unfolded its many wrappers and bandages, and, at length, found the precious volume on its bosom. I seized it with a trembling hand, and groped my way out of the pyramid, leaving the mummy in its dark and silent sepulchre, there to await the final day of resurrection and judgment.“

„Son of Abu Ajeeb,“ exclaimed Aben Habuz, „thou hast been a great traveller, and seen marvellous things; but of what avail to me is the secret of the pyramid, and the volume of knowledge of the wise Solomon?“

„This it is, O king! by the study of that book I am instructed in all magic arts, and can command the assistance of génii ^{1096*)} to accomplish my plans. The

¹⁰⁹⁴⁾ S. N. 542. ¹⁰⁹⁵⁾ bis in den Mittelpunkt der Pyramide. ¹⁰⁹⁶⁾ lain, Partic. von to lie. ^{1096*)} Plur. von *génies*, *Schutzgeister*, *Genien*. Der englisch gebildete Plural *génies* bedeutet *Männer von Talent*. Vgl. N. 296.

mýstery of the tálisman of Bórsa is thérefore famíliar to me, and such a tálisman can I make; nay, one of greáter vírtues."

"O wise son of Ábu Ájeeb," cried Áben Hábus, "béttér were such a tálisman than all the wátch-towers on the hills and séntinels upón the bórders. Give me such a sáfe-guard, and the ríches of my treásury are at thy commánd."

The astróloger immédiateley set to work to grátify the wíshes of the mónarch. He caúsed a great tówér to be érected upón the top of the roýal pálace, which stood ¹⁰⁹⁷⁾ on the brow of the hill of the Albáycin. The tówér was built of stones brought from Égypt, and táken, ¹⁰⁹⁸⁾ it is said, from one of the pýramids. In the úpper part of the tówér was a círcular hall, with wíndows lóoking tówards évery point of the cómpass, and befóre each wíndow was a táble, on which was arráinged, as on a chéss-board, a mímie ármý of horse and foot ¹⁰⁹⁹⁾, with the éffigy of the pótentate that rúled in that diréction, all cárved of wood. To each of these tábles there was a small lance, no bígger than a bódkin, on which were engráved *) cértain Chaldáic cháracters. This hall was kept cónstantly clósed, by a gate of brass, with a great lock of steel, the key of which ¹¹⁰⁰⁾ was in posséssion of the king.

On the top of the tówér was a bronze fígure of a Moórish hórseman, fíxed on a pívot, with a shield on one arm, and his lance élevated perpendícularly. The face of this hórseman was tówards the cíty, as if kéeping ¹¹⁰¹⁾ guard óver it; but if ány foe were at hand, the fígure would turn in that diréction, and would lével the lance as if for áction ¹¹⁰²⁾.

When this tálisman was fínished, Áben Hábus was all impátient to try its vírtues; and lónged as árdently for an invásion, as he had éver síghed áfter repóse. His desíre was soon grátified. Tídings were brought, eárlý one mórning, by the séntinel appointed to watch the tówér, that the face of the bronze hórseman was túrned tówards

1097) stood v. to stand. 1098) *as, wie zu suppliren.* 1099) ein kleines Heer Reiterei und Fussvolk; s. N. 1059. *) Das Verb. *to engrave* hat für das Part. Pass. auch die unregelmässige Form *engraven.* 1100) S. N. 254. 1101) S. N. 821 u. N. 40. 1102) legte (s. N. 62) die Lanze wie zum Kampfe ein.

the mountains of Elvíra, and that his lance pointed directly against the pass of Lope.

„Let the drums and trúmpets sound to arms, and all Granáda be put on the alért,” said Áben Hábus.

„O king,” said the astróloger, „let not your cíty be disquieted, nor your wárrors cálléd to arms; we need no aid of force to deliver you from your énemies. Dismiss your atténdants, and let us proceed alóne to the sécret hall of the tówer.”

The áncient Áben Hábus móunted the staircase of the tówer, leáning on the arm of the still more áncient Íbrahim Ébn Ábu Ájeeb. They unlócked the brázen door and éntered. The wíndow that looked tówards the pass of Lope was ópen. „In this diréction,” said the astróloger, „lies the dánger; approach, O king, and behóld the mýstery of the táble.”

King ¹¹⁰³) Áben Hábus approached ¹¹⁰⁴) the seéming chéss-board, on which were arráanged the small woóden éffigies, when, to his supríse, he perceíved that they were all in mótion. The hórses pránced and cúrveted, the wárrors brándished their weápons, and there was a faint sound of drums and trúmpets, and the clang of arms, and neíghing of steeds; but all no louder, nor more dístínet, than the hum of the bee, or the súmmer-fly, in the drowsy ear of him who ¹¹⁰⁵) lies at noóntide in the shade.

„Behóld, O king,” said the astróloger, „a proof that thy énemies are éven now in the field. They must be adváncing through yónder móuntains, by the pásses of Lope. Would you producé a pánic and confúsió amóngst them, and cause them to retreát withóut loss of life, strike these éffigies with the bútt-end of this mágic lance; but would you cause bloódy feud and cárnage amóng them, strike with the point.”

A lívid streak pássed acróss the cóuntenance of the pacífic Áben Hábus ¹¹⁰⁶); he seízed the mímic lance with trémbling eágerness ¹¹⁰⁷), and tótttered tówards the táble: his grey beard wágged with chúckling exultátion ¹¹⁰⁸):

¹¹⁰³) *Der König*; s. N. 180. ¹¹⁰⁴) *to*. ¹¹⁰⁵) S. N. 843. ¹¹⁰⁶) *Das Antlitz des friedliebenden Aben Habuz entfärbte sich*. ¹¹⁰⁷) *mit zitternder Hast*. ¹¹⁰⁸) *sein grauer Bart wackelte vor triumphirender Freude*.

„Son of Ábu Ájeeb,“ exclaimed he, „I think we will have a little blood!“

So saying, he thrust ¹¹⁰⁹⁾ the magic lance into some of the pigmy éffigies ¹¹¹⁰⁾, and belaboured others with the butt-end, upon which the former fell as dead upon the board and the rest turning upon each other began, pell-mell, a chance-medley fight ¹¹¹¹⁾.

It was ¹¹¹²⁾ with difficulty ¹¹¹³⁾ the astrologer could stay the hand of the most pacific of monarchs, and prevent him from absolutely exterminating his foes; at length he prevailed upon him to leave the tower, and to send out scouts to the mountains by the pass of Lope.

They returned with the intelligence, that a Christian army had advanced through the heart of the sierra, almost within sight of Granáda, where a dissension had broken out among them; they had turned their weapons against each other, and after much slaughter, had retreated over the border.

Áben Hábus was transported with joy on thus proving ¹¹¹⁴⁾ the efficacy of the talisman. „At length,“ said he, „I shall lead a life of tranquillity, and have all my enemies in my power ¹¹¹⁵⁾. O wise son of Ábu Ájeeb, what can I bestow on thee in reward for such a blessing?“

„The wants of an old man and a ¹¹¹⁶⁾ philosopher, O king, are few and simple; grant me but the means of fitting up my cave as a suitable hermitage, and I am content.“

„How noble is the moderation of the truly wise!“ exclaimed Áben Hábus, secretly pleased at the cheapness of the recompense. He summoned his treasurer and bade him dispense ¹¹¹⁷⁾ whatever sums might be required by Íbrahim to complete and furnish his hermitage.

The astrologer now gave orders to have various chambers hewn ¹¹¹⁸⁾ out of the solid rock, so as to form ¹¹¹⁹⁾

¹¹⁰⁹⁾ thrust, Imperf. von to thrust. ¹¹¹⁰⁾ Zwerggestalten. ¹¹¹¹⁾ ein mörderisches Handgemenge. ¹¹¹²⁾ S. N. 449. ¹¹¹³⁾ Supplire that, dass; s. N. 149. ¹¹¹⁴⁾ S. N. 95. ¹¹¹⁵⁾ in der Gewalt; s. N. 34. ¹¹¹⁶⁾ Der Artikel a ist bei mit einander in Verbindung stehenden Substantiven zu wiederholen, wenn von einer andern Form desselben Gebrauch gemacht werden muss. Vgl. N. 188, N. 503 u. N. 1147*. ¹¹¹⁷⁾ bade von to bid. — Vor him und dispense ist to ausgelassen; s. N. 87 u. N. 146. ¹¹¹⁸⁾ hewn v. to hew. Vgl. N. 113. ¹¹¹⁹⁾ S. N. 55.

ranges of apartments connected with his astrológical hall; these he caused to be furnished ¹¹²⁰⁾ with luxurious óttomans and diváns, and the walls to be hung ¹¹²⁰⁾ with the richest silks ¹¹²¹⁾ of Damáscus. „I am an old man,” said he, „and can no longer rest my bones on stone couches; and these damp walls require cówering ¹¹²²⁾.“

He had baths, too, constructed, and provided ¹¹²³⁾ with all kinds of pérfumes and aromátic oils. „For a bath,” said he, „is nécessary to counteráct the rigídity of age, and to restóre fréshness and súppleness to the frame wíthered by stúdy *).“

He caused the apartments to be hung ¹¹²⁴⁾ with innumerable silver and crýstal lamps, which he filled with a frágrant oil, prepared accórding to a receípt discóvered by him in the tombs of Égypt. This oil was perpétual in its náture ¹¹²⁵⁾, and diffúsed a soft rádiance like the témppered light of day. „The light of the sun,” said he, „is too gárish and víolent for the eyes of an old man, and the light of the lamp is more congénial to the stúdies of a philósopher.“

The treásurer of king Áben Hábus gróaned at the sums daily demánded to fit up this hérmitage, and he cárried his complaints to the King. The roýal word, howéver, was gíven; Áben Hábus shrúgged his shóúlders: „We must have pátience,” said he; „this old man has táken his idéa of a philosóphic retreát from the intérior of the pýramids, and of the vast rúins of Égypt; but all things have an end, and so will the fúrnishing of his cávern ¹¹²⁶⁾.“

The king was in the right; the hérmitage was at length compléte and fórméd a súmptuous subterránean pálace. „I am now contént,” said Íbrahim Ébn Ábu Ájeeb to the treásurer; „I will shut mysélf up in my cell, and devóte my time to stúdy. I desíre nóthing more, nóthing, excépt a trifling sólace, to amúse me at the íntervals of méntal lábour.“

1120) liess er ... versehen und die Wände ... behängen. S.N.1088 u. N. 73. 1121) silks, Seidenstoffe. 1122) require covering, bedürfen einer (der) Bedeckung; s. N. 15 u. N. 315, vgl. mit N. 8. 1123) Auch (N. 720) liess er Bäder errichten und ... versehen; s. N. 113. *) and — study, und um dem, durch das Studium (N. 8) verwelkten Körper wieder Frische und Geschmeidigkeit zu geben. 1124) S. N. 1120. 1125) war von unverzehrbarer Natur. 1126) und das (s. N. 404) wird auch mit der Einrichtung (N. 15) seiner Höhle der Fall sein.

„O wise Íbrahim, ask what thou wilt; I am bound to furnish all that †) is necessary for thy sólitude.“

„I would fain have, then, a few dáncing wómen,“ said the philósopher.

„Dáncing wómen!“ échoed the treásurer with surpríse.

„Dáncing wómen,“ repliéed the sage grávely; „a few will suffice, for I am an old man, and a philósopher *), of símple hábits, and eásily sátisfied. Let ¹¹²⁷⁾ them, howéver, be young, and fair to look upón; for the sight of youth and beauty is refréshing to old age.“

While the philosóphic Íbrahim Ébn Ábu Ájeeb pássed his time thus ságely in his hérmitage, the pacífic Áben Hábusz cárried on fúrious campaígn in éffigy in his toéwer. It was a glórious thing for an old man, like himsélf, of quiet hábits, to have war made eásy, and to be enábled ¹¹²⁸⁾ to amúse himsélf in his chámber by brúshing away whole ármies like so mány swarms of flies.

For a time ríoted in the indúlgence of his húmours, and éven taúnted and insúlted his neíghbours, to indúce them to make incúrSIONS; but by degreés they grew wáry from repeáted disásters, untíl no one véntured to inváde his térritories. For mány months the bronze hórseman remáined on the peace estáblishment, with his lance élevated in the air, and the wórthy old mónarch begán to repíne at the want of his accústomed sport, and to grow peévish at his monótonous tranqúillity.

At length, one day, the talismánic hórseman veéred súddenly round, and lówering his lance, made a dead point tówards the móuntains of Guádix. Áben Hábusz hástened to his toéwer, but the mágic táble in that diréction remáined quiet; not a síngle wárrior was in mótion. Perpléxed at the círcumstance, he sent forth a troop of horse to scour the móuntains and reconnoítre. They retúrned áfter three day's ábsence ††).

„We have seáched évery móuntain pass,“ said they, „but not a helm or spear was stírring. All that **) we

†) S. N. 542. *) an old man, and a philosopher. S. N. 1116. 1127) S. N. 75. 1128) dass ihm der Krieg leicht gemacht worden und er in Stand gesetzt war; s. N. 113 u. N. 578. ††) after three days' absence, nach dreitägiger Abwesenheit; s. N. 107. **) S. N. 542.

have found in the course of our foray, was a Christian dámsel of surpassing beauty, sleeping at noon-tide beside a fountain, whom we have brought away captive ¹¹²⁹).“

„A dámsel of surpassing beauty!“ exclaimed Áben Hábus, his eyes gleaming with animation: „let her be conducted into my présence ¹¹³⁰).“

The beautiful dámsel was accordingly conducted into his présence. She was arrayed with all the luxury of ornament that had prevailed among the Gothic Spániards at the time of the Arabian conquest. Pearls of dazzling whiteness were entwined with her raven tresses; and jewels sparkled on her forehead, rivalling the lustre of her eyes. Around her neck was a golden chain, to which was suspended a silver lyre, which hung by her side.

The flashes of her dark refúlgent eye were like sparks of fire on the withered, yet combustible, heart of Áben Hábus; the swimming voluptuousness of her gait made his senses reel ¹¹³¹). „Fairest of women,“ cried he, with rapture, „who and what art thou?“

„The daughter of one of the Gothic princes, who but lately ¹¹³²) ruled over this land. The armies of my father have been destroyed, as if by magic, among these mountains; he has been driven into exile, and his daughter is a captive.“

„Beware, O king!“ whispered Íbrahim Ébn Ábu Ájeeb, „this may be one of those northern sorceresses of whom we have heard, who assume the most seductive forms to beguile the unwary. Methinks I read witchcraft in her eye and sorcery in every movement. Doubtless this is the enemy pointed out by the talisman.“

„Son of Ábu Ájeeb,“ replied the king, „thou art a wise man, I grant, a conjurer for aught I know *); but thou art little versed in the ways of woman. In that knowledge will I yield to no man; no, not to the wise Sólomon himself, notwithstanding the number of his wives and

¹¹²⁹) Nimmt man captive als Substantiv, so ist *as a* vor demselben zu suppliren; s. N. 575 u. N. 91. ¹¹³⁰) Man führe sie vor uns! s. N. 75 u. N. 21 in fine. ¹¹³¹) die schwellende Ueppigkeit ihres Wuchses versetzte seine Sinne in Taumel. ¹¹³²) but lately, noch kürzlich. *) for aught I know, so viel ich weiss.

cóncubines. As to this dámsel, I see no harm in her; she is fair to look upón and finds fávour in my eyes."

"Heárken, O king!" repliéð the astróloger. "I have given thee mány víctories by means of my tálisman, but have néver sháred ány of the spoil. Give me then this stray cáptive, to sólace me in my sólitude with her sílver lyre. If she be indeéd a sórceress, I have cóunter-spells that set her charms at defiance."

"What! more wómen!" cried Áben Hábus. "Hast thou not alreády dáncing wómen enóugh to sólace thee?"

"Dáncing wómen have I, it is true, but no sínging wómen. I would fain have a líttle mínstrelsy to refrésh my mind when ¹¹³³⁾ weáry with the toils of stúdy."

"A truce with thy hérmít crávings ¹¹³⁴⁾!" said the king, impátiently. "This dámsel have I márked for my own. I see much cómfort in her; éven such cómfort as Dávid, the fáther of Sólon the wise, found in the sóciety of Abíshag the Shúnamite."

Fúrther solícitátions and remónstrances of the astróloger ónly provóked a more péremptory replý from the mónarch, and they párted in high displeásure. The sage shut ¹¹³⁵⁾ himsélf up in his hérmítage to brood óver his disappointment; ere he depárted, howéver, he gave the king one more wárning to bewáre of his dángerous cáptive. But where is the old man in love that will lísten to cóunsel? Áben Hábus resígned himsélf to the full sway of his pássion. His ónly stúdy was how to rénder ¹¹³⁶⁾ himsélf ámiable in the eyes of the Góthic beauty. He had not youth to re-comménd him, it is true, but then he had ríches; and when a lóver is old, he is génerally génerous. The Zácatin ¹¹³⁷⁾ of Granáda was ránsacked for the most précíous mérchandise of the East: silks, jewéls, précíous gems, éxquisite pérfumes, all that ¹¹³⁸⁾ Ásia and África yíelded of rich and rare ¹¹³⁹⁾, were lávished upón the príncess. All kinds of spéctacles and festívities were dévised for her entertáinment; mínstrelsy, dáncing, toúrnaments, búll-

¹¹³³⁾ Supplire: *it is*; s. N. 312. ¹¹³⁴⁾ Still mit deinen Eremitenwünschen! s. N. 13. ¹¹³⁵⁾ shut, Imperf. v. to shut. ¹¹³⁶⁾ S. N. 48. ¹¹³⁷⁾ Zacatin, span., der kleine Platz. ¹¹³⁸⁾ S. N. 542. ¹¹³⁹⁾ Kostbares und Seltenes; s. N. 283 u. N. 315.

fights: Granáda, for a time, was a scene of perpétual págeant. The Góthic princess regarded all this spléndour with the air of one ¹¹⁴⁰⁾ accústomed to magníficence. She received évery thing as a hómage due to her rank, or ráther to her beauty, for beauty is more lófty in its ex-áctions éven than rank. Nay, she seémed to take a sécret pleásure in excíting the mónarch to expénces that made his treásury shrink; and then treáting ¹¹⁴¹⁾ his extrávagant generósimy as a mere mátter of course. With all his assidúity and muníficence, álso, the vénérable lóver could not flátter himsélf that he had made ány impréssion on her heart. She néver frowned on him, it is true, but then she néver smiled. Whenéver he begán to plead his pássion, she struck her sílver lyre. There was a mýstic charm in the sound. In an instant the mónarch begán to nod; a drownsiness stole ¹¹⁴²⁾ óver him, and he grádually sank into a sleep, from which he awóke wónderfully re-fréshed, but pérfectly coóled for the time of his pássion. This was véry báffling to his suit ¹¹⁴³⁾; but then these slúmbers were accópanied by agreéable dreams, that complétely enthrálled the sénses of the drowzy lóver; so he contínued to dream on, while all Granáda scóffed at his infatuátion, and groáned at the treásures lávished for a song.

At length a dánger burst ¹¹⁴⁴⁾ on the head of Áben Hábus, against which his tálisman yíelded him no wárning. An insurréction broke out in his véry cápital ¹¹⁴⁵⁾: his pálace was surróunded by an ármed rábble, who ménaced his life and the life of his Chrístian páramour. A spark of his áncient wárlike spírit was awákened in the breast of the mónarch. At the head of a hándful of his guards he sállied forth, put ¹¹⁴⁶⁾ the rébels to flight, and crúshed the insurréction in the bud.

When quáiet was agáin restóred, he sought the astróloger, who still remained shut up in his héritage, chewing the bitter cud of reséntment ¹¹⁴⁷⁾.

1140) who is. 1141) pleasure in exciting . . . and then treating, Vergnügen daran . . . zu verleiten . . . und dann . . . zu behandeln; s. N. 25, vgl. mit N. 222. 1142) stole v. to steal. 1143) baffling to his suit, misslich für seine Liebeswerbung. 1144) burst, Imperf. von to burst. 1145) in seiner eignen Hauptstadt. 1146) put, Imperf. von to put. 1147) shewing — resentment, und auf grausame Rache sann.

Áben Hábus approached him with a conciliatory tone. „O wise son of Ábu Ájeeb,” said he, „well didst thou predict dangers to me from this captive beauty: tell me then, thou who art so quick at foreseeing péril, what I should do to avért it.“

„Put from thee the infidel dámsel who is the cause.“

„Soóner would I part with my kíngdom,” cried Áben Hábus.

„Thou art in danger of lósing both,” replíed the astróloger.

„Be not harsh and ángry, O most profound of philóso-phers; considér the dóuble distréss of a mónarch and a lover ^{1147*}), and devíse some means ¹¹⁴⁸⁾ of protécting me from the évils by which I am ménaced. I care not for grándeur, I care not for pówer, I lánguish ónly for repóse; would that I had some quíet retreát, where I might take réfuge from the world, and all its cares, and pomps, and tróubles, and devóte the remaínder of my days to tranquillity and love.“

The astróloger regárded him for a móment, from únder his búshy eyébrows.

„And what wouldst thou give, if I could províde thee such a retreát?“

„Thou shouldst name thy own rewárd, and what-éver it might be, if ¹¹⁴⁹⁾ withín the scope of my pówer, as my soul líveth ¹¹⁵⁰⁾, it should be thine.“

„Thou hast heard, O king, of the gárden of Írem, one of the pródigies of Arábia the háppy.“

„I have heard of that gárden; it is recórded in the Kóran, éven in the chápter entitled ‘Te Dawn of Day.’ I have, moreóver, heard márvellous things reláted ¹¹⁵¹⁾ of it by pílgirms who had been to Mécca; but I considéred them wild fábles ¹¹⁵²⁾, such as trávellers are wont to tell who have vísited remóte cóuntries.“

1147*) a monarch and a lover. — Ausnahmsweise (s. N. 188) findet die Wiederholung des Artikels vor mehreren auf einander folgenden Substantiven auch (s. N. 1116) dann Statt, wenn dadurch, wie hier, der *Nachdruck* befördert werden soll. — Vgl. N. 503. 1148) und sinne auf Mittel; s. N. 126* u. N. 339. 1149) S. N. 312. 1150) liveth für lives; s. N. 673. 1151) heard ... related, erzählen hören. — Das Partic. des Passivs wird nach den, N. 21 angeführten Zeitwörtern statt des Infinitivs gebraucht, um einen Zustand des Leidens auszudrücken. Vgl. N. 113. 1152) ich betrachte sie als (N. 263*) kühne Erdichtungen.

„Discredit not, O king, the tales of travellers,“ rejoined the astrologer gravely, „for they contain precious rarities of knowledge brought from the ends of the earth. As to the palace and garden of Írem, what is generally told of them is true; I have seen them with mine own eyes — listen to my adventure; for it has a bearing upon the object of your request ¹¹⁵³).

„In my younger days, when ¹¹⁵⁴) a mere Arab of the desert, I tended my father's camels. In traversing the Desert of Áden, one of them strayed from the rest, and was lost. I searched after it for several days, but in vain, until, wearied and faint, I laid myself down one noontide, and slept under a palm-tree by the side of a scanty well. When I awoke, I found myself at the gate of a city. I entered, and beheld noble streets, and squares, and market-places; but all were silent, and without an inhabitant. I wandered on until I came to a sumptuous palace with a garden, adorned with fountains and fish-ponds, and groves and flowers, and orchards laden ¹¹⁵⁵) with delicious fruit ¹¹⁵⁶); but still no one was to be seen ¹¹⁵⁷). Upon which, appalled at this loneliness, I hastened to depart; and, after issuing forth at the gate of the city, I turned to look upon the place, but it was no longer to be seen, nothing but the silent desert extended before my eyes.

„In the neighbourhood I met with an aged dervise, learned in traditions and secrets of the land, and related to him what had befallen ¹¹⁵⁸) me. This, said he, is the far-famed garden of Írem, one of the wonders of the desert. It only appears at times to some wanderer like thyself, gladdening him with the sight of towers and palaces, and garden walls overhung ¹¹⁵⁹) with richly-laden fruit-trees, and then vanishes, leaving nothing but a lonely desert. And this is the story of it. In old times, when this country was inhabited by the Áddites, King Shéddad, the son of Ad, the great-grandson of Nôah, founded here a splendid city. When it was finished, and he saw its grandeur,

¹¹⁵³) denn es hat *Bezug* (N. 13) auf den Gegenstand Deines Verlangens. ¹¹⁵⁴) *I was*; s. N. 312. ¹¹⁵⁵) laden v. to lade. ¹¹⁵⁶) *Früchten*; s. N. 610a. ¹¹⁵⁷) war zu erblicken; s. N. 136. ¹¹⁵⁸) befallen v. to befall. ¹¹⁵⁹) overhung v. to overhang.

his heart was puffed up with pride and arrogance, and he determined to build a royal palace, with gardens that should rival all that was related in the Kóran of the celestial paradise. But the curse of Heaven fell upon him for his presumption. He and his subjects were swept ¹¹⁶⁰⁾ from the earth, and his splendid city, and palace, and gardens, were laid under a perpetual spell, that hides them from the human sight, excepting that they are seen at intervals, by way of ¹¹⁶¹⁾ keeping his sin in perpetual remembrance.

„This story, O king, and the wonders I had seen, ever dwelt ¹¹⁶²⁾ in my mind; and in after-years, when I had been in Égypt, and was possessed of the book of knowledge of Sólomon the wise, I determined to return and revisit the garden of Írem. I did so ¹¹⁶³⁾, and found it revealed to my instructed sight. I took possession of the palace of Shéddad, and passed several days in this mock paradise. The génii ¹¹⁶⁴⁾ who watch over the place were obedient to my magic power, and revealed to me the spells by which the whole garden had been, as it were, conjured into existence, and by which it was rendered invisible. Such a palace and garden, O king, can I make for thee, even here, on the mountain above thy city. Do I not know all the secret spells? and am I not in possession of the book of knowledge of Sólomon the wise?“

„O wise son of Ábu Ájeeb!“ exclaimed Áben Há buz, trembling with eagerness, „thou art a traveller indeed, and hast seen and learned marvellous things! Contrive me such a paradise, and ask any reward, even to the half of my kingdom.“

„Alás!“ replied the other, „thou knowest I am an old man, and a philosopher, and easily satisfied; all the reward ¹¹⁶⁵⁾ I ask is the first beast of burthen, with its load, that shall enter *) the magic portal of the palace.“

The monarch gladly agreed to so moderate a ¹¹⁶⁶⁾ stipulation, and the astrologer began his work. On the

¹¹⁶⁰⁾ swept von to sweep. ¹¹⁶¹⁾ by way of, um... zu... ¹¹⁶²⁾ dwelt v. to dwell. ¹¹⁶³⁾ S. N. 404. ¹¹⁶⁴⁾ S. N. 1096*. ¹¹⁶⁵⁾ which. *) Warum nicht will enter? S. N. 1172. ¹¹⁶⁶⁾ Geht vor einem Adjective eins der Wörter *as, how, however, so, too* her, so hat dasselbe stets den Artikel *a* nach sich. gl. N. 76.

summit of the hill, immediately above his subterranean hermitage, he caused a great gateway or barbican to be erected ¹¹⁶⁷), opening through the centre of a strong tower.

There was an outer vestibule or porch, with a lofty arch, and within it a portal secured by massive gates. On the key-stone of the portal the astrologer, with his own hand, wrought the figure of a huge key; and on the key-stone of the outer arch of the vestibule, which was loftier than that of the portal, he carved a gigantic hand. These were potent talismans, over which he repeated many sentences in an unknown tongue.

When this gateway was finished, he shut himself up for two days in his astrológical hall, engaged in secret incantations; on the third he ascended the hill, and passed the whole day on its summit. At a late hour of the night he came down, and presented himself before Áben Hábus. „At length, O king,” said he, „my labour is accomplished. On the summit of the hill stands one of the most delectable palaces that ^{1167*}) ever the head of man devised, or the heart of man desired. It contains sumptuous halls and galleries, delicious gardens, cool fountains, fragrant baths; in a word, the whole mountain is converted into a paradise. Like the garden of Írem, it is protected by a mighty charm, which hides it from the view and search of mortals, excepting such as possess the secret of its talismans.”

„Enough!” cried Áben Hábus, joyfully, „to-morrow morning with the first light we will ascend and take possession.” The happy monarch slept but little that night. Scarcely had the rays of the sun begun ¹¹⁶⁸) to play about the snowy summit of the Sierra Nevada, when he mounted his steed, and, accompanied only by a few chosen ¹¹⁶⁹) attendants, ascended a steep and narrow road leading up the hill. Beside him, on a white palfrey, rode the Gothic princess, her whole dress sparkling with jewels, while round her neck was suspended her silver lyre. The astrologer walked on the other side of the king, assisting his steps

1167) S. N. 130. 1167*) one of the most delectable palaces *that*, einer der reizendsten Paläste, *die*. — Nach einem Superlativ wird das beziehende Fürwort stets durch *that* gegeben. Vgl. N. 876*. 1168) begun v. to begin. 1169) chosen v. to choose.

with his hieroglyphic staff, for he néver mounted steed ¹¹⁷⁰⁾ of ány kind.

Áben Hábus looked to see the towers of the pálace brightening abóve him, and the embówered térraces of its gárdens strétching alóng the heights; but as yet nóthing of the kind was to be describéd. „That is the mýstery and sáfeguard of the place,” said the astróloger; „nóthing can be discérned until you have pássed the spell-bound gáteway, and been put in posséssion of the place.”

As they approáched the gáteway, the astróloger páused and pointed out to the king the mýstic hand and key ¹¹⁷¹⁾ cárved upón the pórtal and the arch. „These,” said he, „are the tálismans which guard the éntance to this páradise. Until yónder hand shall reach down and seize ¹¹⁷²⁾ that key, néither mórtal pówer nor mágie ártifice can prevail against the lord of this móuntain.”

While Áben Hábus was gázng with ópen mouth, and sílent wónder, at these mýstic tálismans, the pálfrey of the príncess proceéded, and bore ¹¹⁷³⁾ her in at the pórtal, to the véry centre of the bárbican.

„Behóld,” cried the astróloger, „my prómised rewárd; the first ánimál with its búrthen that should énter the mágie gáteway.”

Áben Hábus smíled at what he considéred a pleásantry of the áncient man; but when he found him to be in éárnest ¹¹⁷⁴⁾, his grey beard trémbled with indignátion.

„Son of Ábu Ájeeb,” said he, stérnly, „what equivo-cátion is this? Thou knówest the méaning of my prómise: the first beast of búrthen, with its load, that should énter this pórtal. Take the stróngest mule in my stábles, load it with the most précíous things of my treásury, and it is thine; but dare not raise thy thoughts to her who is the delíght of my heart.”

„What need I of wealth?” cried the astróloger, scórn-fully; „have I not the book of knówledge of Sólon the

1170) *ein* Ross; s. N. 315. 1171) *that were*. 1172) *shall reach down and seize, niederreicht und . . . ergreift*. — In der zweiten und dritten Person des Futurums wird nach den Conjunctionen *until, till, unless, when u. s. w.*, sowie nach den relativ. Pronom., wenn blos das Zufällige der Handlung angedeutet werden soll, *shall* statt *will* gebraucht. Vgl. N. 343b. 1173) *bore* v. to bear. 1174) S. N. 130.

wise, and through it the command of the secret treasures of the earth? The princess is mine by right; the royal word is pledged; I claim her as my own."

The princess looked down haughtily from her palfrey, and a light smile of scorn curled her rosy lip at this dispute between two grey-beards for the possession of youth and beauty. The wrath of the monarch got ¹¹⁷⁵⁾ the better of his discretion. "Base son of the desert," cried he, "thou may'st be master of many arts, but know me for thy master, and presume not to juggle with thy king."

"My master!" echoed the astrologer, "my king! The monarch of a mole-hill to claim sway ¹¹⁷⁶⁾ over him who possesses the talismans of Solomon! Farewell, Áben Hábus; reign over thy petty kingdom, and revel in thy paradise of fools; for me ¹¹⁷⁷⁾, I will laugh at thee in my philosophic retirement."

So saying, he seized the bridle of the palfrey, smote ¹¹⁷⁸⁾ the earth with his staff, and sank with the Gothic princess through the centre of the barbican. The earth closed over them, and no trace remained of the opening by which they had descended.

Áben Hábus was struck dumb for a time with astonishment. Recovering himself, he ordered a thousand workmen to dig ¹¹⁷⁹⁾, with pickaxe and spade, into the ground where the astrologer had disappeared. They digged and digged, but in vain; the flinty bosom of the hill resisted their implements; or if they did penetrate a little way, the earth filled in again as fast as they threw ¹¹⁸⁰⁾ it out. Áben Hábus sought the mouth of the cavern at the foot of the hill, leading to the subterranean palace of the astrologer; but it was nowhere to be found ¹¹⁸¹⁾. Where once had been an entrance, was now a solid surface of primeval rock. With the disappearance of Íbrahim Ébn Ábu Ájeeb, ceased the benefit of his talismans. The

¹¹⁷⁵⁾ got v. to get. ¹¹⁷⁶⁾ *will Herrschaft . . . üben.* — Der Infinitiv wird bald mit, bald ohne *to* auch zu *Ausrufungen* gebraucht. ¹¹⁷⁷⁾ *for me, statt: as for me*, was mich betrifft. — *For* und *to* werden auch ohne voranstehendes *as* (s. N. 566) für das deutsche *in Ansehung, in Hinsicht, was betrifft* gebraucht. ¹¹⁷⁸⁾ smote von *to smite*. ¹¹⁷⁹⁾ gebot er tausend Arbeitern, . . . zu graben; s. N. 130. ¹¹⁸⁰⁾ threw v. to throw. ¹¹⁸¹⁾ zu finden; s. N. 72 u. N. 136.

bronze horseman remained fixed, with his face turned toward the hill, and his spear pointed to the spot where the astrologer had descended, as if there still lurked the deadliest foe of Áben Hábus.

From time to time the sound of music, and the tones of a female voice, could be faintly heard from the bosom of the hill; and a peasant one day brought word to the king, that in the preceding night he had found a fissure in the rock, by which he had crept in, until he looked down into a subterranean hall, in which sat the astrologer, on a magnificent diván, slumbering and nodding to the silver lyre of the princess, which seemed to hold a magic sway over his senses.

Áben Hábus sought the fissure in the rock, but it was again closed. He renewed the attempt to unearth his rival, but all in vain. The spell of the hand and key was too potent to be counteracted by human power. As to the summit of the mountain, the site of the promised palace and garden, it remained a naked waste; either the boasted elysium was hidden from sight by enchantment, or was a mere fable of the astrologer. The world charitably supposed the latter, and some used to call the place „The King's Folly;“ while others named it „The Fool's Paradise.“

Too add to the chagrin of Áben Hábus, the neighbours whom he had defied and taunted, and cut up at his leisure while master of the talismanic horseman, finding him no longer protected by magic spell, made inroads into his territories from all sides, and the remainder of the life of the most pacific of monarchs was a tissue of turmoils.

At length Áben Hábus died, and was buried. Ages have since rolled away. The Alhambra has been built on the eventful mountain, and in some measure realizes the fabled delights of the garden of Írem. The spell-bound gateway still exists entire, protected no doubt by the mystic hand and key, and now forms the Gate of Justice, the grand entrance to the fortress. Under that gateway, it is said, the old astrologer remains in his subterranean hall, nodding on his diván, lulled by the silver lyre of the princess.

The old inválid séntinels who mount guard at the gate hear the strains occásionally in the súmmer nights; and, yiélding to their soporífic power, doze quietly at their posts. Nay, so drowsy an influence pervádes the place, that éven those who watch by day may génerally be seen nódding *) on the stone bénches of the bárbican, or sleéping *) únder the neíghbouring trees; so that, in fact, it is the drowsiest military post in all Chrístendom. All this, say the áncient légends, will endúre from age to age. The príncess will remain cáptive to the astróloger; and the astróloger, bound up in mágic slúmber by the príncess, until the last day, unléss the mýstic hand shall grasp the fáted key, and dispél the whole charm of this enchánted móuntain.

THE TOWER OF LAS INFANTAS ¹¹⁸²).

In an évening's stroll up a nárrow glen, oversháded by fig-trees, pomegránates, and mýrtles, that dívides the lands of the fórtress from those of the Généralife, I was struck with ¹¹⁸³) the romántic appeárance of a Moórish towér in the ouéter wall of the Alhámбра, that rose high abóve the tree-tops, and caught the rúddy rays of the sétting sun ¹¹⁸⁴). A sólitary wíndow at a great height commáded a view of the glen; and as I was regárding it, a young fémale looked out, with her head adórned with flówers. She was évidently supérior to the úsual class of peóple that inhábit ¹¹⁸⁵) the old towérs of the fórtress; and this súdden and picturésque glimpse of her ¹¹⁸⁶) remínded me of the descriptions of cáptive beauties in fáiry tales. These fánciful associátions of my mind were increásed ¹¹⁸⁷) on béing infórméd by my atténdant Matéo, that this was the Towér of the Príncesses, (La Tórré de

*) S. N. 21. 1182) La Infanta, span., die Infantin. 1183) wurde ich überrascht durch ... 1184) und von den röthlichen Strahlen der untergehenden Sonne beleuchtet wurde. 1185) Sie gehörte offenbar nicht der gemeinen Klasse des Volks an, welche ... bewohnt. 1186) und ihr plötzliches und malerisches Erscheinen. 1187) Meine Träumereien nahmen einen noch höheren Schwung an.

las Infántas,) so called, from háving been, accórding to tradítion, the résidence of the daughters of the Moórish kings. I have since vísited the tower. It is not génerally shown ¹¹⁸⁸⁾ to stráangers, though well wóorthy ¹¹⁸⁹⁾ atténtion; for the intérior is équal, for *) beauty of árchitecture and délicacy of órnamént, to ány part of the pálace. The élegance of the céntral hall, with its márble fountáin, its lófty árches, and ríchly frétted dome ¹¹⁹⁰⁾; the arabésques and stúcco work of the small but well-propórtioned chámbers, though ínjured by time and negléct, all accórd with the stóry of its béing ánciently the abóde of roýal beauty ¹¹⁹¹⁾.

The líttle old fáiry queen who lives únder the stáircase of the Alhámbra, and fréquénts the évening tertúlias of Dame Antónia, tells some fánciful tradítions about three Moórish príncesses, who were once shut up in this tower by their fáther, a týrant king of Granáda, and were ónly permíttered ¹¹⁹²⁾ to ride out at night abóut the hills, when no one was permíttered to come in their way únder pain of death. They still, accórding to her accóunt, may be seen occásionally when the moon is in the full, ríding ¹¹⁹³⁾ in lónely pláces alóng the móuntain side, on pálfreys ríchly capárisoned and spárkling with jewéls, but they vánish on béing spóken to ¹¹⁹⁴⁾.

But befóre I reláte ány thing fúrther respécting these príncesses, the reáder may be ánxious to know sómething abóut the fair inhábitant of the tower with her ¹¹⁹⁵⁾ head dréssed with flówers, who loóked out from the lófty wíndow. She próved to be the néwly-márried spouse of the wóorthy ádjutant of invalíds; who, though well strícken in years ¹¹⁹⁶⁾, had had the cóurage to take to his bósom a young and búxom Andalúsian dámsel. May the good old cavaliér be háppy in his choice, and find the Tówer of the Príncesses a more

1188) shown v. to show. 1189) Ausgelassen: of; s. N. 602. *) for für as for, in Hinsicht. S. N. 1177. 1190) und der reich mit Schnitzwerk verzierten Decke. 1191) of its being (N. 25) — beauty, dass hier einst die Wohnung königlicher Schönheit war. 1192) und denen nur erlaubt war; s. N. 321. 1193) They... may be seen... riding, kann man sie reiten sehen; s. N. 21. 1194) on being spoken to, wenn man sie anredet, oder: wenn sie angeredet werden; s. N. 21, N. 321 u. N. 22*. 1195) S. N. 34. 1196) obgleich in Jahren weit vorgerückt; s. N. 312.

secure residence ¹¹⁹⁷⁾ for female beauty than it seems to have proved in the time of the Móslems, if we may believe the following légend!

LÉGEND OF THE THREE BEAÚTIFUL PRÍNCESSES.

In old times there reigned a Moórish king in Granáda, whose name was Móhamed, to which his súbjects ádded the appellátion of El Haygari, or „The Léft-handed.“ Some say he was so cálléd on accóunt of his béing réally more expért with his sínister than his déxter hand; óthers becaúse he was prone to take évery thing by the wrong end, or, in óther words, to mar wheréver he méddled. Cértain it is, éither through misfórtune or mismánagement, he was continually in tróuble: thrice was he dríven from his throne, and, on one occásion, bárely escáped to África with his life, in the disguíse of a fisherman. Still he was as brave as he was blúndering; and though léft-handed, wiélded his scýmitar to such púrpose, that he each time re-estáblished himsélf upón his throne by dint of hard fighting. Insteád, howéver, of leárning wísdom from advérsity, he hárdened his neck, and stíffened his left arm in wílfulness. The évils of a públic náture which he thus brought upón himsélf and his kíngdom, may be leárned by those who will delve ínto the Arábian ánnals of Granáda; the présent légend deals but with his doméstic pólicy.

As this Móhamed was one day ríding forth with a train of his cóurtiers, by the foot of the móuntain of Elvíra, he met a band of hórsemen retúrning from a foráy ínto the land of the Chrístians. They were condúcting a long string of mules láden with spoil, and mány cáptives of both séxes, amóng whom the mónarch was struck with the appeárance of a beaútiful dámsel, ríchly attíred, who sat weéping on a low pálfrey, and heéded not the consóling words of a duénna who rode besíde her.

¹¹⁹⁷⁾ and find — residence, und finden, dass der Thurm der Prinzessinnen eine sicherere Wohnung für weibliche Schönheit sei. — Vor a zu suppliren: to be; s. N. 130 u. N. 175.

The mónarch was struck with her beauty, and, on inquiring of the cáptain of the troop, found that she was the daughter of the alcaýde of a fróntier fórtress, that had been surprised and sacked in the course of the foráy. Móhamed claimed her as his roýal share of the boóty, and had her conveyed ¹¹⁹⁸⁾ to his hárem in the Alhámбра. There évery thing was devised to soothe her mélancholy; and the mónarch, more and more enámoured, sought to make her his queen ¹¹⁹⁹⁾. The Spánish maid at first repúlsed his addrésses — he was an ínfidel — he was the ópen foe of her cóuntry — what was worse, he was stricken in years ¹²⁰⁰⁾!

The mónarch, finding his assidúities of no avail, détermíned to enlist in his fávour the dúenna, who had been cáptured with the lády. She was an Andalúsian by birth, whose Chrístian name is forgóttén ¹²⁰¹⁾, béíng méntioned in Moórish légends by no óther appellátion than that of the discreét Kadíga — and discreét, in truth, she was, as her whole hístory makes évident. No sóoner had the Moórish king held a líttle privéate conversátion with her, than *) she saw at once the cógency of his reásoning, and undertóók ¹²⁰²⁾ his cause with her young místress.

„Go to, now!“ cried she, „what is there in all this to weep and ¹²⁰³⁾ wail abóút? Is it not bétter to be místress of this beautiful pálace, with all its gárdens and fóuntains, than to be shut up withín your fáther's old fróntier tówer? As to this Móhamed béíng an ínfidel, what is that to the púrpose? You márry him, not his relígion: and if he is wáxing a líttle old, the sóoner will you be a wídow, and místress of yoursélf; at ány rate, you are in his pówer, and must éither be a queen or a slave. When ¹²⁰⁴⁾ in the hands of a róbber, it is bétter to sell one's mérchandise for a fair price, than to have it táken ¹²⁰⁵⁾ by main force.“

The árguments of the discreét Kadíga prevailed. The

1198) had her conveyed, *liess sie ... bringen*; s. N. 113. 1199) *zu* (N. 263*) seiner Gemahlin. 1200) stricken in years, *bejahrt*. 1201) forgotten v. to forget. *) No sooner ... than, *Kaum ... als*. 1202) undertook von to undertake. 1203) Ausgelassen: *to*, welches, wenn mehre Infinitive in der genauesten Verbindung mit einander stehen, nicht vor jedem einzelnen wiederholt zu werden braucht. 1204) *Supplire: one is*; s. N. 312 u. N. 52. 1205) *es nehmen zu lassen*; s. N. 113.

Spánish lády dried her tears, and becáme the spouse of Móhamed the Léft-handed; she éven confórméd, in appearance, to the faith of her roýal húsband; and her discreét duénna immédiately becáme a zeálous cónvert to the Móslem dóctrines; it was then ¹²⁰⁶⁾ the látter received the Arábian name of Kadíga, and was permitted to remain in the confidéntial employ of her místress.

In due prócess of time the Moórish king was made the proud and háppy fáther of three lóvely daúghters, all born at a birth: he could have wished ¹²⁰⁶⁾ they had been sons, but consóled himsélf with the idéa that three daúghters at a birth were préttý well for a man sómewhat strícken in years, and léft-handed!

As úsual with all Móslem mónarchs, he súmmoned his astrólogers on this háppy evént. They cast the natívities of the three príncesses ¹²⁰⁷⁾, and shook their ¹²⁰⁸⁾ heads. „Daúghters, O king!“ said they, „are álways precárious próperty; but these will most need your wátchfulness when they arríve at a márriageable age: at that time gáther them únder your wings, and thrust them to no óther guárdianship.“

Móhamed the Léft-handed was acknówledged to be a wise king by his cóurtiers, and was cértainly so consídered by himsélf. The prédíction of the astrólogers cáused him but líttle disquiet, trústing to his ingenúity to guard his daúghters and outwít the fates ¹²⁰⁹⁾.

The threeéfold birth ¹²¹⁰⁾ was the last matrimónial tróphy of the mónarch; his queen bore him no more children, and died withín a few years, bequeáthing her ínfant daúghters to his love, and to the fidélity of the discreét Kadíga.

Mány years had yet to eláapse befóre the príncesses would arríve at that périod of dánger — the márriageable age. „It is good, howéver, to be cáutious in time,“ said the shrewd mónarch; so he detérmined to have them réared in the roýal cástle of Salobrénná. This was a súmptuous pálace, incrústed ¹²¹¹⁾, as it were, in a powerful Moórish

¹²⁰⁶⁾ Supplire: *that, dass.* ¹²⁰⁷⁾ Sie stellten den drei Prinzessinnen das Horoskop. — cast, Imperf. von to cast. ¹²⁰⁸⁾ *die.* ¹²⁰⁹⁾ *das Schicksal zu überlisten.* ¹²¹⁰⁾ Drillingsgeburt. ¹²¹¹⁾ incrusted... in, eingeschlossen in..., umgeben von...

fórtress on the súmmit of a hill that overloóks the Mediterránean Sea. It was a roýal retreát, in which the Móslem mónarchs shut up such of their relátions as ¹²¹²⁾ might endánger their sáfety, allowing them all kinds of lúxuries and amúsements, in the midst of which they pássed their lives ¹²¹³⁾ in volúptuous índolence.

Here the príncesses remained, immúred from the world, but surróunded by enjoýments, and attéended by fémale slaves who antícipated their wíshes. They had delíghtful gárdens for their recreátion, filled with the rárest fruits *) and flówers, with aromátic groves and perfúmed baths. On three sides the cástle loóked down upón a rich válley, enámelled with all kinds of cúlture, and bóunded by the lófty Alpuxárra móuntains; on the óther side it overloóked the broad súnny sea ¹²¹⁴⁾.

In this delícious abóde, in a propítious clímate, and únder a clóúdless sky, the three príncesses grew up into wóndrous beauty; but, though ¹²¹⁵⁾ all reáred alike, they gave eárlý tókens of divérsity of cháracter. Their names were Zayda, Zorayda, and Zorahayda; and such was their órder of seniórity, for there had been précisely three mínutes betweén their births ¹²¹⁶⁾.

Zayda, the éldest, was of an intrépid spírit, and took the lead of her sísters in évery thing, as she had done in éntering first into the world. She was cúrious and inquisitive, and fond of géttíng at the bóttóm of things.

Zorayda had a great fééling for beauty, which was the reáson, no doubt, of her delíghting to regárd her own ímage in a mírror or a fóuntain, and of her fónðness for flówers, and jewéls, and óther tásteful órnaments.

As to Zorahayda, the yóungest, she was soft and tímid, and extrémely sénsítive, with a vast deal of dispósable ténderness, as was évident from her númer of pet-flówers ¹²¹⁷⁾, and pet-bírd, and pet-ánníals, all of which she ¹²¹⁸⁾ chérished with the fóndest care. Her amúsements, too, were of a géntle náture, and míxed up with

¹²¹²⁾ such . . . as; s. N. 266. ¹²¹³⁾ ihr Leben; s. N. 96 vgl. m. N. 293. *) Warum fruits und nicht fruit? ¹²¹⁴⁾ die offene, sonnbestrahlte See. ¹²¹⁵⁾ Supplire: they were. ¹²¹⁶⁾ ihrer Geburt; s. N. 96 vgl. m. N. 293. ¹²¹⁷⁾ Lieblingsblumen. ¹²¹⁸⁾ all of which she . . . , die sie alle . . . ; s. N. 369* vgl. m. N. 254.

músing and *réverie*. She would sit for hours in a balcony, gazing on the sparkling stars of a summer's night; or on the sea when lit ¹²¹⁹) up by the moon; and at such times, the song of a fisherman, faintly heard from the beach, or the notes of a Moorish flute from some gliding bark, sufficed to elevate her feelings into *écstasy*. The least uproar of the elements, however, filled her with dismay; and a clap of thunder was enough to throw her into a swoon.

Years rolled on smoothly and serenely; the discreet Kadíga, to whom the princesses were confided, was faithful to her trust, and attended them with unremitting care.

The castle of Salobréna, as has been said, was built upon a hill on the sea-coast. One of the exterior walls straggled down the profile †) of the hill, until it reached a jutting rock overhanging the sea, with a narrow sandy beach at its foot, laved by the rippling billows ¹²²⁰). A small watch-tower on this rock had been fitted up as a pavilion, with latticed windows to admit the sea-breeze. Here the princesses used to pass the sultry hours of mid-day.

The curious Zayda was one day seated at one of the windows of the pavilion, as her sisters, reclining on ottomans, were taking the siesta, or noontide slumber. Her attention had been attracted to a galley which came coasting along with measured strokes of the oar ¹²²¹). As it drew near, she observed that it was filled with armed men. The galley anchored at the foot of the tower: a number of Moorish soldiers landed on the narrow beach, conducting several Christian prisoners. The curious Zayda awakened her sisters, and all three peeped cautiously through the close jalousies of the lattice, which screened them from sight. Among the prisoners were three Spanish cavaliers, richly dressed. They were in the flower of youth, and of noble presence ¹²²²); and the lofty manner in which they carried themselves *), though loaded with chains and surrounded with enemies, bespoke ¹²²³) the grandeur of

1219) Vor lit (v. to light) *it was* zu suppliren. †) Oder: *prófile*. 1220) plätschernde Wogen. 1221) die mit gemessenem Ruderschlag das Gestade entlang fuhr. 1222) von edlem Anstande. *) der Stolz, der sich in ihrem Wesen aussprach. 1223) bespoke v. to bespeak.

their souls ¹²²⁴). The princesses gazed with intense and breathless interest ¹²²⁵). Cooped up as they had been ¹²²⁶) in this castle among female attendants, seeing nothing of the male sex but black slaves or the rude fishermen of the sea-coast, it is not to be wondered at *) that the appearance of three gallant cavaliers, in the pride of youth and manly beauty, should produce ¹²²⁷) some commotion in their bosom.

„Did ever nobler being tread the earth than that cavalier in crimson?“ cried Zayda, the eldest of the sisters. „See how proudly he bears himself, as though ¹²²⁸) all around him were his slaves!“

„But notice that one in blue!“ exclaimed Zorayda. „What grace! what elegance! what spirit!“

The gentle Zorahayda said nothing, but she secretly gave preference to the cavalier in green.

The princesses remained gazing ¹²²⁹) until the prisoners were out of sight; then heaving longdrawn sighs ¹²³⁰), they turned round, looked at each other for a moment, and sat down, musing and pensive, on their ottomans.

The discreet Kadiga found them in this situation; they related to her what they had seen, and even the withered heart of the duenna was warmed. „Poor youths!“ exclaimed she, „I'll warrant their captivity makes many a fair and high-born lady's heart ache in their native land ¹²³¹); Ah, my children, you have little idea ¹²³²) of the life ¹²³³) these cavaliers lead in their own country. Such pranking at tournaments! such devotion to the ladies! such courting and serenading!“

The curiosity of Zayda was fully aroused; she was insatiable in her inquiries, and drew from the duenna the most animated pictures ¹²³⁴) of the scenes of her youthful days and native land. The beautiful Zorayda bridled up,

1224) zeugte von Adel der (N. 34) Gesinnung; s. N. 96 vgl. mit N. 293. 1225) sahen mit gespanntem Interesse athemlos hinunter. 1226) *Cooped up as they had been* müsste nach dem eigentlichen Sprachgebrauche (s. N. 501) übersetzt werden: *so eingeschlossen sie auch gewesen waren*. Allein hier hat diese Art des Ausdrucks bloß causale Bedeutung und ist soviel als: *da sie eingeschlossen gewesen waren*. *) *it is not to be wondered at*, so ist es nicht zu verwundern; s. N. 42* u. N. 1235. 1227) should produce, hervorbrachte; s. N. 343b. 1228) S. N. 821. 1229) S. N. 104. 1230) dann seufzten sie tief auf. 1231) makes — land, verursacht mancher (N. 456) schönen und edlen Jungfrau (N. 993) in ihrer Heimath Herzweh. 1232) keinen Begriff. 1233) which. 1234) and drew — pictures, und entlockte der Duenna die lebendigsten Erzählungen.

and slyly regarded herself in a mirror, when the theme turned upon the charms of the Spanish ladies; while Zorahayda suppressed a struggling sigh at the mention of moonlight serenades.

Every day the curious Zayda renewed her inquiries, and every day the sage duenna repeated her stories, which were listened to ¹²³⁵⁾ with profound interest, though with frequent sighs, by her gentle auditors. The discreet old woman at length awakened to the mischief ¹²³⁶⁾ she might be doing. She had been accustomed to think of the princesses only as children; but they had imperceptibly ripened beneath her eye, and now bloomed before her three lovely damsels ¹²³⁷⁾ of the marriageable age. It is time, thought the duenna, to give notice to the king.

Mohamed the Left-handed was seated one morning on a divan in one of the cool halls of the Alhambra, when a slave arrived from the fortress of Salobrenna, with a message from the sage Kadiga, congratulating him on the anniversary of his daughters' birth-day. The slave at the same time presented a delicate little basket decorated with flowers, within which, on a couch of vine and fig-leaves, lay a peach, an apricot, and a nectarine, with their bloom and down and dewy sweetness upon them, and all in the early stage of tempting ripeness ¹²³⁸⁾. The monarch was versed in the Oriental language of fruits and flowers, and readily divined the meaning of this emblematical offering.

„So,“ said he, „the critical period pointed out by the astrologers is arrived: my daughters are at a marriageable age. What is to be done? They are shut up from the eyes of men; they are under the eyes of the discreet Kadiga — all very good, — but still they are not under my own eye, as was prescribed by the astrologers: I must gather them under my wing, and trust to no other guardianship.“

¹²³⁵⁾ Wenn das Verbum von einer Präposition (hier *to*) und einem davon abhängenden Substantiv oder Fürwort (hier *which*) begleitet ist, so wird letzteres zum Subjecte des Passivs gemacht und an die Spitze des Satzes gestellt, die Präposition folgt aber immer auf das Verbum und wird dann adverbialisches Bestimmungswort desselben. Vgl. N. 169, N. 905 u. N. 321. ¹²³⁶⁾ *which*. ¹²³⁷⁾ *als* drei liebliche Jungfrauen; — *to bloom* steht mit dem doppelten Nominativ; s. N. 867 vgl. mit N. 575. ¹²³⁸⁾ *with* — *ripeness*, mit ihrer Blüthe, ihrem Pflaum und ihrer thauigen Lieblichkeit, und alle in dem verführerischen Reize der ersten Reife.

So saying, he ordered that a tower of the Alhambra should be prepared for their reception, and departed at the head of his guards for the fortress of Salobréna, to conduct them home in person.

About three years had elapsed since Móhamed had beheld his daughters, and he could scarcely credit his eyes at the wonderful change which that small space of time had made in their appearance. During the interval, they had passed that wondrous boundary line in female life which separates the crude, unformed, and thoughtless girl from the blooming, blushing, meditative woman ¹²³⁹). It is like passing from the flat, bleak, uninteresting plains of La Mancha to the voluptuous valleys and swelling hills of Andalusia ¹²⁴⁰).

Zayda was tall and finely-formed ¹²⁴¹), with a lofty demeanour ¹²⁴²) and penetrating eye. She entered with a stately and decided step, and made a profound reverence to Móhamed, treating him more as her sovereign than her father. Zorayda was of the middle height, with an alluring look and swimming gait ¹²⁴³), and a sparkling beauty ¹²⁴⁴), heightened by the assistance of the toilette. She approached her father with a smile, kissed his hand, and saluted him with several stanzas from a popular Arabian poet, with which the monarch was delighted. Zorahayda was shy and timid, smaller than her sisters, and with a beauty of that tender beseeching kind which looks for fondness and protection ¹²⁴⁵). She was little fitted to command ¹²⁴⁶), like her eldest sister, or to dazzle like the second, but was rather formed to creep to the bosom of manly affection, to nestle within it, and be content ¹²⁴⁷). She drew near her father with a timid and almost faltering step, and would have taken his hand to kiss, but on look-

1239) which — woman, welche das kindische, unausgebildete, gedankenlose Mädchen von der blühenden, erröthenden, nachdenklichen Jungfrau trennt. 1240) Es ist, wie wenn man nach den kahlen, reizlosen, uninteressanten Ebenen der La Mancha die üppigen Thäler und die schwellenden Hügel Andalusiens betritt. 1241) schlank und schön gewachsen. 1242) von majestätischer Haltung. 1243) verführerischer Wuchs. 1244) strahlende Schönheit. 1245) and with a beauty — protection, und ihre Schönheit hatte jenen zarten, einschmeichelnden Charakter, der Liebe und Schutz sucht. 1246) fitted to command, zum Herrschen geschaffen. 1247) but — content, aber sie war wie geboren, um sich an die Brust männlicher Liebe zu schmiegen, sich darin einzunisten und glücklich zu fühlen.

ing up into his face, and seeing it beaming with a paternal smile, the tenderness of her nature broke forth, and she threw herself upon his neck.

Mohamed the Left-handed surveyed his blooming daughters with mingled pride and perplexity; for while he exulted in their charms, he bethought ¹²⁴⁸⁾ himself of the prediction of the astrologers. „Three daughters! three daughters!“ muttered he repeatedly to himself, „and all of a marriageable age! Here's tempting Hesperian fruit ¹²⁴⁹⁾, that requires a dragon watch!“

He prepared for his return to Granada, by sending heralds before him, commanding every one to keep out of the road by which he was to pass, and that all doors and windows should be closed at the approach of the princesses. This done ¹²⁵⁰⁾ he set forth, escorted by a troop of black horsemen of hideous aspect, and clad ¹²⁵¹⁾ in shining armour.

The princesses rode beside the king, closely veiled, on beautiful white palfreys, with velvet caparisons, embroidered with gold, and sweeping the ground; the bits and stirrups were of gold, and the silken bridles adorned with pearls and precious stones. The palfreys were covered with little silver bells, that made the most musical tinkling as they ambled gently along ¹²⁵²⁾. Woe to the unlucky wight, however, who lingered in the way when he heard the tinkling of these bells! — the guards were ordered to cut him down without mercy.

The cavalcade was drawing near to Granada, when it overtook ¹²⁵³⁾, on the banks of the river Xénil, a small body of Moorish soldiers with a convoy of prisoners. It was too late for the soldiers to get out of the way, so they threw themselves on their faces on the earth, ordering their captives to do the like. Among the prisoners were the three identical cavaliers whom the princesses had seen from the pavilion. They either did not understand, or were too haughty to obey the order, and remained standing and gazing upon the cavalcade as it approached.

¹²⁴⁸⁾ bethought v. to bethink. ¹²⁴⁹⁾ Das sind lockende Hesperidenfrüchte. ¹²⁵⁰⁾ This (*being*) done, *nachdem* (*als*) dies geschehen war. — S. N. 507. ¹²⁵¹⁾ clad von to clothe. ¹²⁵²⁾ die, als sie im sanften Passe dahinschritten, höchst melodisch erklangen. ¹²⁵³⁾ overtook von to overtake.

The ire of the mónarch was kíndled at this flágrant defiance of his órders. Dráwing his scýmitar, and préssing fówward, he was about to deal a léft-handed blow, that would have been fátal to, at least, one of the gázers, when the príncesses crowded round him, and implóred mércy for the prisoners; éven the tímíd Zoraháyda forgót her shýness, and becáme éloquent in their behálf. Móhamed páused, with uplífted scýmitar, when the cáptain of the guard threw himsélf at his feet. „Let not your májesty,” said he, „do a deed that may cause great scándal throughóut the kíngdom. These are ¹²⁵⁴⁾ three brave and nóble Spánish knights, who have been táken in báttle, fighting like líons; they are of high birth, and may bring great ránsoms.” — „Enóugh!” said the king; „I will spare their lives, but púnish their audácity: let them be táken to the Vermílion Tówers and put to hard lábour.”

Móhamed was máking one of his úsual léft-handed blúnders ¹²⁵⁵⁾. In the túmúlt and agítation of this blústering scene, the veils of the three príncesses had been thrown back, and the rádiance of their beauty reveáled; and in prolónging the párley, the king had gíven that beauty time to have its full efféct. In those days peóple fell in love much more súddenly than at présent, as all áncient stóries make mánifest: it is not a mátter of wónder, thére-fore, that the hearts of the three cavaliérs were complétely cáptured; espécially as grátitude was ádded to their admirátion: it is a líttle síngular, howéver, though no less cértain, that each of them was enráptured with a séveral beauty. As to the príncesses, they were more than éver struck with the nóble demeánour of the cáptives, and chérished in their breasts all that they had heard of their válour and nóble líneage.

The cavalcáde resúmed its march; the three príncesses rode pénsively alóng on their tínkling pálfreys, now and then steáling a glance behínd in search of the Chrístian cáptives, and the láttér were condućted to their allótted prísón in the Vermílion Tówers.

¹²⁵⁴⁾ S. N. 319, ¹²⁵⁵⁾ linkische Streiche.

The résidence provided for the princesses was one of the most dainty that fancy could devise. It was in a tower somewhat apart from the main palace of the Alhambra, though connected with it by the wall that encircled the whole summit of the hill. On one side it looked into the interior of the fortress, and had, at its foot, a small garden filled with the rarest flowers. On the other side it overlooked a deep enbowered ravine that separated the grounds of the Alhambra from those of the Généralife. The interior of the tower was divided into small fairy apartments, beautifully ornamented in the light Arabian style, surrounding a lofty hall, the vaulted roof of which rose almost to the summit of the tower. The walls and ceiling of the hall were adorned with arabesque and fret-work, sparkling with gold and with brilliant penciling. In the centre of the marble pavement was an alabaster fountain, set round with aromatic shrubs and flowers, and throwing up a jet of water that cooled the whole edifice, and had a lulling sound. Round the hall were suspended cages of gold and silver wire, containing singing-birds of the finest plumage or sweetest note.

The princesses had been represented as always cheerful when in the Castle of Salobrenna; the king had expected to see them enraptured with the Alhambra. To his surprise, however, they began to pine, and grow melancholy, and dissatisfied with every thing around them. The flowers yielded them no fragrance, the song of the nightingale disturbed their night's rest *), and they were out of all patience with the alabaster fountain with its eternal drop-drop and splash-splash, from morning till night, and from night till morning.

The king, who was somewhat of a testy, tyrannical disposition, took this at first in high dudgeon; but he reflected that his daughters had arrived at an age when the female mind expands and its desires augment. „They are no longer children,” said he to himself; „they are women grown ¹²⁵⁶), and require suitable objects to interest them.”

*) *nächtliche Ruhe*; s. N. 107. 1256) erwachsene (N. 100 u. N. 788*) Jungfrauen. — grown von to grow.

He put in requisition, therefore, all the dréss-makers, and the jewéllers, and the artificers in gold and silver throughout the Zácatin of Granáda, and the princesses were overwhelmed with robes of silk, and of tíssue, and of brocade, and Cášmere shawls, and nécklaces of pearls and diamonds, and rings, and brácelets, and ánklets, and all mánnér of précious things.

All, howéver, was of no avail; the princesses continued pale and lánguid in the midst of their finery, and looked like three blighted róse-buds droóping from one stalk ¹²⁵⁷). The king was at his wits' end. He had in général a laúdable cónfidence in his own júdgment, and néver took advíce. The whims and capríces of three márriageable dámsels, howéver, are sufficient, said he, to púzzle the shrewdest head. So, for once in his life, he called in the aid of cóunsel.

The pérsón to whom he appliéed was the expérienced duénna.

„Kadíga,“ said the king, „I know you to be *) one of the most discreét wómen in the whole world, as well as one of the most trústworthy; for these reásons, I have álwáys continued you about the pérsóns of my daughters. Fátters cánnót be too wáry in whom they repóse such cónfidence; I now wish you to find *) out the sécret málady that is préying upón the princesses, and to devíse some means of restóring them to health and cheérfulness.“

Kadíga prómised implicit obédience. In fact, she knew more of the málady of the princesses than they did themselves. Shútting herself up with them, howéver, she endeávoured to insínuate herself into their cónfidence.

„My dear children, what is the reáson ¹²⁵⁸) you are so dísmal and downcast, in so beautiful a place, where you have évery thing that heart can wish?“

The princesses looked vácantly round the apártment, and sighed.

„What more, then, would you have? Shall I get you the wónderful párrót that talks all lánguages, and is the delíght of Granáda?“

¹²⁵⁷) und glichen drei welken Rosenknospen, die von einem Stiele niederhängen. *) S. N. 130. ¹²⁵⁸) *Supplire that*, welche Conjunct. hier, da sie causal ist, nicht hätte ausgelassen werden dürfen.

„Ódious!“ exclaimed the Princess Zaýda. „A hórrid, screáming bird, that chátters words withóut idéas: one must be withóut brains to tólerate such a pest.“

„Shall I send for a mónkey from the rock of Gibráltar, to divért you with his ántics?“

„A mónkey! faugh!“ cried Zorayýda; „the detéstable mímic of man. I hate the náuseous ánimál.“

„What say you to the fámous black sínger, Cásem, from the roýal hárem in Morócco. They say he has a voice as fine as a wóman's *).“

„I am térrified at the sight of these black slaves,“ said the délicate Zorahayýda; „besídes, I have lost all rélish for músic.“

„Ah! my child, you would not say so,“ repliéed the old wóman, slíly, „had you heard the músic ¹²⁵⁹⁾ I heard last évening, from the three Spánish cavaliérs, whom we met on our jóurney. But, bless me, children! what is the mátter that you blush so, and are in such a flútter?“

„Nóthing, nóthing, good móther; pray proceéd.“

„Well, as I was pássing by the Vermílion Tówers last évening, I saw the three cavaliérs résting áfter their day's lábour. One was playíng on the guitár, so grácefully, and the óthers sung ¹²⁶⁰⁾ by turns; and they did it in such style, that the véry guards seémed like státues, or men enchánted. Állah forgíve me! I could not help béíng móved ¹²⁶¹⁾ at héáring the songs of my nátive cóuntry. And then to see three such nóble and hándsome youths in chains and slávery!“

Here the kínd-hearted old wóman could not restrain her tears.

„Perháps, móther, you could mánage to procúre us a sight of these cavaliérs,“ said Zaýda.

*) *a woman's* aufzulösen durch *that* (nämlich *voice*) of a woman. — Der angelsächsische Genitiv setzt stets ein Hauptwort voraus, von dem er regiert wird; so oft er daher *ohne ein Hauptwort* steht, wird eins dabei verstanden, und er kann in diesem Falle meist durch das Pronom. *that* oder *those* mit nachfolgender Präposition *of* aufgelöst werden. 1259) *which*. 1260) *sung* von *to sing*. 1261) *ich konnte mich der Wehmuth nicht erwehren*. — Das Particip auf *ing* vertritt nach *to attempt, to avoid, to forbear, I cannot help* und fast nach allen transitiven Verbis das *Object*, und muss dann im Deutschen durch ein Hauptwort, durch den Infinitiv, oder durch einen ganzen Satz gegeben werden. Vgl. N. 530 und N. 908.

„I think,” said Zorayda, „a little music would be quite reviving.”

The timid Zorahayda said nothing, but threw her arms round the neck of Kadiga.

„Mercy on me!” exclaimed the discreet old woman: „what are you talking of, my children? Your father would be the death of us all ¹²⁶²) if he heard of such a thing. To be sure, these cavaliers are evidently well-bred, and high-minded youths; but what of that ¹²⁶³)? they are the enemies of our faith, and you must not even think of them but with abhorrence.”

There is an admirable intrepidity in the female will, particularly when about the marriageable age, which is not to be deterred by dangers and prohibitions. The princesses hung round their old duenna, and coaxed, and entreated, and declared that a refusal would break their hearts.

What could she do? She was certainly the most discreet old woman in the whole world, and one of the most faithful servants to the king; but was she to see three beautiful princesses break their hearts for the mere tinkling of a guitar? Besides, though she had been so long among the Moors, and changed her faith in imitation of her mistress, like a trusty follower, yet she was a Spaniard born, and had the lingerings of Christianity in her heart. So she set about to contrive how the wish of the princesses might be gratified.

The Christian captives, confined to the Vermilion Towers, were under the charge of a big-whiskered, broad-shouldered renegado, called Hussein Baba, who was reputed to have a most itching palm ¹²⁶⁴). She went to him privately, and slipping a broad piece of gold into his hand, „Hussein Baba,” said she, „my mistresses, the three princesses, who are shut up in the tower, and in sad want of amusement, have heard of the musical talents of the three Spanish cavaliers, and are desirous of hearing a specimen

¹²⁶²) würde uns Allen den Tod geben. ¹²⁶³) was liegt uns daran?
¹²⁶⁴) von dem die Sage ging, dass er einen sehr starken Kitzel in der flachen Hand empfinde.

of their skill. I am sure you are too kind-hearted to refuse them so innocent a gratification."

"What! and to have my head set grinning over the gate of my own tower! for that would be the reward, if the king should discover it."

"No danger of anything of the kind; the affair may be managed so that the whim of the princesses may be gratified, and their father be never the wiser ¹²⁶⁵). You know the deep ravine outside of the walls that passes immediately below the tower. Put the three Christians to work there, and at the intervals of their labour, let them play and sing, as if for their own recreation. In this way the princesses will be able to hear them from the windows of the tower, and you may be sure of their paying well for your compliance."

As the good old woman concluded her harangue, she kindly pressed the rough hand of the renegado, and left within it another piece of gold.

Her eloquence was irresistible. The very next day the three cavaliers were put to work in the ravine. During the noontide heat, when their fellow labourers were sleeping in the shade, and the guard nodding drowsily at his post, they seated themselves among the herbage at the foot of the tower, and sang a Spanish roundelay to the accompaniment of the guitar.

The glen was deep, the tower was high, but their voices rose distinctly in the stillness of the summer noon. The princesses listened from their balcony; they had been taught ¹²⁶⁶) the Spanish language by their duenna, and were moved by the tenderness of the song. The discreet Kadiga, on the contrary, was terribly shocked. "Allah preserve us!" cried she, "they are singing a love ditty, addressed to yourselves. Did ever mortal hear of such audacity? I will run to the slave master, and have them soundly bastinadoed ¹²⁶⁷)."

"What! bastinado ¹²⁶⁸) such gallant cavaliers, and for singing so charmingly!" The three beautiful princesses

¹²⁶⁵) und ihr Vater doch nichts davon erfährt. ¹²⁶⁶) es war... gelehrt worden, oder: sie hatten... gelernt. — Vgl. N. 321. — taught von to teach. ¹²⁶⁷) und ihnen eine derbe Bastonade geben lassen; s. N. 113. ¹²⁶⁸) S. N. 11

were filled with hórror at the idéa. With all her virtuous indignátion, the good old wóman was of a plácable náture, and eásily appeásed. Besídes, the músic seémed to have a beneficial efféct upón her young místresses. A rósy bloom had alréady come to their cheeks, and their eyes begán to spárkle. She made no fúrther objéction, thérefore, to the ámorous dítty of the cavaliérs.

When it was fínished, the príncesses remained sílent for a time; at length Zoráyda took up a lute, and with a sweet, though faint and trémbling voice, wárbled a líttle Arábian air, the búrthen of which ¹²⁶⁹⁾ was, „The rose is conceáled ¹²⁷⁰⁾ amóng her leaves, but she ¹²⁷¹⁾ lístens with delíght to the song of the níghtingale.“

From this time fóward the cavaliérs wórked álmóst dály in the rávine. The consíderate Hússein Bába becáme more and more indúlgent, and dály more prone to sleep at his post. For some time a vague íntercourse was kept up by pópular songs and románces, which, in some meásure, respónded to each óther, and breáthed the feélings of the párties. By degreés, the príncesses shówed themsélves at the balcóny, when they could do so without béíng percéived by the guards. They convérsed with the cavaliérs álso, by means of flówers, with the symbólical lánguage of which they were mútually acquainted: the díffículties of their íntercourse ádded to its charms, and stréngthened the pássion ¹²⁷²⁾ they had so síngularly conceíved; for love delíghts to strúggle with díffículties, and thrives the ^{*)} most hárdily on the scántiest soil.

The change effécted in the looks and spírits of the príncesses by this sécret íntercourse, surprísed and grátified the léft-handed king; but no one was more eláted than the discreét Kadíga, who consídered it all ¹²⁷³⁾ ówing to her áble mánagement.

At length there was an ínterrúption in this telegráphic correspóndence: for séveral days the cavaliérs ceásed to make their appeárance in the glen. The three beautéful

¹²⁶⁹⁾ dessen (s. N. 254) wiederkehrende Schlusszeilen. ¹²⁷⁰⁾ is concealed, birgt sich. — Zuweilen drückt die englische Sprache das deutsche Reflexivum durch ein Passivum aus. ¹²⁷¹⁾ rose, die Rose, wird auch im Engl. als weiblich angesehen. ¹²⁷²⁾ which. ^{*)} am; s. N. 824*. ¹²⁷³⁾ S. N. 175.

princesses looked out from the tower in vain; in vain they stretched their swanlike necks from the balcony; in vain they sang like captive nightingales in their cage: nothing was to be seen of their Christian lovers; not a note responded from the groves. The discreet Kadíga sallied forth in quest of intelligence, and soon returned with a face full of trouble. „Ah, my children!“ cried she, „I saw what all this would come to ¹²⁷⁴), but you would have your way ¹²⁷⁵); you may now hang up your lutes on the willows. The Spanish cavaliers are now ransomed by their families; they are down in Granada and preparing to return to their native country.“

The three beautiful princesses were in despair at the tidings. The fair Zayda was indignant at the slight put upon them, in thus being deserted without a parting word. Zorayda wrung ¹²⁷⁶) her hands and cried, and looked in the glass, and wiped away her tears and cried afresh. The gentle Zorahayda leaned over the balcony and wept in silence, and her tears fell drop by drop among the flowers of the bank where the faithless cavaliers had so often been seated.

The discreet Kadíga did all ¹²⁷⁷) in her power to soothe their sorrow. „Take comfort, my children,“ said she, „this is nothing when you are used to it. This is the way of the world. Ah! when you are as old as I am, you will know how to value ¹²⁷⁸) these men. I'll warrant, these cavaliers have their loves among the Spanish beauties of Cordova and Seville, and will soon be serenading under their balconies, and thinking no more of the Moorish beauties in the Alhambra. Take comfort, therefore, my children, and drive them from your hearts.“

The comforting words of the discreet Kadíga only redoubled the distress of the three princesses, and for two days they continued inconsolable. On the morning of the third, the good old woman entered their apartment, all ruffling with indignation.

1274) ich wusste, wie Alles kommen würde; s. N. 169 vergl. mit N. 905.
 1275) Willen. 1276) wrung von to wring. 1277) that was. 1278) wie ihr ... zu beurtheilen habt (beurtheilen müsst); s. N. 48.

„Who could have believed such insolence in mortal man!“ exclaimed she, as soon as she could find words to express herself; „but I am rightly served for having connived at this deception of your worthy father. Never talk more to me of your Spanish cavaliers.“

„Why, what has happened, good Kadiga?“ exclaimed the princesses in breathless anxiety.

„What has happened! — treason has happened; or what is almost as bad, treason has been proposed, and to me, the most faithful of subjects, the truest of duennas! Yes, my children, the Spanish cavaliers have dared to tamper with me, that I should persuade you to fly with them to Cordova, and become their wives!“

Here the excellent old woman covered her face with her hands, and gave way to a violent burst ¹²⁷⁹⁾ of grief and indignation. The three beautiful princesses turned pale and red, red and pale, and trembled, and looked down, and cast shy looks at each other, but said nothing. Meantime the old woman sat rocking backward and forward in violent agitation, and now and then breaking out into exclamations, „That ever I should live to be so insulted! — I, the most faithful of servants!“

At length the eldest princess, who had most spirit, and always took the lead, approached her, and laying her hand upon her shoulder, „Well, mother,“ said she, „supposing we were willing to fly with these Christian cavaliers — is such a thing possible?“

The good old woman paused suddenly in her grief, and looking up, „Possible!“ echoed she; „to be sure it is possible. Have not the cavaliers already bribed Hussein Baba, the renegade captain of the guard, and arranged the whole plan? But, then, to think of deceiving your father! your father, who has placed such confidence in me!“ Here the worthy woman gave way to a fresh burst of grief, and began again to rock backward and forward, and to wring her hands.

„But our father has never placed any confidence in us,“

1279) und überliess sich einem heftigen Ausbruche.

said the eldest princess, „but has trusted to bolts and bars, and treated us as captives.“

„Why, that is true enough,“ replied the old woman, again pausing in her grief; „he has indeed treated you most unreasonably, keeping you shut up here, to waste your bloom in a moping old tower, like roses left to wither in a flower-jar. But then, to fly from your native land!“

„And is not the land ¹²⁸⁰⁾ we fly to the native land of our mother, where we shall live in freedom? And shall we not each have a youthful husband in exchange for a severe old father?“

„Why, that again is all very true; and your father, I must confess, is rather tyrannical: but, what then,“ relapsing into her grief, „would you leave me behind to bear the brunt of his vengeance?“

„By no means, my good Kadiga; cannot you fly with us?“

„Very true, my child; and, to tell the truth, when I talked the matter over with Hussein Baba, he promised to take care of me, if I would accompany you in your flight: but, then, bethink you, my children, are you willing to renounce the faith of your father?“

„The Christian faith was the original faith of our mother,“ said the eldest princess, „I am ready to embrace it, and so, I am sure, are my sisters.“

„Right again!“ exclaimed the old woman, brightening up; „it was the original faith of your mother, and bitterly did she lament, on her death-bed, that she had renounced it. I promised her then to take care of your souls, and I rejoice to see that they are now in a fair way to be saved. Yes, my children, I, too, was born a Christian ^{1280*)}, and have remained a Christian in my heart, and am resolved to return to the faith. I have talked on the subject with Hussein Baba, who is a Spaniard by birth, and comes from a place not far from my native town. He is

¹²⁸⁰⁾ Supplire which u. s. N. 169. ^{1280*)} I, too, was born a Christian, auch ich wurde als (s. N. 867) Christin geboren. — *To be born, to be proclaimed, to be pronounced, to be rendered, to be accounted, to be considered, to be reckoned, to be bred, to be made* gehören zu den Verbis passivis, die einen doppelten Nominativ regieren.

équally anxious to see his own country, and to be reconciled to the church; and the cavaliers have promised, that, if we are disposed to become man and wife, on returning to our native land, they will provide for us handsomely!"

In a word, it appeared that this extremely discreet and provident old woman had consulted with the cavaliers and the renegado, and had concerted the whole plan of escape. The eldest ^{1281*)} princess immediately assented to it; and her example, as usual, determined the conduct of her sisters. It is true, the youngest ^{1281*)} hesitated, for she was gentle and timid of soul ¹²⁸¹⁾, and there was a struggle in her bosom between filial feeling and youthful passion: the latter ^{1281*)}, however, as usual, gained the victory, and with silent tears, and stifled sighs, she prepared herself for flight.

The rugged hill, on which the Alhambra is built, was, in old times, perforated with subterranean passages, cut through the rock, and leading from the fortress to various parts of the city, and to distant sally-ports on the banks of the Darro and the Xénil. They had been constructed at different times by the Moorish kings, as means of escape from sudden insurrections, or of secretly issuing forth on private enterprises. Many of them are now entirely lost, while others remain, partly choked up with rubbish, and partly walled up; monuments of the jealous precautions and warlike stratagems of the Moorish government. By one of these passages, Hussein Baba had undertaken to conduct the princesses to a sally-port beyond the walls of the city, where the cavaliers were to be ready with fleet steeds, to bear the whole party over the borders.

The appointed night arrived: the tower of the princesses had been locked up as usual, and the Alhambra was buried in deep sleep. Towards midnight, the discreet Kadiga listened from the balcony of a window that looked into the garden. Hussein Baba, the renegado, was already below, and gave the appointed signal. The duenna

^{1281*)} Bei Vergleichung von zwei Gegenständen muss das Adjectiv im Comparativ, bei mehr als zweien aber im Superlativ stehen. ¹²⁸¹⁾ sanften und schüchternen Wesens.

fástened the end of a ládder of ropes to the balcóny, lówered it into the gárden, and descéded. The two éldest princesses fólloved her with beáting hearts; but when it came to the turn of the yóungest princess, Zoraháyda, she hésitated and trémbled. Séveral times she véntured a délicatc líttle foot upón the ládder, and as óften drew it back, while her poor líttle heart flútted more and more the lónger she delayéd. She cast a wístful look back into the sílken chámber; she had líved in it, to be sure, like a bird in a cage; but withín it she was secúre: who could tell what dángers might besét her, should she flútter forth into the wide world! Now she bethóught her of her gállant Chrístian lóver, and her líttle foot was ístantly upón the ládder; and anón she thought of her fáther, and shrank ¹²⁸²) back. But fruitless is the attépt to descríbe the cónflict in the bósom of one so young and ténder, and lóving, but so tímid, and so ígnorant of the world.

In vain her sísters implóred, the duénna scólded, and the renegádo blasphémed beneáth the balcóny; the géntle líttle Moórish maid stood dóubting and wávering on the verge of elópement; témted by the sweétness of the sin, but térrified at its périls.

Évery móment increásed the dánger of discóvery. A dístant tramp was heard. „The patróls are wálking the rounds,” cried the renegádo: „if we línger, we pérish. Princess, descénd ístantly, or we leave you.”

Zoraháyda was for a móment in feárful agítation; then loóseníng the ládder of ropes, with désperate resolutíon, she flung it from the balcóny.

„It is decídéd!” cried she; „flight is now out of my pówer! Állah guide and bless ye, my dear sísters!”

The two éldest princesses were shócked at the thoughts of leáving her behínd, and would fain have língered, but the patról was adváncíng; the renegádo was fúrious, and they were húrried away to the subterráneous pássage. They gróped their way through a feárful lábyrinth, cut through the heart of the móuntain, and succéded in

1282) shrank von to shrink,

reaching, undiscovered, an iron gate that opened outside of the walls. The Spanish cavaliers were waiting to receive them, disguised as Moorish soldiers of the guard commanded by the renegado.

The lover of Zorahayda was frantic, when he learned that she had refused to leave the tower; but there was no time to waste in lamentations. The two princesses were placed behind their lovers, the discreet Kadiga mounted behind the renegado, and all set off at a round pace ¹²⁸³⁾ in the direction of the pass of Lope, which leads through the mountains towards Cordova.

They had not proceeded far when they heard the noise of drums and trumpets from the battlements of the Alhambra.

„Our flight is discovered,” said the renegado.

„We have fleet steeds, the night is dark, and we may distance all pursuit ¹²⁸⁴⁾,” replied the cavaliers.

They put spurs to their horses, and scoured across the Vega. They attained the foot of the mountain of Elvira, which stretches like a promontory into the plain. The renegado paused and listened. „As yet,” said he, „there is no one on our traces; we shall make good our escape to the mountains.” While he spoke, a bale fire sprang up in a light blaze ¹²⁸⁵⁾ on the top of the watch-tower of the Alhambra.

„Confusion!” cried the renegado, „that fire will put all the guards of the passes on the alert. Away! away! Spur like mad, — there is no time to be lost.”

Away they dashed — the clattering of their horses hoofs echoed from rock to rock, as they swept along the road that skirts the rocky mountain of Elvira. As they galloped on, they beheld that the bale fire of the Alhambra was answered in every direction; light after light blazed ¹²⁸⁶⁾ the atalayas, or watch-towers of the mountains.

„Forward! forward!” cried the renegado, with many an oath, „to the bridge, — to the bridge, before the alarm has reached there!”

¹²⁸³⁾ und Alle sprengten in raschem Trabe ... davon. ¹²⁸⁴⁾ wir können aller Verfolgung entgehen. ¹²⁸⁵⁾ schoss ... ein blasses Licht zur hellen Flamme auf. ¹²⁸⁶⁾ strahlte auf ...

They doubled the promontory of the mountains, and arrived in sight of the famous Púente ¹²⁸⁷⁾ del Pínos, that crosses a rushing stream, often dyed with Christian and Móslem blood. To their confusion, the tower on the bridge blazed with lights and glittered with armed men. The renegádo pulled up his steed, rose in his stirrups, and looked about him ¹²⁸⁸⁾ for a moment; then beckoning to the cavaliers, he struck off from the road, skirted the river for some distance, and dashed into its waters. The cavaliers called upon the princesses to cling to them, and did the same. They were borne for some distance down the rapid current, the surges roared round them, but the beautiful princesses clung ¹²⁸⁹⁾ to their Christian knights, and never uttered a complaint. The cavaliers attained the opposite bank in safety, and were conducted by the renegádo, by rude and unfrequented paths, and wild barrancos, through the heart of the mountains, so as to avoid all the regular passes. In a word, they succeeded in reaching the ancient city of Cordóva; where their restoration to their country and friends was celebrated with great rejoicings, for they were of the noblest families. The beautiful princesses were forthwith received into the bosom of the church, and, after being in all due form made ^{*)} regular Christians, were rendered ^{*)} happy wives.

In our hurry to make good ¹²⁹⁰⁾ the escape of the princesses across the river, and up the mountains, we forgot ¹²⁹¹⁾ to mention the fate of the discreet Kadíga. She had clung like a cat to Hússein Bába in the scamper across the Véga, screaming at every bound, and drawing many an oath from the whiskered renegádo; but when he prepared to plunge his steed into the river, her terror knew no bounds. „Grasp me not so tightly,” cried Hússein Bába; „hold on by my belt and fear nothing.” She held ¹²⁹²⁾ firmly with both hands by the leathern belt that girded the broad-backed renegádo; but when he halted with the cavaliers to take breath on the mountain summit, the duénna was no longer to be seen.

¹²⁸⁷⁾ Puente, span., die Brücke. ¹²⁸⁸⁾ sich. ¹²⁸⁹⁾ clung von to cling. ^{*)} S. N. 1280*. ¹²⁹⁰⁾ zu erzählen (to make good, sichern, durchsetzen). ¹²⁹¹⁾ forgot v. to forget. ¹²⁹²⁾ held v. to hold.

„What has become of Kadíga?“ cried the princesses in alarm.

„Állah alone knows!“ replied the renegádo; „my belt came loose when in the midst of the river, and Kadíga was swept with it down the stream. The will of Állah be done! but it was an embroidered belt, and of great price.“

There was no time to waste *) in idle regrets; yet bitterly did the princesses bewail the loss of their discreet counsellor. That excellent old woman, however, did not lose more than half of her nine lives in the stream: a fisherman, who was drawing his nets some distance down the stream, brought her to land, and was not a little astonished at his miraculous draught. What further became of the discreet Kadíga, the legend does not mention: certain it is that she evinced her discretion in never venturing within the reach of Móhamed the Left-handed.

Almost as little is known of the conduct of that sagacious monarch when he discovered the escape of his daughters, and the deceit practised upon him by the most faithful of servants. It was the only instance in which he had called in the aid of counsel, and he was never afterwards known to be guilty ¹²⁹³) of a similar weakness. He took good care, however, to guard his remaining daughter, who had no disposition to elope: it is thought, indeed, that she secretly repented having remained behind: now and then she was seen leaning on the battlements of the tower, and looking mournfully towards the mountains in the direction of Cordóva, and sometimes the notes of her lute were heard accompanying plaintive ditties, in which she was said to lament the loss of her sisters and her lover, and to bewail her solitary life. She died young, and, according to popular rumour, was buried in a vault beneath the tower, and her untimely fate has given rise to more than one traditional fable.

*) *There was no time to waste für to be wasted: abweichend von der, N. 136 angegebenen, Regel; der Infinitiv des Activs statt des Passivs. 1293) S. N. 796.*

VISITERS TO THE ALHÁMBRA.

It is now nearly three months since I took up my abode in the Alhámбра, during which time the progress of the season has wrought many changes. When I first arrived, every thing was in the freshness of May; the foliage of the trees was still tender and transparent; the pomegranate had not yet shed ¹²⁹⁴) its brilliant crimson blossoms; the orchards of the Xénil and the Dárró were in full bloom; the rocks were hung with wild flowers, and Granáda seemed completely surrounded by a wilderness of roses, among which innumerable nightingales sang, not merely in the night, but all day long.

The advance of summer has withered the rose and silenced the nightingale, and the distant country begins to look parched and sunburnt: though a perennial verdure reigns immediately round the city, and in the deep narrow valleys at the foot of the snow-capped mountains.

The Alhámбра possesses retreats graduated to the heat of the weather ¹²⁹⁵), among which the most peculiar is the almost subterranean apartment of the baths. This still retains its ancient oriental character, though stamped with the touching traces of decline ¹²⁹⁶). At the entrance, opening into a small court formerly adorned with flowers, is a hall, moderate in size, but light and graceful in architecture. It is overlooked by a small gallery supported by marble pillars and morésco arches. An alabáster fountain in the centre of the pavement still throws up a jet of water to cool the place. On each side are deep alcoves with raised platforms, where the bathers, after their ablutions, reclined on cushions, soothed to voluptuous repose by the fragrance of the perfumed air and the notes of soft music from the gallery. Beyond this hall are the interior chambers, still more private and retired, where no light is admitted but through small apertures in the vaulted ceilings. Here was the *sánc-tum sanctorum* of female privacy, where the beauties of the

¹²⁹⁴) shed (*abgeschüttelt*), Part. v. to shed. ¹²⁹⁵) retreats — weather, *Gemächer je nach jeder Abstufung der Hitze*. ¹²⁹⁶) obgleich sie die traurigen Spuren des Verfalls an sich trägt.

hárem indulged in the lúxury of the baths. A soft mystérious light reigns through the place, the bróken baths are still there, and tráces of áncient élegance. The prevailing sílence and obscúritý have made this a fávourite resórt of bats, who néstle dúring the day in the dark nooks and córners, and on béing distúrbed, flit mystériously abóut the twilight chámbers, heíghtening, in an indescribable degreeé, their air of desértion and decay.

In this cool and élegant, though dilápidated retreát, which has the fréshness and seclútion of a gróttó, I have of late pássed the súltry hours of the day, emérging ¹²⁹⁷⁾ tówards súnset; and báthing, or ráther swímming, at night in the great reservóir of the main court. In this way I have been enábled in a meásure to counteráct the reláxing and enérvating influence of the clímate.

My dream of ábsolute sóvereignty, howéver, is at an end. I was róused from it látelý by the repórt of fíre-arms; which revérberated amóng the tówers as if the cástle had been táken by surpríse. On sállying forth, I found an old cavaliér, with a númer of doméstics, in posséssion of the hall of ambássadors. He was an áncient count, who had come up from his pálace in Granáda to pass a short time in the Alhámbra for the benefício of púrer air; and who, béing a vétéran and invéterate spórtsman, was endeávouring to get an áppetite for his breáakfast by shoóting at swállows from the balcónies. It was a hármless amúsement, for though, by the alértness of his atténdants in loáding his piéces, he was enábled to keep up a brisk fire, I could not accúse him of the death of a síngle swállow. Nay, the birds themsélves seémed to enjoý the sport, and to deríde his want of skill, skímming in círcles close to the balcónies, and twittering as they dárted by.

The arríval of this old géntleman has in some mánnér chánged the áspect of affáirs, but has likewise affórded mátter for agreéable speculátion ¹²⁹⁸⁾. We have tácitly sháred the émpire betweén us, like the last kings of Granáda, excépting that we maintáin a most ámicable allíance. He reigns ábsolute óver the court of the Líons

1297) und verliess sie. 1298) Stoff zu angenehmen Beobachtungen geliefert.



and its adjacent halls, while I maintain peaceful possession of the regions of the baths and the little garden of Lindaraja. We take our meals together under the arcades of the court, where the fountains cool the air, and bubbling rills run along the channels of the marble pavement.

In the evening a domestic circle gathers about the worthy old cavalier. The countess comes up from the city, with a favourite daughter about sixteen years of age. Then there are the official dependants of the count, his chaplain, lawyer, his secretary, his steward, and other officers and agents of his extensive possessions. Thus he holds a kind of domestic court, where every person seeks to contribute to his amusement without sacrificing his own pleasure or self-respect. In fact, whatever may be said of Spanish pride, it certainly does not enter into social or domestic life. Among no people are the relations between kindred more cordial, or between superior and dependant more frank and genial; in these respects there still remains, in the provincial life of Spain, much of the vaunted simplicity of the olden times.

The most interesting member of this family group, however, is the daughter of the count, the charming though almost infantine little Carmen. Her form has not yet attained its maturity, but has already the exquisite symmetry and pliant grace ¹²⁹⁹) so prevalent in this country. Her blue eyes, fair complexion, and light hair, are unusual in Andalusia, and give a mildness and gentleness to her demeanour, ¹³⁰⁰) in contrast to the usual fire of Spanish beauty, but in perfect unison with the guileless and confiding innocence of her manners. She has, however, all the innate aptness and versatility of her fascinating countrywomen ¹³⁰¹), and sings, dances, and plays the guitar and other instruments, to admiration.

A few days after taking up his residence in the Alhambra, the count gave a domestic fête on his saint's day, assembling round him the members of his family and household, while several old servants came from his distant

¹²⁹⁹) das ausgezeichnete Ebenmass und die gefällige Anmuth. ¹³⁰⁰) which are. ¹³⁰¹) die ganze angeborne Geschicklichkeit und Gewandtheit ihrer bezaubernden Landsmänninnen.

possessions to pay their reverence to him, and partake of the good cheer ¹³⁰²). This patriarchal spirit, which characterised the Spanish nobility in the days of their opulence, has declined with their fortunes; but some who, like the count, still retain their ancient family possessions, keep up a little of the ancient system, and have their estates overrun and almost eaten up by generations of idle retainers ¹³⁰³). According to this magnificent old Spanish system, in which the national pride and generosity bore equal parts, a superannuated servant was never turned off, but became a charge for the rest of his days; nay, his children and his children's children, and often their relatives, to the right and left, became gradually entailed upon the family ¹³⁰⁴). Hence the huge palaces of the Spanish nobility, which have such an air of empty ostentation from the greatness of their size compared with the mediocrity and scantiness of their furniture ¹³⁰⁵), were absolutely required, in the golden days of Spain, by the patriarchal habits of their possessors. They were little better than vast barracks for the hereditary generations of hangers-on, that batten ¹³⁰⁶) at the expense of a Spanish noble. The worthy old count, who has estates in various parts of the kingdom, assures me that some of them barely feed the hordes of dependants nestled upon them; who consider themselves entitled to be maintained upon the place rent-free, because their forefathers have been so for generations.

The domestic fête of the count broke in upon ¹³⁰⁷) the usual still life of the Alhambra; music and laughter resounded through its late silent halls; there were groups of the guests amusing themselves about the galleries and gardens, and officious servants from town hurrying through the courts, bearing viands to the ancient kitchen, which was again alive with the tread of cooks and scullions, and blazed with unwonted fires.

The feast, for a Spanish set dinner ¹³⁰⁸) is literally a

¹³⁰²) am Schmause. ¹³⁰³) müssiger Diener. ¹³⁰⁴) wurden nach und nach Familien-Erbstücke. ¹³⁰⁵) deren Grösse ihnen im Vergleich mit ihrer ärmlichen Einrichtung ein solches Ansehn eitler Ostentation verleiht. ¹³⁰⁶) sich gütlich thaten. ¹³⁰⁷) unterbrach. ¹³⁰⁸) ein regelmässiges spanisches Gastmahl.

feast, was laid ¹³⁰⁹) in the beautiful Morésco hall called „La Sala de las dos Hermanas,” (the saloon of the two sisters,) the table groaned with abundance, and a joyous conviviality ¹³¹⁰) prevailed round the board; for though the Spaniards are generally an abstemious people, they are complete revellers ¹³¹¹) at a banquet. For my own part, there was something peculiarly interesting in thus sitting at a feast in the royal halls of the Alhambra, given by the representative of one of its most renowned conquerors; for the venerable count, though unwelcome himself, is the lineal descendant ¹³¹²) and representative of the „Great Captain,” the illustrious Gonsálvo of Córdoba, whose sword he guards in the archives of his palace at Granada.

The banquet ended, the company adjourned ¹³¹³) to the hall of ambassadors. Here every one contributed to the general amusement by exerting some peculiar talent; singing, improvising, telling wonderful tales, or dancing to that all-pervading ¹³¹⁴) talisman of Spanish pleasure, the guitar. The life and charm of the whole assemblage, however, was the gifted little Carmen. She took her part ¹³¹⁵) in two or three scenes from Spanish comedies, exhibiting ¹³¹⁶) a charming dramatic talent; she gave imitations of the popular ¹³¹⁷) Italian singers with singular and whimsical felicity, and a rare quality of voice ¹³¹⁸); she imitated the dialects, dances, and ballads of the gipsies and the neighbouring peasantry, but did every thing with a facility, a neatness, a grace, and an all-pervading prettiness, that were perfectly fascinating ¹³¹⁹).

The great charm of her performances, however, was their being free from all pretension, or ambition of display. She seemed unconscious of the extent of her own talents, and, in fact, is accustomed only to exert them casually, like a child, for the amusement of the domestic circle. Her observation and tact must be remarkably quick, for

1309) wurde . . . angerichtet. 1310) gastliche Fröhlichkeit. 1311) Schwärmer. 1312) stammt in grader Linie. 1313) begab sich. 1314) allwirksam. 1315) Sie übernahm eine (N. 34) Rolle. 1316) und bewies. 1317) beliebt. 1318) mit eigenthümlicher Laune und seltener Schönheit der Stimme. 1319) that aber Alles mit einer Leichtigkeit, einer Niedlichkeit und einer allbeseelenden Anmuth, die vollkommen bezaubernd war.

her life is passed in the bósom of her fámily, and she can ónly have had cásual and tránsient glánces at ¹³²⁰⁾ the várioüs cháracters and traits brought out *impróptu* ¹³²¹⁾ in móments of doméstitic hiláritý like the one in quéstion. It is pleásing to see the fónðness and admirátion with which évery one of the hóusehold regárds her: she is néver spóken of*), éven by the doméstitics, by ány óther appellátion than that of La Nínna, „the child,” an appellátion which, thus appliéð, has sómething pecúliarly kind and endeáring in the Spánish lánguage.

Néver shall I think of the Alhámбра withóut remémbering the lóvely líttle Cármen spórtíng in háppy and ínno-cent gírlhood in its márble halls, dáncíng to the sound of the Moórish cástánnets, or mínglíng the sílver wárbling of her voice with the músic of the fóúntáins.

On this féstive occásion séveral cúríous and amúsing légends and tradítions were told; mány of which have escáped my mémory; but out of those that most struck me, I will endeávour to shape forth some entertáinment for the reáder ¹³²²⁾.

LÉGENÐ OF PRINCE ÁHMED AL KÁMEL;

OR, THE PÍLGRIM OF LOVE.

There was once a Moórish kíng of Granáda, who had but one son, whom he námed Áhmed, to which his cóúrtiers ádded the súrname of Al Kámel, or the pérfect, from the indúbítáble sígns of super-éxcéllence which they perceíved in him in his véry ínfancy. The astrólogers cóúntenánced them in their fóresíght, prédíctíng évery thíng in his fávour that could make a pérfect prínce and a prósperous sóver-eígn. One clóud ónly résted upón his déstíny, and éven that was of a róseate hue; he wóuld be of an ámorous témpérament, and run great péríls from the ténder pássíon. If, howéver, he could be kept from the allúrements of

¹³²⁰⁾ kann nur gelegentlich und im Fluge bemerkt haben. ¹³²¹⁾ die sie... aus dem Stegereife gab. *) S. N. 1235. ¹³²²⁾ zur Unterhaltung des Lesers nachzuerzählen.

love until of mature age, these dangers would be averted, and his life thereafter be one uninterrupted course of felicity.

To prevent all danger of the kind, the king wisely determined to rear the prince in a seclusion where he should never see a female face, nor hear even the name of love. For this purpose he built a beautiful palace on the brow of the hill above the Alhambra, in the midst of delightful gardens, but surrounded by lofty walls, being, in fact, the same palace known at the present day by the name of the Generalife. In this palace the youthful prince was shut up, and entrusted to the guardianship and instruction of Eben Bonabbén, one of the wisest and driest of Arabian sages, who had passed the greatest part of his life in Egypt, studying hieroglyphics, and making researches among the tombs and pyramids, and who saw more charms in an Egyptian mummy, than in the most tempting of living beauties. The sage was ordered to instruct the prince in all kinds of knowledge but one ¹³²³⁾ — he was to be kept utterly ignorant of love. „Use every precaution for the purpose ¹³²⁴⁾ you may think proper,” said the king, „but remember, O Eben Bonabbén, if my son learns aught of that forbidden ¹³²⁵⁾ knowledge while ¹³²⁶⁾ under your care, your head shall answer for it.” A withered smile came over the dry visage of the wise Bonabbén at the menace. „Let your majesty’s heart be as easy about your son, as mine is about my head: am I a man likely to give lessons in the idle passion ¹³²⁷⁾?”

Under the vigilant care of the philosopher, the prince grew up, in the seclusion of the palace and its gardens. He had black slaves to attend upon him, — hideous mutes, who knew nothing of love, or if they did, had not words to communicate it. His mental endowments were the peculiar care of Eben Bonabbén, who sought to initiate him into the abstruse lore of Egypt, but in this the prince made little progress, and it was soon evident that he had no turn for philosophy.

¹³²³⁾ mit Ausnahme einer einzigen; s. N. 68. ¹³²⁴⁾ which. ¹³²⁵⁾ forbidden von to forbid. ¹³²⁶⁾ Supplire: *he is*. ¹³²⁷⁾ bin ich der Mann, der in dieser eitlen Leidenschaft Unterricht geben würde? — (*Likely, adj., geeignet, im Stande seiend.*) S. N. 738.

He was, however, amazingly ductile for a youthful prince, ready to follow any advice, and always guided by the last counsellor. He suppressed his yawns, and listened patiently to the long and learned discourses of Ében Bonábben, from which he imbibed a smattering of various kinds of knowledge, and thus happily attained his twentieth year, a miracle of princely wisdom — but totally ignorant of love.

About this time, however, a change came over the conduct of the prince. He completely abandoned his studies, and took to strolling about the gardens, and musing by the side of the fountains. He had been taught a little music among his various accomplishments; it now engrossed a great part of his time, and a turn for poetry became apparent. The sage Ében Bonábben took the alarm, and endeavoured to work these idle humours out of him by a severe course of algebra — but the prince turned from it with distaste. „I cannot endure algebra,” said he; „it is an abomination to me. I want something that speaks more to the heart.”

The sage Ében Bonábben shook his dry head at the words. „Here is an end to philosophy,” thought he. „The prince has discovered ¹³²⁸⁾ he has a heart!” He now kept anxious watch upon his pupil, and saw that the latent tenderness of his nature was in activity, and only wanted an object. He wandered about the gardens of the Généralife in an intoxication of feelings of which he knew not the cause. Sometimes he would sit plunged in a delicious reverie; then he would seize his lute and draw from it the most touching notes; and then throw it aside and break forth into sighs and ejaculations.

By degrees this loving disposition began to extend to inanimate objects; he had his favourite flowers, which he cherished with tender assiduity; then he became attached to various trees, and there was one in particular of a graceful form and drooping foliage, on which he lavished his amorous devotion, carving his name on its bark, hanging garlands on its branches, and singing couplets in its praise, to the accompaniment of his lute.

¹³²⁸⁾ Supplire: *that, dass.*

Ében Bonábben was alarmed at this excited state of his pupil. He saw him on the véry brink of forbídden knówledge — the least hint might reveál to him the fátal sécret. Trémbling for the sáfety of the prince and the secúurity of his own head, he hástened to draw him from the sedúctions of the gárden, and shut him up in the highest towér of the Généralife. It contained beautiful apártments, and commáded an álmóst bouándless próspect, but was élevated far abóve that átmósphere of sweets and those wíatching bowérs ¹³²⁹⁾ so dándgerous to the feelings of the too suscéptible Áhmed.

What was to be done, howéver, to réconcile him to this restraint, and to beguîle the tédious hours? He had exhausted álmóst all kinds of agrééable knówledge; and álgebra was not to be méntioned. Fórtunately Ében Bonábben had been instrúcted, when in Égypt, in the lánguage of birds, by a Jewísh Rábbin, who had received it in líneal transmíssion from Sólomon the wise, who had been taught it by the Queen of Shéba. At the véry méntion of such a stúdy, the eyes of the prince spárkled with animátion, and he applíed himsélf to it with such avidity, that he soon becáme as great an adépt as his máster.

The towér of the Généralife was no lóngér a sólitude; he had compánions at hand with whom he could convérse. The first acquaintánce he fórméd was with a hawk, who ¹³³⁰⁾ built his nest in a crévice of the lófty báttlements, from whence he soáred far and wide in quest of prey. The prince, howéver, found líttle to like or esteém in him. He was a mere pírate of the air, swággering and boástful, whose talk was all abóut rápine, and cárnage, and désperate exploits.

His next acquaintánce was an owl, a míghty wíse-looking bird, with a huge head and stáring eyes, who sat blínking and góggling all day in a hole in the wall, but roámed forth at night. He had great preténsions to wísdóm,

1329) lag aber hoch über jener Atmosphäre süßer Düfte und bezaubernder Lauben. — Vor so ist *which was* zu ergänzen. 1330) *Hawk* und *Owl* werden im Engl. als männlich und weiblich, *bat* und *swallow* als männlich betrachtet.

tálked sómething of astrólogy and the moon, and hinted at the dark sciénces; but he was griévously given to metaphýsics, and the prince found his prósings éven more pónderous than those of the sage Ében Bonábben.

Then there was a bat, that hung all day by his heels in the dark córner of a vault, but sállied out in a slípshod style at twílight. He, howéver, had but twílight idéas on all súbjects, derided things of which he had táken but an impérfect view, and seémed to take delíght in nóthing.

Besídes these there was a swállow, with whom the prince was at first much táken. He was a smart tálker, but réstless, bústling, and for éver on the wing; séldom remáining long enóugh for ány contínued conversátion. He túrned out in the end to be a mere smátterer, who did but skim óver the súrface of things, preténding to know évery thing, but knówing nóthing thóroughly.

These were the ónly feáthered assóciates with whom the prince had ány opportúnty of éxercising his newly-acquired lánguage; the tówer was too high for ány óther birds to fréquent it. He soon grew weáry of his new acquaintances, whose conversátion spoke so líttle to the head, and nóthing to the heart; and grádually relápsed ínto his lóneliness. A wínter pássed awáy, spring ópened with all its bloom and vérdure, and breáthing sweétness, and the háppy time arríved for birds to pair and build their nests. Súddenly, as it were, a univérsal burst of song and mélody broke forth from the groves and gárdens of the Généralife, and réached the prince in the sólitude of his tówer. From évery side he heard the same univérsal theme — love — love — love — chánted forth and respónded to *) in évery varíety of note and tone. The prince lístened in sílence and perpléxity. „What can be this love,” thought he, „of which the world seems so full, and of which I know nóthing?” He applíed for information to his friend the hawk. The rúffian bird answered in a tone of scorn: „You must applý,” said he, „to the vúlgar peáceable birds of earth who are made for

*) Siehe N. 1235.

the prey of us princes of the air. My trade is war, and fighting my delight. I am a warrior, and know nothing of this thing ¹³³¹⁾ called love."

The prince turned from him with disgust, and sought the owl in his retreat. "This is a bird," said he, "of peaceful habits, and may be able to solve my question." So he asked the owl to tell him what was this love about which all the birds in the groves below were singing.

Upon this, the owl put on a look of offended dignity. "My nights," said he, "are taken up in study and research, and my days in ruminating in my cell upon all that I have learnt. As to these singing birds of whom you talk, I never listen to them — I despise them and their themes. Allah be praised, I cannot sing; I am a philosopher, and know nothing of this thing ¹³³¹⁾ called love."

The prince now repaired to the vault, where his friend the bat was hanging by the heels, and propounded the same question. The bat wrinkled up his nose into a most snappish expression. "Why do you disturb me in my morning's nap with such an idle question?" said he peevishly. "I only fly by twilight, when all birds are asleep, and never trouble myself with their concerns. I am neither bird nor beast, and I thank Heaven for it. I have found out the villany of the whole of them, and hate them one and all. In a word, I am a misanthrope — and know nothing of this thing ¹³³¹⁾ called love."

As a last resort, the prince now sought the swallow, and stopped him just as he was circling about the summit of the tower. The swallow, as usual, was in a prodigious hurry, and had scarce time to make a reply. "Upon my word," said he, "I have so much public business to attend to *), and so many pursuits to follow, that I have had no time to think on the subject. I have every day a thousand visits to pay, a thousand affairs of importance to examine into *), that leave me not a moment of leisure for these little sing-song matters. In a word, I am a citizen of the world — I know nothing of this thing ¹³³¹⁾ called love." So

1331) *which is.* *) S. N. 905 vgl. mit N. 169 und N. 1235.

saying, the swallow dived into the valley, and was out of sight in a moment.

The prince remained disappointed and perplexed, but with his curiosity still more piqued by the difficulty of gratifying it. While in this mood, his ancient guardian entered the tower, the prince advanced eagerly to meet him. „O Eben Bonábben,” cried he, „thou hast revealed to me much of the wisdom of the earth; but there is one thing of which I remain in utter ignorance, and would fain be informed.”

„My prince has but to make the inquiry, and every thing within the limited range of his servant's intellect is at his command.”

„Tell me then, O most profound of sages, what is the nature of this thing called love?”

Eben Bonábben was struck as with a thunderbolt. He trembled and turned pale, and felt as if his head sat but loosely on his shoulders.

„What could suggest such a question to my prince — where could he have learnt ¹³³²⁾ so idle a word?”

The prince led him to the window of the tower. „Listen, O Eben Bonábben,” said he. The sage listened. The nightingale sat in a thicket below the tower, singing to his paramour the rose; from every blossomed spray and tufted grove arose a strain of melody; and love — love — love — was still the unvarying strain.

„Allah Akbar! God is great!” exclaimed the wise Bonábben. „Who shall pretend to keep this secret from the heart of man, when even the birds of the air conspire to betray it?”

Then turning to Ahmed — „O my prince,” cried he, „shut thine ears to these seductive strains. Close thy mind against this dangerous knowledge. Know that this love is the cause of half the ills of wretched mortality. It is this which produces bitterness and strife between brethren *) and friends; which causes treacherous murder and desolating war. Care and sorrow, weary days and

¹³³²⁾ learnt von to learn. *) *brethren* (Plural von brother) sagt man nur im figürlichen Sinne; von leiblichen Brüdern *brothers*.

sleepless nights, are its attendants. It withers the bloom and blights the joys of youth, and brings on the ills and griefs of premature old age. Allah preserve thee, my prince, in total ignorance of this thing called love!"

The sage Eben Bonábben hastily retired, leaving the prince plunged in still deeper perplexity. It was in vain ¹³³³) he attempted to dismiss the subject from his mind; it still continued uppermost in his thoughts, and teased and exhausted him with vain conjectures. Surely, said he to himself, as he listened to the tuneful strains of the birds, there is no sorrow in those notes; every thing seems tenderness and joy. If love be a cause of such wretchedness and strife, why are not these birds drooping in solitude, or tearing each other in pieces, instead of fluttering cheerfully about the groves, or sporting with each other among flowers?

He lay one morning on his couch meditating on this inexplicable matter. The window of his chamber was open, to admit the soft morning breeze which came laden ¹³³⁴) with the perfume of orange blossoms from the valley of the Dárro. The voice of the nightingale was faintly heard, still chanting the wonted theme. As the prince was listening and sighing, there was a sudden rushing noise in the air; a beautiful dove pursued by a hawk, darted in at the window, and fell panting on the floor; while the pursuer, balked of his prey, soared off to the mountains.

The prince took up the gasping bird, smoothed its feathers, and nestled it in his bosom. When he had soothed it by his caresses, he put it in a golden cage, and offered it, with his own hands, the whitest and finest of wheat and the purest of water *). The bird, however, refused food, and sat drooping and pining, and uttering piteous moans.

"What aileth thee?" said Ahmed. "Hast thou not every thing ¹³³⁵) thy heart can wish?"

"Alás, no!" replied the dove; "am I not separated from

¹³³³) that, *dass*. ¹³³⁴) laden v. to lade. *) S. N. 352*. ¹³³⁵) which.

the pártner of my heart, and that, too, in the háppy spring-time, the véry seáson of love!"

"Of love!" échoed Áhmed; "I pray thee, my prétty bird, canst thou tell me what is love?"

"Too well can I, my prince. It is the tórmént of one, the felícity of two, the strife and énimity of three. It is a charm which draws two béings togéther, and unítes them by delícious sýmpathies, máking it háppiness to be with each óther, but míserý to be apárt. Is there no béing to whom you are drawn by these ties of ténder afféction?"

"I like my old teácher Ében Bonábben bétter than ány óther béing; but he is óften tédious, and I occásionally feel mysélf háppier withóut his sociéty."

"That is not the sýmpathy ¹³³⁵⁾ I mean. I speak of love, the great mýstery and prínciple of life; the intóxicat-ing rével of youth; the sóber delíght of age. Look forth, my prince, and behóld how at this blest ¹³³⁶⁾ seáson all náture is full of love. Évery créated béing has its mate; the most insignificant bird sings to its páramour; the véry beétle woos its lády-beetle in the dust, and yon bútter-flies, which you see flútering high abóve the tówer and toýing in the air, are háppy in each óther's loves. Alás, my prince! hast thou spent ¹³³⁷⁾ so mány of the précious days of youth withóut knówing ány thing of love? Is there no géntle béing of anóther sex — no beáútiful príncess or lóvely dámsel, who has ensnáred your heart, and filled your bósom with a soft túmúlt of pleásing pains and ténder wishes?"

"I begín to understánd," said the prince, síghing; "such a túmúlt I have more than once expérienced, withóut knówing the cause; — and where should I seek for an óbject, such as you describe, in this dísmal sólitude?"

A líttle fúrtHER conversátion ensuéd, and the first ámatóry lésson of the prince was compléte.

"Alás!" said he, "if love be indeéd such a delíght, and

¹³³⁶⁾ *blest* (v. to bless) für *blessed*, welches hier richtiger wäre. — When the word *blessed* is an adjective, it ought always to be pronounced, even in the most familiar conversation, in two syllables, as this is a *blessed* day, the *blessed* thistle. By this rule we may see the impropriety of writing *blest* for *blessed*, when an adjective. — Walker. Siehe auch Voigtmann's *Anleitung zur richtigen Aussprache des Englischen*, Seite 59. ¹³³⁷⁾ *spent* von *to spend*.

its interruption such a misery, Állah forbíd that I should mar the joy of ány of its vótaries." He ópened the cage, took out the dove, and háving fónaly kíssed it, cárried it to the wíndow. „Go, háppy bird," said he, „rejoíce with the pártner of thy heart in the days of youth and spríng-time. Why should I make thee a féllow-prisoner in this dreáry tówer, where love can néver énter?"

The dove flápped its wings in rápture, gave one vault ínto the air, and then swoóped downward on whístling wings to the bloóming bówers of the Dárro.

The prince fóllowed him with his eyes, and then gave way to bítter repíning. The sínging of the birds, which once delíghted him, now ádded to his bítterness. Love! love! love! Alás, poor youth! he now understóod¹³³⁸⁾ the strain.

His eyes fláshed fire when next he behéld the sage Bonábben. „Why hast thou kept me in this ábject ígnorance?" cried he. „Why has the great mýstery and prínciple of life been withhéld¹³³⁹⁾ from me, in which I find the meánest ínsect is so leárned? Behóld all náture is in a rével of delíght. Évery créated béing rejoíces with its mate. This — this is the love abóut which I have sought instrúction. Why am I alóne debárréd its enjoýment? Why has so much of my youth been wásted withóut a knówledge of its ráptures?"

The sage Bonábben saw that all fúrther resérve was úseless; for the prince had acquíred the dángerous and forbídden knówledge. He reveáled to him, thérefore, the prédíctions of the astrólogers, and the precaútions that had been táken in his educátion to avért the threátened évils. „And now, my prince," ádded he, „my life is in your hands. Let the king your fáther discóver that you have leárned the pássion of love while únder my guárdianship, and my head must ánsWER for it."

The prince was as reásonable as most young men of his age, and eásily lístened to the remónstrances of his tútor, since nóthing pleáded agáinst them. Besídes, he réally was attáched to Ében Bonábben, and béing as yet

¹³³⁸⁾ understood von to understand. ¹³³⁹⁾ withheld von to withhold.

but theorétically acquainted with the pássion of love, he consénted to confíne the knówledge of it to his own bósom, ráther than endánger the head of the philósopher.

His discrétion was doómed, howéver, to be put to still fúrther proofs. A few mórnings áfterwards, as he was rúminating on the báttlements of the tówer, the dove which had been releásed by him came hóvering in the air, and alighted fearlessly upón his shóulder.

The prince fónlded it to his heart. „Háppy bird,” said he, „who can fly, as it were, with the wings of the mórn- ing to the úttermost parts of the earth! Where hast thou been since we párted?”

„In a far cóuntry, my prince, from whence I bring you tídings in rewárd for my líberty. In the wild cómpass of my flight, which exténds óver plain and móuntain, as I was soáring in the air, I behéld belów me a delíghtful gárden, with all kinds of fruits and flówers. It was in a green meáadow, on the banks of a wándering stream; and in the céntre of the gárden was a státely pálace. I alighted in one of the bowérs to repóse áfter my weáry flight. On the green bank belów me was a yóuthful príncess, in the véry sweétness and bloom of her years. She was surróunded by fémale atténdants, young like hersélf, who décked her with gárlands and córonets of flówers; but no flówer of field or gárden could compáre with her for lóveli- ness. Here, howéver, she bloómed in sécret, for the gárden was surróunded by high walls, and no mórtal man was permítted to énter. When I behéld this beaúteous maid, thus young and innocent, and unspótted by the world, I thought, here is the béing fórméd by Heáven to inspiére my prince with love.”

The descríption was a spark of fire to the combústible heart of Áhmed; all the látent ámorousness of his tém- perament had at once found an óbject, and he conceived an immeásurable pássion for the príncess. He wrote ¹³⁴⁰⁾ a létter, couched in the most impássioned lánguage, breáthing his férvent devótion, but bewáiling the unháppy thráldom of his péron, which prevented him from seéking

¹³⁴⁰⁾ wrote von to write.

her out and thrówing himsélf at her feet. He ádded cúplets of the most ténder and móving éloquence, for he was a póet by náture and inspired by love. He ad-dressed his létel „To the unknówn beauty, from the cáptive Prince Áhmed;“ then perfúming it with musk and róses, he gave it to the dove.

„Away, trústiest of méssengers!“ said he. „Fly óver móuntain and válley and ríver and plain; rest not in bówer, nor set foot on earth, until thou hast given this létel to the místress of my heart.“

The dove soáred high in air, and táking his course, dárted away in one undéviating diréction. The prince fóllowed him with his eye until he was a mere speck on a cloud, and grádually disappeáred behind a móuntain.

Day áfter day he wáched for the retúrñ of the méssenger of love, but he wáched in vain. He begán to accúse him of forgétfulness, when tówards súnset one évening the faíthful bird flútted into his apártment, and fálling at his feet, expíred. The árrow of some wánton árcher had píerced his breast, yet he had strúggled with the língerings of life ¹³⁴¹⁾ to éxecute his míssion. As the prínce bent ¹³⁴²⁾ with grief óver this géntle mártyr to fidélity, he behéld a chain of pearls round his neck, at-táched to which, beneáth his wing, was a small enámelled pícture. It represented a lóvely príncess in the véry flówer of her years. It was dóubtless the unknówn beauty of the gárden; but who and where was she — how had she receíved his létel, and was this pícture sent as a tóken of her appróval of his pássion? Unfórtunately the death of the faíthful dove left évery thing in mýstery and dóubt.

The prince gázed on the pícture till his eyes swam ¹³⁴³⁾ with tears. He préssed it to his lips and to his heart; he sat for hours contémplating it álmost in an ágony of ténderness. „Beautéful ímage!“ said he, „alás, thou art but an ímage! Yet thy dewy eyes beam ténderly upón me; those rósy lips look as though *) they would speak encóuragement: vain fáncies! Have they not looked the

1341) dennoch hatte er mit dem scheidenden Leben gestritten.
1342) bent von to bend. 1343) swam von to swim. *) Siehe N. 821.

same on some more háppy rival? But where in this wide world shall I hope to find the original? Who knows what móuntains, what realms may séparate us — what ádverse chances may intervéne? Perháps, now, éven now, lovers may be crowding around her, while I sit here a prisoner ^{1344*)} in a toéwer, wásting my time in adorátion of a painted sháadow.“

The resolutión of Prince Áhmed was táken. „I will fly from this pálace,“ said he, „which has becóme an ódious prísion, and, a pílgim of love *), will seek this unknówn princess throughóut the world.“ To escápe from the toéwer in the day, when évery one was awáke, might be a dífficult mátter; but at night the pálace was slíghtly guárded; for no one apprehénded ány attépt of the kind from the prince, who had álways been so pássive in his captívity. How was he to guide himsélf, howéver, in his dárkling flight, béing ígnorant of the cóuntry? He bethóught himsélf of the owl, who was áccústomed to roam at night, and must know évery bye, lane and sécret pass. Seéking him in his hérmitage, he quéstioned him touéhing his knówledge of the land. Upón this the owl put on a míghty self-impórtant look ¹³⁴⁴⁾. „You must know, O prince,“ said he, „that whe owls are of a véry áncient and exténsive fá mily, though ráther fá llen to decaý, and posséss rúinous cástles and pálaces in all parts of Spain. There is scárcely a toéwer of the móuntains, or a fórtress of the plains, or an old cítadel of a cíty, but ¹³⁴⁵⁾ has some bróther, or úncle, or cóusin quártered in it; and in góing the rounds to vísit this my númerous kíndred, I have pryéd into évery nook and córner, and made mysélf acquainted with évery sécret of the land.“ The prince was overjóyed to find the owl so deépely vérsed in topógraphy, and now infórméd him, in cónfidence, of his ténder pássion and his inténded elópement, úrging him to be his com-pánion aud cóunsellor.

„Go to!“ said the owl with a look of displeásure, „am

^{1344*)} I sit here a prisoner, ich sitze hier gefangen. S. N. 91 und N. 867, vgl. mit N. 575. *) pilgrim of love, als Pilger der Liebe. S. N. 91 und N. 575. ¹³⁴⁴⁾ nahm eine gar wichtige Miene an. ¹³⁴⁵⁾ S. N. 313.

I a bird to engage in a love affair? I, whose whole time is devoted to meditation and the moon?"

"Be not offended, most solemn owl," replied the prince; "abstract thyself for a time from meditation and the moon, and aid me in my flight, and thou shalt have whatever heart can wish."

"I have that already," said the owl; "a few mice are sufficient for my frugal table, and this hole in the wall is spacious enough for my studies; and what more does a philosopher like myself desire?"

"Bethink thee, most wise owl, that while moping in thy cell and gazing at the moon, all thy talents are lost to the world. I shall one day be a sovereign prince, and may advance thee to some post of honour and dignity."

The owl, though a philosopher and above the ordinary wants of life, was not above ambition; so he was finally prevailed on to elope with the prince and be his guide and mentor in his pilgrimage.

The plans of a lover are promptly executed. The prince collected all his jewels, and concealed them about his person as travelling funds. That very night he lowered himself by his scarf from a balcony of the tower, clambered over the outer walls of the Généralife, and, guided by the owl, made good his escape before morning to the mountains.

He now held a council with his mentor as to his future course.

"Might I advise," said the owl, "I would recommend you to repair to Seville. You must know, that many years since I was on a visit to an uncle, an owl of great dignity and power, who lived in a ruined wing of the alcázar of that place. In my hoverings at night over the city I frequently remarked a light burning in a lonely tower. At length, I alighted on the battlements, and found it to proceed from the lamp of an Arabian magician: he was surrounded by his magic books, and on his shoulder was perched his familiar, an ancient raven who had come ¹³⁴⁶) with him from Egypt. I am acquainted with that raven,

¹³⁴⁶) come, Part. v. to come.

and owe to him a great part *) of the knówledge ¹³⁴⁷⁾ I posséss. The magician is since dead, but the ráven still inhábits the tówer, for these birds are of wónderful long life. I would advíse you, O prince, to seek that ráven, for he is a soóthsayer and a cónjuror, and deals in the black art, for which all rávens, and espécially those of Égypt, are renówned."

The prince was struck with the wisdom of this advíce, and accórdingly bent his course tówards Seville. He trávelled ónly in the night, to accómmodate his compánion, and lay by dúring the day in some dark cávern or moúl-dering wáitch-tower, for the owl knew évery híding hole of the kind, and had a most ántiquarian taste for rúins.

At length one mórning at day-break they réached the cíty of Seville, where the owl, who háted the glare and bústle of crowded streets, hálted withóut the gate and took up his quárters in a hóllow tree.

The prince éntered the gate, and reádily found the mágic tówer, which rose abóve the hóuses of the cíty, as a palm tree ríses abóve the shrubs of the désert; it was, in fact, the same tówer that is stánding at the présent day, and known as the Girálda, the fámous Moórish tówer of Seville.

The prince ascéended by a great winding stáircase to the súmmit of the tówer, where he found the cabalístic ráven, an old, mystérious, greý-headed bird, rágged in feáther, with a film óver one eye that gave him the glare of a spéctre. He was pérched on one leg, with his head túrned on one side, póring, with his remáining eye, on a díagram descríbed on the pávément.

The prince approáched him with the awe and réverence náaturally inspíred by his vénérable appeárance and super-náatural wísdóm. „Párdon me, most áncient and dárkly wise ráven ¹³⁴⁸⁾," excláimed he, „if for a móment I inter-rúpt those stúdiés which are the wónder of the world. You behóld befóre you a vótary of love, who would fain

*) and owe to him a great part etc. abweichend von der N. 146 angeführten Regel für: and owe him etc, 1347) which. 1348) uralter Meister in der schwarzen Kunst.

seek your counsel how to obtain *) the object of his passion."

"In other words," said the raven with a significant look, "you seek to try my skill in palmistry ¹³⁴⁹). Come, show me your hand, and let me decypher the mysterious lines of fortune."

"Excuse me," said the prince, "I come not to pry into the decrees of fate, which are hidden by Allah from the eyes of mortals: I am a pilgrim of love, and seek but to find a clue to the object of my pilgrimage."

"And can you be at any loss for an object in amorous Andalusia?" said the old raven, leering upon him with his single eye; "above all, can you be at a loss in wanton Seville, where black-eyed damsels dance the zámbrá ¹³⁵⁰) under every orange grove?"

The prince blushed, and was somewhat shocked at hearing an old bird, with one foot in the grave, talk thus loosely. "Believe me," said he gravely, "I am on none such †) light and vagrant errand as thou dost insinuate. The black-eyed damsels of Andalusia who dance among the orange groves of the Guadalquivir are as nought to me. I seek one ††) unknown but immaculate beauty, the original of this picture; and I beseech thee, most potent raven, if it be within the scope of thy knowledge or the reach of thy art, inform me where she may be found."

The grey-headed raven was rebuked by the gravity of the prince.

"What know I," replied he drily, "of youth and beauty? my visits are to the old and withered, not the fresh and fair: the harbinger of fate am I, who croak bodings of death ¹³⁵¹) from the chimney top, and flap my wings at the sick man's window. You must seek elsewhere for tidings of your unknown beauty."

"And where can I seek, if not among the sons of wisdom, versed in the book of destiny? Know that I am a

*) Ueber die Auflösung von *how to obtain* s. N. 48 und N. 312. ¹³⁴⁹) in der Chiromantie (Weissagung des Charakters, des Lebensganges und der Schicksale aus der Hand). ¹³⁵⁰) der *Zámbrá*, ein maurischer Tanz. †) Richtiger wäre *no such*, da *none* nur absolut oder in Beziehung auf ein Substantiv steht. ††) *one* des Nachdrucks wegen statt des Artikels *an*. ¹³⁵¹) who croak bodings of death, der *ich* todweissagend krächze. — Nach dem beziehenden Fürworte wird im Englischen das persönliche Fürwort, auf welches es sich bezieht, nicht wiederholt.

royal prince, fated by the stars, and sent on a mysterious enterprise, on which may hang the destiny of empires."

When the raven heard that it was a matter of vast moment, in which the stars took interest, he changed his tone and manner, and listened with profound attention to the story of the prince. When it was concluded, he replied, „Touching *) this princess, I can give thee no information of myself, for my flight is not among gardens, or around ladies' bowers; but hie thee to Cordova, seek the palm-tree of the great Abderahman, which stands in the court of the principal mosque: at the foot of it thou wilt find a great traveller, who has visited all countries and courts, and been a favourite with queens and princesses. He will give thee tidings of the object of thy search."

„Many thanks for this precious information," said the prince. „Farewell, most venerable conjuror."

„Farewell, pilgrim of love," said the raven drily, and again fell pondering on the diagram.

The prince sallied forth from Seville, sought his fellow-traveller the owl, who was still dozing in the hollow tree, and set off for Cordova.

He approached it along hanging gardens, and orange and citron groves, overlooking the fair valley of the Guadalquivir. When arrived at its gates the owl flew ¹³⁵²⁾ up to a dark hole in the wall, and the prince proceeded in quest of the palm tree planted in days of yore by the Great Abderahman. It stood in the midst of the great court of the mosque, towering from amidst orange and cypress trees. Dervises and fakirs were seated in groups under the cloisters of the court, and many of the faithful were performing their ablutions at the fountains before entering the mosque.

At the foot of the palm tree was a crowd listening to the words of one who appeared to be talking with great volubility. „This," said the prince to himself, „must be the great traveller who is to give me tidings of the unknown princess." He mingled in the crowd, but was astonished to perceive that they were all listening to a

arrot, who with his bright green coat, pragmatical eye,

and consequential top-knot ¹³⁵³), had the air of a bird on excellent terms with himself.

„How is this,“ said the prince to one of the bystanders, „that so many grave persons can be delighted with the garrulity of a chattering bird?“

„You know not whom you speak of,“ said the other; „this parrot is a descendant of the famous parrot of Persia, renowned for his story-telling talent ¹³⁵⁴). He has all the learning of the East at the tip of his tongue, and can quote poetry as fast as he can talk. He has visited various foreign courts, and where he has been considered an oracle of erudition. He has been a universal favourite also with the fair sex, who have a vast admiration for erudite *) parrots that can quote poetry.“

„Enough,“ said the prince; I will have some private talk with this distinguished traveller.“

He sought a private interview, and expounded the nature of his errand. He had scarcely mentioned it when the parrot burst ¹³⁵⁵) into a fit of dry rickety ¹³⁵⁶) laughter that absolutely brought tears in his eyes. „Excuse my merriment,“ said he, „but the mere mention of love always sets me laughing ^{1356*}).“

The prince was shocked at this ill-timed mirth. „Is not love,“ said he, „the great mystery of nature, the secret principle of life, the universal bond of sympathy?“

„A fig's end ¹³⁵⁷)!“ cried the parrot, interrupting him; „pr'ythee ¹³⁵⁸) where hast thou learnt this sentimental jargon ¹³⁵⁹)? trust me, love is quite out of vogue; one never hears of it in the company of wits and people of refinement ¹³⁶⁰).“

The prince sighed as he recalled the different language of his friend the dove. But this parrot, thought he, has lived about the court, he affects the wit and the fine gentleman, he knows nothing of the thing called love.

¹³⁵³) verschmitzten Augen und prunkendem Kopfbüschel. ¹³⁵⁴) Erzählertalent. *) Nach David Blair: erudite. ¹³⁵⁵) burst, Imperf. v. to burst. ¹³⁵⁶) (rachitisch) hysterisch. ^{1356*}) Vor laughing die Präposition to zu suppliren. Sets me to laughing (N. 15 und N. 25), wofür man auch sets me a laughing findet, wo to, wie dies auch mit den Präpositionen on, of, in und at oft der Fall ist, durch schnelle Aussprache zu a verderbt worden ist, dieses also nicht mit dem Artikel verwechselt werden darf. ¹³⁵⁷) Possen! ¹³⁵⁸) Abkürzung von I pray thee, gleich dem deutschen bitte, statt ich bitte Dich. ¹³⁵⁹) dies sentimentale Geschwätz. ¹³⁶⁰) man hört in Gesellschaft von Leuten von Witz und feiner Bildung nie etwas von ihr.

Unwilling to provoke any more ridicule of the sentiment which filled his heart, he now directed his inquiries to the immediate purport of his visit.

„Tell me,” said he, „most accomplished párrot, thou who hast évery where been admítted to the sécret bowers of beauty, hast thou in the course of thy trávels met with the original of this pótrait?”

The párrot took the picture in his claw, túrned his head from side to side, and exámined it cúriously with éither eye *). „Upón my hónour,” said he, „a véry préttý face; véry préttý; but then one sees so mány préttý wómen in one’s trávels that one can hárdly — but hold — bless me! now I look at it again — sure enóugh this is the Princess Aldegónda: how could I forgét one that is so prodígious a fávourite with me?”

„The Princess Aldegónda!” échoed the prince, „and where is she to be found?”

„Sóftly, sóftly,” said the párrot, „eásier to be found than gáined. She is the ónly daúghter of the Chrístian king who reigns at Tolédo, and is shut up from the world untíl her séventeenth bírth-day, on accóunt of some predíction of those méddlesome féllows the astrólogers. You’ll not get a sight of her — no mórtal man can see her. I was admítted to her présence to entertáin her; and I assúre you, on the word of a párrot who has seen the world, I have convérsed with much síllier princesses in my time.”

„A word in cónfidence, my dear párrot,” said the prince; „I am heir to a kíngdom, and shall one day sit upón a throne. I see that you are a bird of parts, and understánd the world. Help me to gain posséssion of this princess, and I will advánce you to some dístínguished place abóut court.”

„With all my heart,” said the párrot; „but let it be a sínecure if póssible, for we wits have a great díslíke to lábour.”

Arrángements were prómptly made; the prince sállied forth from Cordóva through the same gate by which he

*) with *either eye*, mit *beiden Augen*. — Da *either* vereinzelt, so müssen die darauf Bezug habenden Pronomina, Verba und Substantiva im Singular stehen.

had entered; called the owl down from the hole in the wall, introduced him to his new travelling companion as a brother savant, and away they set off on their journey.

They travelled much more slowly than accorded with the impatience of the prince, but the parrot was accustomed to high life, and did not like to be disturbed early in the morning. The owl on the other hand was for sleeping at mid-day, and lost a great deal of time by his long siestas. His antiquarian taste also was in the way; for he insisted on pausing and inspecting every ruin, and had long legendary tales to tell about every old tower and castle in the country. The prince had supposed that he and the parrot, being both birds of learning, would delight in each other's society, but never had he been more mistaken. They were eternally bickering. The one was a wit, the other a philosopher. The parrot quoted poetry, was critical on new readings, and eloquent on small points of erudition; the owl treated all such knowledge as trifling, and relished nothing but metaphysics. Then the parrot would sing songs and repeat bon-mots, and crack jokes upon his solemn neighbour ¹³⁶¹), and laugh outrageously at his own wit; all which proceedings the owl considered as a grievous invasion of his dignity, and would scowl, and sulk, and swell, and be silent for a whole day together.

The prince heeded not the wranglings of his companions, being wrapped up in the dreams of his own fancy and the contemplation of the portrait of the beautiful princess. In this way they journeyed through the stern passes of the Sierra Moréna, across the sunburnt plains of La Mancha and Castile, and along the banks of the „Golden Tágus,“ which winds its wizard mazes over one half of Spain and Portugal. At length they came in sight of a strong city with walls and towers built on a rocky promontory, round the foot of which the Tágus circled with brawling violence.

„Behold,“ exclaimed the owl, „the ancient and renowned city of Tolédo; a city famous for its antiquities.

¹³⁶¹) krächzte Scherze über seinen ersten Gefährten.

Behóld those vénerable domes and towers, hoáry with time and clóthed with légendary grándeur, in which so mány of my áncestors have méditated."

"Pish!" cried the párrot, interrúpting his sólemn ántiquarian rápture, „what have we to do with antíquities, and légends, and your áncestry? Behóld what is more to the púrpose — behóld the abóde of youth and beauty — behóld at length, O prince, the abóde of your long-sóught príncess."

The prince looked in the diréction indicated by the párrot, and behéld, in a delíghtful green meádoe on the banks of the Táguis, a stáately pálace rísing from amídst the bowers of a delícious gárden.* It was just such a place as had been descríbed by the dove as the résidence of the original of the pícture. He gázed at it with a thróbbing heart. „Perháps at this móment," thought he, „the beautiful príncess is spórtíng beneáth those shády bowers, or pácing with délicate step those stáately térraces, or repósing beneáth those lófty roofs!" As he looked more nárrowly he perceíved that the walls of the gárden were of great height, so as to defý accéss ¹³⁶²), while númbers of ármed guards patrólléd áround them.

The prince túrned to the párrot. „O most accómplished of birds," said he, „thou hast the gift of húman speech. Hie thee to yon gárden; seek the ídol of my soul, and tell her that Prince Áhmed, a pílgrim of love, and guíded by the stars, has arríved in quest of her on the flówery banks of the Táguis."

The párrot, proud of his émbassy, flew away to the gárden, móunted abóve its lófty walls, and áfter sóáring for a time óver the lawns and groves, alíghted on the balcóny of a pavílion that overhúng the ríver. Here, looking in at the cásement, he behéld the príncess reclín- ing on a couch, with her eyes fíxed on a páper, while tears géntly stole áfter each óther down her pállid cheek.

Plúming his wings for a móment, adjústing his bright green coat, and élevating his tóp-knot, the párrot péched himsélft beside her with a gallánt air: then assúming a

1362) dass die Gartenmauern von unübersteiglicher Höhe waren.

ténderness of tone, „Dry thy tears, most beautiful of princesses,” said he, „I come to bring sólace to thy heart.”

The princess was startled on hearing a voice, but turning and seeing nothing but a little greencoated bird bobbing and bowing before her: „Alás! what sólace canst thou yield,” said she, „seeing thou art but a párrot?”

The párrot was nettled at the question. „I have consoled mány beautiful ládies in my time,” said he; „but let that pass. At présent I come ambássador *) from a roýal prince. Know that Áhmed, the prince of Granáda, has arrived in quest of thee, and is encámped ¹³⁶³) éven now on the flowery banks of the Tágus.”

The eyes of the beautiful princess sparkled at these words éven brighter than the diamonds in her córonet. „O sweetest of párrots,” cried she, „joyful indeéd are thy tidings, for I was faint and weáry, and sick álmoust únto death whith doubt of the cónstancy of Áhmed. Hie thee back, and tell him that the words of his létter are engráven in my heart, and his póetry has been the food of my soul. Tell him, howéver, that he must prépare to prove his love by force of arms; to-mórrow is my séventeenth bírthday, when the king my fáther holds a great toúrnament; séveral princes are to énter the lists, and my hand is to be the prize of the víctor.”

The párrot again took wing, and rústling through the groves, flew back to where the prince awaited his retúrn. The rápture of Áhmed on finding the oríginal of his adóred pótrait, and finding her kind and true, can ónly be conceived by those fávoured mórtals who have had the good fórtune to réalise day-dreams and turn a sháadow ínto súbstance: still there was one thing that alloyed his tránsport — this impénding toúrnament. In fact, the banks of the Tágus were already glittering with arms, and resóunding with trúmpéts of the várious knights, who, with proud retínues **), were práncing on tówards Tolédo to attend the ceremónial. The same star that had contrólléd the déstiny of the prince, had góverned that of the prin-

*) Jetzt erscheine ich als Gesandter. — To come steht mit dem doppelten Nominativ; s. N. 867. 1363) und ... harrt. **) Oder: retinues.

cess, and until her seventeenth birthday she had been shut up from the world, to guard her from the tender passion. The fame of her charms, however, had been enhanced rather than obscured by this seclusion. Several powerful princes had contended for her alliance; and her father, who was a king of wondrous shrewdness, to avoid making enemies by showing partiality, had referred them to the arbitrement of arms. Among the rival candidates were several renowned for strength and prowess. What a predicament for the unfortunate Ahmed, unprovided as he was with weapons, and unskilled in the exercises of chivalry! „Luckless prince that I am!“ said he, „to have been brought up in seclusion under the eye of a philosopher! Of what avail are algebra and philosophy in affairs of love? Alas, Eben Bonabbén! why hast thou neglected to instruct me in the management of arms?“ Upon this the owl broke silence, preluding his harangue with a pious ejaculation, for he was a devout Mussulman.

„Allah Akbar! God is great!“ exclaimed he; „in his hands are all secret things — he alone governs the destiny of princes! Know, O prince, that this land is full of mysteries, hidden from all but those who, like myself, can grope after knowledge in the dark. Know that in the neighbouring mountains there is a cave, and in that cave there is an iron table, and on that table there lies a suit of magic armour, and beside that table there stands a spellbound steed, which have been shut up there for many generations.“

The prince stared with wonder, while the owl, blinking his huge round eyes, and erecting his horns, proceeded.

„Many years since, I accompanied my father to these parts on a tour of his estates, and we sojourned in that cave; and thus became I acquainted with the mystery. It is a tradition in our family which I have heard from my grandfather, when I was yet but a very little owlet, that this armour belonged to a Moorish magician, who took refuge in this cavern when Tolédo was captured by the Christians, and died here, leaving his steed and weapons under a mystic spell, never to be used but by a

Móslém, and by him ónly from súnrise to míd-day. In that ínterval, whoéver úses them will overthrów évery oppóntent."

"Enóugh: let us seek this cave!" exclaimed Áhmed.

Guíded by his légendary méntor, the prince found the cávern which was in one of the wíldest recésses of those rócky cliffs which rise aróund Tolédo; none but the móusing 'eye ¹³⁶⁴) of an owl or an ántiquary could have discóvered the éntrance to it. A sepúlchral lamp of everlásting oil shed a sólemn light through the place. On an íron táble in the céntre of the cávern lay the mágie ármour, agaínst it leáned the lance, and besíde it stood an Arábian steed, capárisoned for the field, but mótionless like a státue. The ármour was bright and unsúllied as it had gleámed in days of old; the steed in as good a condítion as if just from the pásture; and when Áhmed laid his hand upón his neck, he páwed the ground and gave a loud neigh of joy that shook the walls of the cávern. Thus ámply provided with „horse to ride and weápon to wear," the prince detérmined to defý the field in the impéding tóurney.

The evéntful mórning arríved. The lists for the cómbat were prepáred in the Véga, or plain, just belów the cliff-built walls ¹³⁶⁵) of Tolédo, where stáges and gálleries were erécted for the spectátors, cóvered with rich tápestry, and shélted from the sun by sílken áwnings. All the beautéies of the land were assémbled in those gálleries, while belów pránced plúmed knights with their páges and esquíres, amóng whom figured conspícuously the prínces who were to conténd in the tóurney. All the beautéies of the land, howéver, were eclípsed when the príncess Aldegónda appeared in the roýal pavílion, and for the first time broke forth upón the gaze of an admíring world ¹³⁶⁶). A múrmur of wónder ran through the crowd at her transcédent lóveliness; and the prínces who were cándidates for her hand, mérely on the faíth of her repórted charms, now felt ténfold árdour for the cónflíct.

¹³⁶⁴) das Späherauge. ¹³⁶⁵) Felsenmauern. ¹³⁶⁶) und sich zum ersten Male den Blicken der staunenden Menge zeigte.

The princess, however, had a troubled look. The colour came and went from her cheek, and her eye wandered with a restless and unsatisfied expression over the plumed throng of knights. The trumpets were about sounding for the encounter, when the herald announced the arrival of a stranger knight; and Ahmed rode into the field. A steeled helmet studded with gems rose above his turban; his cuirass was embossed with gold; his scymitar and dagger were of the workmanship of Fez, and flamed with precious stones. A round shield was at his shoulder, and in his hand he bore the lance of charmed virtue. The caparison of his Arabian steed was richly embroidered and swept the ground, and the proud animal pranced and snuffed the air, and neighed with joy at once more beholding the array of arms. The lofty and graceful demeanour of the prince struck every eye, and when his appellation was announced, „The Pilgrim of Love,” a universal flutter and agitation prevailed among the fair dames in the galleries.

When Ahmed presented himself at the lists, however, they were closed against him: none but princes, he was told, were admitted to the contest. He declared his name and rank. Still worse — he was a Moslem, and could not engage in a tourney where the hand of a Christian princess was the prize.

The rival princes surrounded him with haughty and menacing aspects; and one of insolent demeanour and herculean frame sneered at his light and youthful form, and scoffed at his amorous appellation. The ire of the prince was roused. He defied his rival to the encounter. They took distance, wheeled, and charged; and at the first touch of the magic lance, the brawny scoffer was tilted from his saddle. Here the prince would have paused, but, alas! he had to deal with a demoniac horse and armour — once in action nothing could control them. The Arabian steed charged into the thickest of the throng; the lance overturned every thing that presented; the gentle prince was carried pellmell about the field, stréwing it with high and low, gentle and simple, and grieving at his

own involuntary exploits. The king stormed and raged at this outrage on his subjects and his guests. He ordered out all his guards — they were unhorsed as fast as they came up. The king threw off his robes, grasped buckler and lance, and rode forth to awe the stranger with the presence of majesty itself. Alas! majesty fared no better than the vulgar — the steed and lance were no respecters of persons; to the dismay of Ahmed, he was borne full tilt against the king, and in a moment the royal heels were in the air, and the crown was rolling in the dust.

At this moment the sun reached the meridian, the magic spell resumed its power; the Arabian steed scoured across the plain, leaped the barrier, plunged into the Tágus, swam its raging current, bore the prince breathless and amazed to the cavern, and resumed his station like a statue, beside the iron table. The prince dismounted right gladly, and replaced the armour, to abide the further decrees of fate. Then seating himself in the cavern, he ruminated on the desperate state to which this demoniac steed and armour had reduced him. Never should he dare to show his face at Tolédo after inflicting such disgrace upon its chivalry, and such an outrage on its king. What, too, would the princess think of so rude and riotous an achievement? Full of anxiety, he sent forth his winged messengers to gather tidings. The parrot resorted to all the public places and crowded resorts of the city, and soon returned with a world of gossip ¹³⁶⁷). All Tolédo was in consternation. The princess had been borne off senseless to the palace; the tournament had ended in confusion; every one was talking of the sudden apparition, prodigious exploits, and strange disappearance of the Moslem knight. Some pronounced him †) a Moorish magician; others thought him a démon who had assumed a human shape, while others related traditions of enchanted warriors hidden in the caves of the mountains, and thought it might be one of these, who had made a sudden irruption from his den. All agreed that no mere ordinary mortal

¹³⁶⁷) mit einer Welt voll Neuigkeiten. †) pronounced him, erklärten ihn für; s. N. 263*.

could have wrought such wonders, or unhorsed such accomplished and stalwart Christian warriors.

The owl flew forth at night, and hovered about the dusky city, perching on the roofs and chimneys. He then wheeled his flight up to the royal palace, which stood on the rocky summit of Tolédo, and went prowling about its terraces and battlements, caves-dropping at every cranny, and glaring in with his big goggling eyes at every window where there was a light, so as to throw two or three maids of honour into fits. It was not until the grey dawn began to peer above the mountains, that he returned from his mousing expedition, and related to the prince what he had seen.

„As I was prying about one of the loftiest towers of the palace,” said he, „I beheld through a casement a beautiful princess. She was reclining on a couch, with attendants and physicians around her, but she would none of their ministry and relief. When they retired, I beheld her draw forth a letter from her bosom, and read and kiss it, and give way to loud lamentations; at which, philosopher as I am, I could not but *) be greatly moved.”

The tender heart of Ahmed was distressed as these tidings. „Too true were thy words, O sage Eben Bonabben,” cried he; „care and sorrow, and sleepless nights, are the lot of lovers. Allah preserve the princess from the blighting influence of this thing called love!”

Further intelligence from Tolédo corroborated the report of the owl. The city was a prey to uneasiness and alarm. The princess was conveyed to the highest tower of the palace, every avenue to which was strongly guarded. In the mean time a devouring melancholy had seized upon her, of which no one could divine the cause — she refused food, and turned a deaf ear to every consolation. The most skilful physicians had essayed their art in vain; it was thought some magic spell had been practised upon her, and the king made proclamation, declaring that

*) *I cannot but* drückt ein *Müssen* aus, und ist durch: *ich kann nicht anders als, ich kann nicht umhin, ich muss* wiederzugeben.

whoéver should effect her cure should receive the richest jewel in the royal treasury.

When the owl, who was dózing in a córner, heard of this proclamátion, he rólled his large eyes, and looked more mystérious than éver.

„Állah Ákbar!“ exclaimed he, „háppy the man that shall effect that cure, should he but know what to choose from the royal treasury.“

„What mean you, most réverend owl?“ said Áhmed.

„Heárken, O prince, to what I shall reláte. We owls, you must know, are a leárned bódý, and much given to dark and dústy reseárch. Dúring my late prowling at night abóut the domes and túrrets of Tolédo, I discóvered a cóllege of ántiquarian owls, who hold their meétings in a great vaulted tówer where the royal treasury is depósite. Here they were discússing the forms and inscriptions and desígns of áncient gems and jewels, and of gólden and silver véssels, héaped up in the treasury, the fáshion of évery cóuntry and age; but móstly they were interested abóut cértain réliques and tálismans that have remained in the treasury since the time of Róderick the Goth. Amóng these was a box of sándal wood, secúred by hands of steel of Oriéntal wórkmanship, and inscribed with mystic cháracters known ónly to the leárned few. This box and its inscription had óccupied the cóllege for séveral séssions and had cáused much long and grave dispúte. At the time of my vísit a véry áncient owl, who had récently arríved from Égypt, was seáted on the lid of the box, lécturing upón the inscription, and he próved from it that the cóffer contained the sílken cárpét of the throne of Sólomon the wise; which dóubtless had been brought to Tolédo by the Jews who took réfuge there áfter the down-fall of Jerúsalem.“

When the owl had conclúded his antiquárian harángue, the prince remained for a time absórbéd in thought. „I have heard,“ said he, „from the sage Ében Bonábben, of the wónderful próperties of that tálisman, which disappeáred at the fall of Jerúsalem, and was supposéed to be lost to mankind. Dóubtless it remains a seáled mystery to the

Christians of Tolédo. "If I can get posséssion of that carpet, my fórtune is secúre."

The next day the prince laid ¹³⁶⁸⁾ asíde his rich attíre, and arrayed himsélf in the símples garb of an Árab of the désert. He dyed his compléxion to a táwny hue, and no one could have récognised in him the spléndid wárrior who had caused such admirátion and dismaý at the touérna-ment. With staff in hand, and scrip by his side, and a small pástoral reed, he repáired to Tolédo, and presénting himsélf at the gate of the roýal pálace, annóunced himsélf as a cándidate for the rewárd óffered for the cure of the príncess. The guards would have driven him away with blows. „What can a vágrant Árab like thysélf prétend to do," said they, „in a case where the most leárned of the land have fáiled?" The king, howéver, overheárd ¹³⁶⁹⁾ the túmúlt, and órdered the Árab to be brought ínto his présence.

„Most pótent king," said Áhmed, „you behóld befóre you a Bédouin Árab, the greáter part of whose life has been pássed in the sólitudes of the désert. These sólitudes ¹³⁷⁰⁾, it is well known, are the haunts of démons and évil spírits, who besét us poor shépherds in our flocks and herds, and sómetimes rénder éven the pátient cámel fúrious; agáinst these our cóuntercharm is músic; and we have légendary airs hánded down from generátion to generátion, that we chant and pipe, to cast forth these évil spírits. I am of a gifted line, and posséss ínfluence of the kind that holds a spell óver thy daúghter, I pledge my head to free her from its sway."

The king, who was a man of understánding, and knew the wónderful sécrets posséssed by the Árabs, was inspíred with hope by the cónfident lánguage of the prince. He conduéted him immédiately to the lófty towér, secúred by séveral doors, in the súmmit of which was the chámber of the príncess. The wíndows ópened upón a térrace with balustrádes, commánding a view óver Tolédo and all the surróunding cóuntry. The wíndows were dárkened,

¹³⁶⁸⁾ laid von to lay. ¹³⁶⁹⁾ overheard von to overhear. ¹³⁷⁰⁾ Supplire: as, wie.

for the princess lay within, a prey to a devouring grief that refused all alleviation.

The prince seated himself on the terrace and performed several wild Arabian airs on his pastoral pipe, which he had learnt from his attendants in the Généralife at Granada. The princess continued insensible, and the doctors who were present shook their heads, and smiled with incredulity and contempt: at length the prince laid aside the reed, and, to a simple melody, chanted the amatory verses of the letter which had declared his passion.

The princess recognised the strain — a fluttering joy stole to her heart ¹³⁷¹); she raised her head and listened; tears rushed to her eyes, and streamed down her cheeks; her bosom rose and fell with a tumult of emotions. She would have asked for the minstrel to be brought into her presence, but maiden coyness held her silent ¹³⁷²). The king read ¹³⁷³) her wishes, and at his command Ahmed was conducted into the chamber. The lovers were discreet: they but exchanged glances, yet those glances spoke volumes. Never was triumph of music more complete. The rose had returned to the soft cheek of the princess, the freshness to her lip, and the dewy light to her languishing eyes.

All the physicians present stared at each other with astonishment. The king regarded the Arab minstrel with admiration mixed with awe. „Wonderful youth!“ exclaimed he, „thou shalt henceforth be the first physician of my court, and no other prescription will I take but thy melody. For the present receive thy reward, the most precious jewel of my treasury.“

„O king,“ replied Ahmed, „I care not for silver or gold, or precious stones. One relique hast thou in thy treasury, handed down from the Moslems who once owned Toledo — a box of sandal wood containing a silken carpet: give me that box, and I am content.“

All present were surprised at the moderation of the Arab; and still more when the box of sandal wood was

¹³⁷¹) durchzuckte ihr Herz. ¹³⁷²) verschloss ihr den Mund. ¹³⁷³) Imperf. v. to read.

brought and the *cárpét* drawn forth. It was of fine green silk, covered with Hébrew and Chaldáic characters. The court physicians looked at each óther, and shrúgged their shoulders, and smiled at the simplicity of this new practitioner, who could be content with so páltry a fee.

„This *cárpét*,“ said the prince, „once covered the throne of Sólomon the wise; it is wóthy of béing pláced beneáth the feet of beauty.“

So saying, he spread it on the *térrace* beneáth an ótoman that had been brought forth for the príncess; then seáting himself at her feet —

„Who,“ said he, „shall counteráct what is written in the book of fate? Behóld the prediction of the astrólogers vérified. Know, O king, that your daúghter and I have long loved each óther in *sécret*. Behóld in me the Pílgim of Love!“

These words were scárcely from his lips, when the *cárpét* rose in the air, beáring off the prince and príncess. The king and the physicians gázed áfter it with ópen mouths and stráining eyes until it becáme a little speck on the white bósom of a cloud, and then disappeáred in the blue vault of heáven.

The king in a rage súmmoned his treásurer. „How is this,“ said he, „that thou hast súffered an ínfidel to get posséssion of such a *tálisman*?“

„Alás, Sir, we knew not its náture, nor could we de-cýpher the inscríption of the box. If it be indeéd the *cárpét* of the throne of the wise Sólomon, it is posséssed of mágic pówer, and can transpórt its ówner from place to place through the air.“

The king assémbled a mighty ármý, and set off for Granáda in pursúit of the fúgitives. His march was long and toílsome. Encámping in the Véga, he sent a hérauld to demánd restitútion of his daúghter. The king himself came forth with all his court to meet him. In the king he behéld the réal mínstrel, for Áhmed had succéded to the throne on the death of his fáther, and the beautiful Aldegónda was his sultána.

The Chrístian king was eásily pácified when he found

that his daughter was suffered to continue in her faith; not that he was particularly pious; but religion is always a point of pride and etiquette with princes. Instead of bloody battles, there was a succession of feasts and rejoicings, after which the king returned well pleased to Tolédo, and the youthful couple continued to reign as happily as wisely in the Alhámбра.

It is proper to add, that the owl and the parrot had severally followed the prince by easy stages to Granáda; the former travelling by night, and stopping at the various hereditary possessions of his family; the latter figuring in gay circles of every town and city on his route.

Ahmed gratefully requited the services which they had rendered on his pilgrimage. He appointed the owl his *) prime minister, the parrot his *) master of ceremonies. It is needless to say, that never was a realm more sagely administered, or a court conducted with more exact punctilio ¹³⁷⁴).

LÉGENDE OF THE MOOR'S LÉGACY.

Just within the fortress of the Alhámбра, in front of the royal palace, is a broad open esplanade, called the Place or Square of the Cisterns, (la Plaza de los Algibes,) so called from being undermined by reservoirs of water, hidden from sight, and which have existed from the time of the Moors. At one corner of this esplanade is a Moorish well, cut through the living rock to a great depth, the water of which is cold as ice and clear as crystal. The wells made by the Moors are always in repute, for it is well known what pains they took to penetrate to the purest and sweetest springs and fountains. The one of which we now speak is famous throughout Granáda, in-somuch that the water carriers, some bearing great water jars on their shoulders, others driving asses before them laden with earthen vessels, are ascending and descending

) zu seinem, s. N. 264. 1374) Pünktlichkeit.

the steep woody avenues of the Alhámбра, from early dawn until a late hour of the night.

Fountains and wells, ever since the scriptural days ¹³⁷⁵), have been noted gossiping places in hot climates, and at the well in question there is a kind of perpetual club kept up during the live-long day, by the invalids, old women, and other curious do-nothing folk of the fortress, who sit here on the stone benches, under an awning spread over the well to shelter the toll-gatherer from the sun, and dawdle over the gossip of the fortress, and question every water carrier that arrives about the news of the city, and make long comments on every thing they hear and see. Not an hour of the day but loitering housewives and idle maid-servants may be seen, lingering with pitcher on head or in hand, to hear the last of the endless tattle of these worthies ¹³⁷⁶).

✕ Among the water carriers who once resorted to this well, there was a sturdy, strong-backed, bandy-legged little fellow, named Pedro Gil, but called Péregil for shortness. Being a water carrier, he was a Gallégo, or native of Gallícia, of course. Nature seems to have formed races of men, as she has of animals, for different kinds of drudgery. In France the shoe-blacks are all Savoyards, the porters of hotels all Swiss, and in the days of hoops and hair powder in England, no man could give the regular swing to a sedan-chair but a bog-trotting ¹³⁷⁷) Irishman. So in Spain, the carriers of water and bearers of burthens are all sturdy little natives of Gallícia. No man says, „Get me a porter,“ but, „Call a Gallégo.“

To return from this digression, Péregil the Gallégo had begun business with merely a great earthen jar, which he carried upon his shoulder; by degrees he rose in the world, and was enabled to purchase an assistant of a corresponding class of animals, being a stout shaggy-haired donkey. On each side of this his long-eared aid-de-camp, in a kind of pannier, were slung ¹³⁷⁸) his water-jars, covered with fig leaves to protect them from the sun. There

den 1375) seit den Zeiten der heiligen Schrift. 1376) ehrenwerthe Personen.
1377) durch Sümpfe zu waten gewohnt. 1378) slung von to sling.

was not a more indústrious wáter cárrier in all Granáda, nor one more mérry withál. The streets rang with his cheérful voice as he trúdged áfter his dónkey, sínging forth the úsual súmmer note that resoúnds through the Spánish towns: — „*Quien quiere agua — agua mas fria que la nieve?*“ — „Who wants wáter — wáter cólder than snow?“ Who wants wáter from the well of the Alhámбра, cold as ice and clear as crýstal? When he sérvéd a cústomer with a spárkling glass, it was álwáys with a pleásant word that cáused a smile; and if, perchánce, it was a cómely dame or dímpling dámsel, it was álwáys with a sly leer and a cómpliment to her beauty that was irresistíble. Thus Péregil the Gallégo was nóted throug hóút all Granáda for béing one of the cívilest, pleásantest, and háppiest of mórtals. Yet it is not he who síngs loúdest *) and jokes most *) that has the líghtest heart. Únder all this air of mérriment, hónest Péregil had his cares and tróubles. He had a large fá mily of rággéd children to suppórt, who were húngrý and clámorous as a nest of young swállows, and besét ¹³⁷⁹⁾ him with their oúteries for food whenéver he came home of an évening ¹³⁸⁰⁾. He had a hélpmate, too, who was ány thing but a help to him ¹³⁸¹⁾. She had been a víllage beauty befóre márríage, nóted for her skill at dáncing the boléro and ráttling the cástannets; and she still retáined her eárlý propénsities, spénding the hard eárning of hónest Péregil in fríppery, and láying the véry dónkey únder requisítion for júnketing párties ínto the cóuntry on Sún days, and saints' days, and those innúmerable hólydays, which are ráther more númerous in Spain than the days of the week. With all this she was a líttle of a slá ttern, sómething more of a lie-a-béd, and, abóve all, a góssip of the first wáter; neglécting hóuse, hóusehold, and évery thing else, to loíter slíp-shod in the hóuses of her góssip neígbbours.

*) loudest, *am lautesten*, most, *am meisten*. Siehe N. 824*. vgl. mit N. 27. 1379) beset, Imperf. v. to beset. 1380) *des Abends*. — Um, wie hier, anzuzeigen, dass etwas gewöhnlich zu der angegebenen Zeit geschehe oder geschehen sei, gebraucht man sonst *on*, *upon*, oder auch *in the* mit dem Plural. Dagegen findet man bei *Irving* in jenem Falle *of an evening*, bei *Bulwer* *of a night* und bei *Coventry* *in an evening*, *in a morning*. 1381) die für ihn nichts weniger als eine Hülfe war; s. N. 68.

He, however, who tempers the wind to the shorn ¹³⁸²⁾ lamb, accommodates the yoke of matrimony to the submissive neck. Péregil bore all the heavy dispensations ¹³⁸³⁾ of wife and children with as meek a spirit as his donkey bore the water-jars; and, however, he might shake his ears in private, never ventured to question the household virtues of his slattern spouse.

He loved his children, too, even as an owl loves its owlets, seeing in them his own image multiplied and perpetuated; for they were a sturdy, long-backed, bandy-legged little brood. The great pleasure of honest Péregil was, whenever he could afford himself a scanty holyday, and had a handful of maravedis to spare, to take the whole litter forth with him, some in his arms, some tugging at his skirts, and some trudging at his heels, and to treat them to a gambol among the orchards of the Véga, while his wife was dancing with her holyday friends in the Angosturas ¹³⁸⁴⁾ of the Dárro.

It was a late hour one summer night, and most of the water carriers had desisted from their toils. The day had been uncommonly sultry; the night was one of those delicious moonlights which tempt the inhabitants of those southern climes to indemnify themselves for the heat and inaction of the day, by lingering ¹³⁸⁵⁾ in the open air, and enjoying its tempered sweetness ¹³⁸⁶⁾, until after midnight. Customers for water were therefore still abroad. Péregil, like a considerate pains-taking little father, thought of his hungry children. „One more journey ¹³⁸⁷⁾ to the well,” said he to himself, „to earn a Sunday’s puchéro for the little ones ¹³⁸⁸⁾.“ So saying, he trudged manfully up the steep avenue of the Alhambra, singing as he went, and now and then bestowing a hearty thwack with a cudgel on the flanks of his donkey, either by way of cadence to the song, or refreshment to the animal; for dry blows serve in lieu of provender in Spain for all beasts of burthen.

¹³⁸²⁾ shorn von to shear. ¹³⁸³⁾ schwere Last. ¹³⁸⁴⁾ Angostura, span., das Gebirgsthal. ¹³⁸⁵⁾ durch Verweilen. ¹³⁸⁶⁾ liebliche Frische. ¹³⁸⁷⁾ Noch einen Gang. ¹³⁸⁸⁾ um für den Sonntag einen Kochtopf voll (puchero, span.) für meine Kleinen zu verdienen.

When arrived at the well, he found it deserted by every one except a solitary stranger in Moorish garb, seated on the stone bench in the moonlight. Péregil paused at first and regarded him with surprise, not unmixed with awe, but the Moor feebly beckoned him to approach. "I am faint and ill," said he; "aid me to return to the city, and I will pay thee double what thou couldst gain by thy jars of water."

The honest heart of the little water carrier was touched with compassion at the appeal of the stranger. "God forbid," said he, "that I should ask fee or reward for doing a common act of humanity." He accordingly helped the Moor on his donkey, and set off slowly for Granada, the poor Moslem being so weak that it was necessary to hold him on the animal to keep him from falling to the earth.

When they entered the city, the water carrier demanded whither he should conduct him. "Alas!" said the Moor faintly, "I have neither home nor habitation; I am a stranger in the land. Suffer me to lay my head this night beneath thy roof, and thou shalt be amply repaid."

Honest Péregil thus saw himself unexpectedly saddled ¹³⁸⁹) with an infidel guest, but he was too humane to refuse a night's shelter to a fellow-being in so forlorn a plight; so he conducted the Moor to his dwelling. The children, who had sallied forth open-mouthed as usual on hearing the tramp of the donkey, ran back with affright, when they beheld the turbaned stranger, and hid ¹³⁹⁰) themselves behind their mother. The latter stepped forth intrepidly, like a ruffling hen before her brood when a vagrant dog approaches.

"What infidel companion," cried she, "is this you have brought home at this late hour, to draw upon us the eyes of the Inquisition?"

"Be quiet, wife," replied the Gallégo; "here is a poor sick stranger, without friend or home; wouldst thou turn him forth to perish in the streets?"

The wife would still have remonstrated, for although

¹³⁸⁹) belastet. ¹³⁹⁰) hid von to hide.

The Alhambra.

she lived in a hóvel, she was a fúrious stickler for the crédito of her house ¹³⁹¹); the líttle wáter cárrier, howéver, for once was stíff-necked, and refúsed to bend beneáth the yoke. He assisted the poor Móslem to alíght, and spread ¹³⁹²) a mat and a sheép-skin for him, on the ground, in the coólest part of the house; béing the ónly kind of bed that his póverty affórded.

In a líttle while the Moor was seized with violent convúlsions, which defíed all the mínistering skill of the símples wáter cárrier. The eye of the poor pátient acknówledged his kíndness. Dúring an ínterval of his fits he cálléd him to his side, and addréssing him in a low voice, „My end,“ said he, „I fear is at hand. If I die I bequeáth you this box as a rewárd for your chárity;“ so sáying, he ópened his albórnoz, or cloak, and shówed a small box of sándal wood, strápped round his bódý. „God grant, my friend,“ replíed the wórthy líttle Gallégo, „that you may live mány years to enjoý your treásure, whatéver it may be.“ The Moor shook his head; he laid his hand upón the box, and would have said sómething more concérning it; but his convúlsions retúrned with increásed víolence, and in a líttle while he expíred.

The wáter cárrier's wife was now as one distrácted *). „This comes,“ said she, „of your foólish good náture, álwáys rúnníng ínto scrapes to oblígé óthers. What will becóme of us when this corpse is found in our house? We shall be sent to prísion as múrderers; and if we escápe with our lives, shall be rúined by nótaríes and algua-zíls ¹³⁹³).“

Poor Péregil was in équal tribulátion, and álmóست repénted hímsélf of háving done a good deed. At length a thought struck him. „It is not yet day,“ said he; „I can convey the dead bódý out of the cíty, and búry it in the sands **) on the banks of the Xénil. No one saw the Moor énter our dwélling, and no one will know ánythíng of his death.“

So said, so done. The wife aíded him; they rólled the

1391) so hielt sie doch strenge auf den Ruf ihres Hauses. 1392) Imperf. von to spread. *) Mit Weglassung des Artikels *a* findet man, wie hier, *ne* dem Adjectiv vorgesetzt und es kann das *Pronom. relat.* mit *to be* hinzudacht werden. Vergl. N. 846. 1393) S. N. 82. **) S. N. 293.

bódy of the unfórtunate Móslem in the mat on which he had expíred, laid it acróss the ass, and Péregil set out with it for the banks of the ríver.

As ill luck would have it, there lived ópposite to the wáter cárrier a bárber námed Pedrillo Pedrúgo, one of the most prýing, táttling, and míschief-making of his góssip tribe ¹³⁹⁴). He was a weásle-faced, spíder-legged várlet, súpple and insínuating ¹³⁹⁵); the fámous bárber of Seville could not surpáss him for his univérsl knówledge of the affáirs of óthers, and he had no more power of reténtion than a sieve ¹³⁹⁶). It was said that he slept but with one eye at a time, and kept one ear uncóvered, so that, éven in his sleep, he míght see and hear all that was góing on. Cértain it is, he was a sort of scándalous chrónicle for the quídnuncs of Granáda, and had more cústomers than all the rest of his fratérnity.

This méddlesome bárber heard Péregil arríve at an unúsual hour at night, and the exclamátions of his wife and children. His head was ístantly pópped out of a líttle wíndow which sérvéd him as a loók-out, and he saw his neíghbour assíst a man in Moórish garb ínto his dwélling. This was so strange an occúrence, that Pedrillo Pedrúgo slept not a wink that night. Évery five mínutes he was at his loóphole, wáatching the lights that gleámed through the chinks of his neíghbour's door, and befóre daylíght he behéld Péregil sálly forth with his dónkey unúsually láden.

The ínquísítive bárber was in a fíidget; he slípped on his clóthes, and, steáling forth sílently, fólloved the wáter cárrier at a dístance, untíl he saw him díg a hole in the sándy bank of the Xénil, and búry sómething that had the appeárance of a dead bódy.

The bárber hied him home, and fíidgeted abóut his shop, sétting évery thing úpside down, untíl súnrise. He then took a básin únder his arm, and sállied forth to the house of his díly cústomer, the alcálde ¹³⁹⁷).

1394) einer der neugierigsten, geschwätzigsten und Unheil stiftendsten Mitglieder seiner Plauderzunft. 1395) Er war ein Kerl mit einem Antlitz wie ein Wiesel, spinnenbeinig und dabei listig und einschmeichelnd. 1396) er konnte so wenig als ein Sieb etwas bei sich behalten. 1397) Alcalde span., der Schultheiss.

X The alcáalde was just risen ¹³⁹⁸). Pedrillo Pedrúgo seated him in a chair, threw a nápkin round his neck, put a básin of hot wáter únder his chin, and began to móllify his beard with his fingers.

„Strange dóings!“ said Pedrúgo, who playéd bárber and newsmonger at the same time — „Strange dóings! Róbbery, and múrder, and búrial, all in one night!“

„Hey! — how! — what is that you say?“ cried the alcáalde.

„I say,“ repliéed the bárber, rúbbing a piece of soap óver the nose and mouth of the dígnitary, for a Spánish bárber disdaíns to employ a brush — „I say that Péregil the Gallégo has róbbed and múrdered a Moórish Mússulman, and búried him this bléssed night. *Maldita sea la noche* — accúrsed be the night for the same?“

„But how do you know all this?“ demánded the alcáalde.

„Be pátient, Sénnor, and you shall hear all abóut it,“ repliéed Pedrillo, táking him by the nose and slíding a rázor óver his cheek. He then recoúnted all that he had seen, góing through both operátions at the same time, sháving his beard, wáshing his chin, and wíping him dry with a dírtý nápkin, while he was róbbing, múrdering, and búrying the Móslem.

Now it so háppened that this alcáalde was one of the most overbeáring and, at the same time, most grípíng and corrúpt curmúdgeons in all Granáda. It could not be deniéed, howéver, that he set a high válué upón jústice, for he sold it at its weight in gold. He presúmed the case in point to be one of múrder and róbbery; dóúbtless there must be rich spoil; how was it to be secúred ínto the legítimate hands of the law? for as to mérely entráppíng the delínquent — that would be feéding the gállows; but entráppíng the boóty — that would be enríching the judge, and such, accórdíng to his creed, was the great end of jústice. So thinking, he súmmoned to his présence his trústíest alguazíl — a gaunt, húngry-looking várlet, clad, accórdíng to the cústom of his órder, in the áncient Spán-

a : s garb, a broad black beáver túrned up at the sides;
s : e s aint ruff; a small black cloak dángling from his shoul-

a : s a risen von to rise.

s : e s :

ders; rusty black under-clothes that set off his spare wiry frame, while in his hand he bore a slender white wand, the dreaded insignia of his office. Such was the légal bloodhound of the áncient Spánish breed, that he put upón the tráces of the unlúcky wáter cárrier, and such was his speed and cértainty, that he was upón the haunches of poor Péregil befóre he had retúrned to his dwélling, and brought both him and his dónkey befóre the dispénser of jústice.

The alcálde bent upón him one of his most terrífic frowns. „Hark ye, cúlprit!“ roáred he, in a voice that made the knees of the líttle Gallégo smite togéther — „hark ye, cúlprit! there is no need of denyíng thy guilt; évery thing is known to me. A gállows *) is the próper rewárd for the crime thou hast committed, but I am mér-ciful, and reádily lísten to reáson. The man that has been múrdered in thy house was a Moor, an ínfidel, the énemy of our faith. It was dóubtless in a fit of religíous zeal that thou hast slain him. I will be indúlgent, thére-fore; rénder up the próperty of which thou hast róbbed him, and we will hush the mátter up ¹³⁹⁹).“

The poor wáter cárrier cálléd upón all the saints to wítness his ínnocence; alás! not one of them appeáred; and if they had, the alcálde would have disbeliéved the whole cálendar. The wáter cárrier reláted the whole stóry of the dýing Moor with the straight fórward simplí-city of truth, but it was all in vain. „Wilt thou persíst in saýing,“ demánded the judge, „that this Móslem had néither gold nor jewéls, which were the óbject of thy cupídity?“

„As I hope to be sáved, your wórship,“ replíed the wáter cárrier, „he had nóthing but a small box of sándal wood, which he bequeáthed to me in rewárd for my sérvices.“

„A box of sándal wood! a box of sándal wood!“ ex-claimed the alcálde, his eyes spárkling at the idéa of

*) Gallows, ein Pluralwort, wird meist als ein Wort der einfachen Zahl angesehen, wesshalb es auch bei einigen Grammatikern unter den Pluralwörtern nicht mit aufgeführt worden ist. 1399) und wir wollen die Sache vertuschen.

precious jewels. „And where is this box? where have you concealed it?“

„An' ¹⁴⁰⁰) it please your grace,“ replied the water carrier, „it is in one of the panniers of my mule, and heartily at the service of your worship.“

He had hardly spoken ¹⁴⁰¹) the words, when the keen alguazil darted off, and re-appeared in an instant with the mysterious box of sandal wood. The alcáalde opened it with an eager and trembling hand; all pressed forward to gaze upon the treasures it was expected to contain ¹⁴⁰²); when, to their disappointment, nothing appeared within but a parchment scroll, covered with Arabic characters, and an end of a waxen taper.

When there is nothing to be gained by the conviction of a prisoner, justice, even in Spain, is apt to be impartial. The alcáalde having recovered from his disappointment, and found that there was really no booty in the case, now listened dispassionately to the explanation of the water carrier, which was corroborated by the testimony of his wife. Being convinced, therefore, of his innocence, he discharged him from arrest; nay more, he permitted him to carry off the Moor's legacy, the box of sandal wood and its contents, as the well-merited reward of his humanity; but he retained his donkey in payment of cost and charges.

✕ Behold the unfortunate little Gallégo reduced once more to the necessity of being his own water carrier, and trudging up to the well of the Alhambra with a great earthen jar upon his shoulder.

As he toiled up the hill in the heat of a summer noon, his usual good humour forsook ¹⁴⁰³) him. „Dog of an alcáalde!“ would he cry, „to rob a poor man of the means of his subsistence, of the best friend he had in the world!“ And then, at the remembrance of the beloved companion of his labours, all the kindness of his nature would break forth. „Ah, donkey of my heart!“ would he exclaim, resting his burthen on a stone, and wiping the sweat from

¹⁴⁰⁰) Abkürzung von *and*. An' it please your grace, Eure Gnaden gehen. ¹⁴⁰¹) spoken von to speak. ¹⁴⁰²) die es der Erwartung nach enthalten würde. ¹⁴⁰³) forsook von to forsake.

his brow — „ah, dónkey of my heart! I wárrant me thou thinkest of thy old máster! I wárrant me thou missest the wáter-jars, poor beast!“

To add to his afflictions, his wife received him, on his retúrn home, with whimperings and repínings; she had cleárlý the vántage ground of him, háving wárned him not to commít the egrégious act of hospitálisty that had brought on him all these misfórtunes; and, like a knówing wóman, she took évery occásion to throw her supéríor sagácity in his teeth ¹⁴⁰⁴). If éver her children lácked food, or néeded a new gárment, she could ánsWER with a sneer — „Go to your fáther — he is heir to king Chíco of the Alhámбра; ask him to help you out of the Moor's stróng-box.“

Was éver poor mórtal so sóundly púnished for háving done a good áction? The unlúcky Péregil was griéved in flesh and spírit ¹⁴⁰⁵), but still he bore meékly with the railings of his spouse. At length, one évening, when, áfter a hot day's toil, she taúnted him in the úsual mánnér, he lost all pátiénce. He did not vénture to retórt upón her, but his eye résted upón the box of sándal wood, which lay on a shelf with lid half ópen, as if láúghing in móckery at his vexátion. Seízing it up, he dáshed it with indignátion to the floor: — „Unlúcky was the day that I éver set eyes on thee,“ he cried, „or shélted thy máster beneáth my roof!“

As the box struck the floor, the lid flew wide ópen, and the párchment scroll rólled forth. Péregil sat regárding the scroll for some time in móody sílence. At length rállýing his idéas — „Who knows,“ thought he, „but ¹⁴⁰⁶) this wrítíng may be of some impórtance, as the Moor seems to have guárded it with such care?“ Pícking it up thérefore, he put it in his bósom, and the next mórníng, as he was crýíng wáter through the streets, he stópped at the shop of a Moor, a nátive of Tángiers, who sold ¹⁴⁰⁷) trínkets and perfúmery in the Zácatin ¹⁴⁰⁸), and ásked him to expláin the conténts.

1404) ihr überlegenes Wissen ihn fühlen zu lassen. 1405) war krank an Leib und Seele. 1406) But heisst nach to know, wenn dieses Zeitwort einen Zweifel oder eine Vermuthung ausdrückt, oder mit einer Verneinung verbunden ist, ob nicht. 1407) sold von to sell. 1408) S. N. 1137.

The Moor read the scroll attentively, then stroked his beard and smiled. „This manuscript,” said he, „is a form of incantation for the recovery of hidden treasure, that is under the power of enchantment. It is said to have such virtue, that the strongest bolts and bars, nay, the adamantine rock itself will yield before it!”

„Bah!” cried the little Gallégo, „what is all that to me? I am no enchanter, and know nothing of buried treasure.” So saying, he shouldered his water-jar, left the scroll in the hands of the Moor, and trudged forward on his daily rounds.

That evening, however, as he rested himself about twilight at the well of the Alhambra, he found a number of gossips assembled at the place, and their conversation, as is not unusual at that shadowy hour, turned upon old tales and traditions of a supernatural nature. Being all poor as rats, they dwelt with peculiar fondness upon the popular theme of enchanted riches left by the Moors in various parts of the Alhambra. Above all, they concurred in the belief that there were great treasures buried deep in the earth under the tower of the seven floors.

These stories made an unusual impression on the mind of honest Péregil, and they sank deeper and deeper into his thoughts as he returned alone down the darkling avenues. „If, after all, there should be treasure hid beneath that tower — and if the scroll I left with the Moor should enable me to get at it!” In the sudden ecstasy of the thought he had well nigh let fall his water-jar.

That night he tumbled and tossed, and could scarcely get a wink of sleep for the thoughts that were bewildering his brain. Bright and early, he repaired to the shop of the Moor, and told him all that was passing in his mind. „You can read Arabic,” said he; „suppose we go together to the tower, and try the effect of the charm; if it fails we are no worse off than before, but if it succeeds we will share equally all the treasure we may discover.”

„Hold,” replied the Móslem; „this writing is not sufficient of itself; it must be read at midnight, by the light of a taper singularly compounded and prepared, the in-

grédients of which are not within my reach. Without such taper the scroll is of no avail."

"Say no more!" cried the little Gallégo, "I have such a taper at hand, and will bring it here in a moment." So saying, he hastened home, and soon returned with the end of yellow wax taper*) that he had found in the box of sandal wood.

The Moor felt it and smelt ¹⁴⁰⁹) to it. "Here are rare and costly perfumes," said he, "combined, with this yellow wax. This is the kind of taper specified in the scroll. While this burns, the strongest walls and most secret caverns will remain open. Woe to him, however, who lingers within until it be extinguished. He will remain enchanted with the treasure ¹⁴¹⁰)."

It was now agreed between them to try the charm that very night. At a late hour, therefore, when nothing was stirring but bats and owls, they ascended the woody hill of the Alhambra, and approached that awful tower, shrouded by trees and rendered formidable by so many traditionary tales. By the light of a lantern they groped their way through bushes, and over fallen stones, to the door of a vault beneath the tower. With fear and trembling they descended a flight of steps cut into the rock. It led to an empty chamber damp and drear, from which another flight of steps led to a deeper vault. In this way they descended four several flights, leading into as many vaults one below the other, but the floor of the fourth was solid¹⁴¹¹); and though, according to tradition, there remained three vaults still below, it was said to be impossible to penetrate further, the residue being shut up by strong enchantment. The air of this vault was damp and chilly, and had an earthy smell, and the light scarce cast forth any rays. They paused here for a time in breathless suspense, until they faintly heard the clock of the watch-tower strike mid-night; upon this they lit ¹⁴¹²) the waxen

*) Warum nicht the end of the yellow wax taper? 1409) smelt v. to smell
1410) Er bleibt mit dem Schatze verzaubert. 1411) bildete eine feste Fläche
1412) lit von to light.

táper, which diffused an ódour of myrrh and fránkincense and stórax.

The Moor begán to read in a húrried voice. He had scarce finished when there was a noise as of subterraneous thúnder. The earth shook, and the floor yáwning ópen, disclósed a flight of steps. Trémbling with awe they descéded, and by the light of the lántern found themselves in anóther vault, cóvered with Árabic inscriptions. In the céntre stood a great chest, secúred with séven bands of steel, at each end of which sat an enchanted Moor in ármour, but mótionless as a státue, béing contrólléd by the pówer of the incantátion ¹⁴¹³). Befóre the chest were séveral jars filled with gold and sílver and précious stones. In the lárgeest of these they thrust their arms up to the élbrow, and at évery dip háuled forth hándfuls of broad yéllow piéces of Móorish gold, or brácelets and órnaments of the same précious métal, while occásionally a nécklace of oriéntal pearl would stick to their fíngers ¹⁴¹⁴). Still they trémbled and breáthed short while ^{1414*}) crámming their póckets with the spoils; and cast mány a feárful glance at the two enchanted Moors, who sat grim and mótionless, gláring upón them with unwíinking eyes. At length, struck with a súdden pánic at some fáncied noise, they both rúshed up the stáircase túmbled óver one anóther into the úpper apártment, overtúrned and extínguished the wáxen táper, and the pávément agáin clósed with a thúndering sound.

Filled with dismaý, they did not pause untíl they had gróped their way out of the tówer, and behéld the stars shíning through the trees. Then seáting themselves upón the grass, they dívided the spoil, detérmining to contént themselves for the présent with this mere skíimming of the jars ¹⁴¹⁵), but to retúrn on some fúture night and drain them to the bóttom. To make sure of each óther's good faith, álso, they dívided the tálismans betweén them, one retáining the scroll and the óther the táper; this done,

¹⁴¹³) Bann. ¹⁴¹⁴) während gelegentlich ein Halsband von orientalischen Perlen (s. N. 610a.) zwischen ihren Fingern hängen blieb. ^{1414*}) Supplire: they were. ¹⁴¹⁵) Abschöpfen der Krüge.

they set off with light hearts and well-lined pockets for Granáda.

As they wended their way down the hill, the shrewd Moor whispered a word of counsel in the ear of the simple little water carrier.

„Friend Péregil,” said he, „all this affair must be kept a profound secret until we have secured the treasure and conveyed it out of harm's way ¹⁴¹⁶). If a whisper of it gets to the ear of the alcáde, we are undone ¹⁴¹⁷)!”

„Certainly,” replied the Gallégo, „nothing can be more true.”

„Friend Péregil,” said the Moor, „you are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but you have a wife.”

„She shall not know a word of it,” replied the little water carrier sturdily.

„Enough,” said the Moor, „I depend upon thy discretion and thy promise.”

Néver was promise more positive and sincere; but, alas! what man can keep a secret from his wife? Certainly not such a one as Péregil the water carrier, who was one of the most loving and tractable of husbands. On his return home, he found his wife moping in a corner. „Mighty well,” cried she as he entered, „you've ¹⁴¹⁸) come at last; after rambling about until this hour of the night. I wonder ¹⁴¹⁹) you have not brought home another Moor as a house-mate.” Then bursting into tears, she began to wring her hands and smite her breast: „Unhappy woman that I am!” exclaimed she, „what will become of me? My house stripped and plundered by lawyers and alguazils; and my husband a do-no-good, that no longer brings home bread for his family, but goes rambling about day and night, with infidel Moors! O my children! my children! what will become of us? we shall all have to beg in the streets!”

Honest Péregil was so moved by the distress of his spouse, that he could not help whimpering*) also. His

¹⁴¹⁶) und geborgen haben. ¹⁴¹⁷) undone von to undo. ¹⁴¹⁸) S. N. 1028. ¹⁴¹⁹) Suppl.: that, dass. *) S. N. 1261.

heart was as full as his pocket, and not to be restrained ¹⁴²⁰). Thrusting his hand into the latter he hauled forth three or four broad gold pieces, and slipped them into her bosom. The poor woman stared with astonishment, and could not understand the meaning of this golden shower. Before she could recover her surprise, the little Gallégo drew forth a chain of gold and dangled it before her, capering with exultation, his mouth distended from ear to ear.

„Hóly Vírgin, protéct us!“ exclaimed the wife. „What hast thou been dóing, Péregil? súrely thou hast not been committing múrder and róbbery!“

The idéa scarce entered the brain of the poor woman, than*) it became a certainty with her. She saw a prison and a gallows in the distance, and a little bándy-legged Gallégo hánging péndant from it; and overcómé ¹⁴²¹) by the horrors conjúred up by her imaginátion, fell into violent hystérics ¹⁴²²)

What could the poor man do? He had no óther means of pácifying his wife and dispélling the phántoms of her fáncy than by reláting the whole stóry of his good fórtune. This, howéver, he did not do until he had exácted from her the most sólemn prómise to keep it a profoúnd sécret from évery living béing.

To descríbe her joy would be impóssible. She flung her arms round the neck of the húsband, and álmóstrángled him with her carésses. „Now, wife,“ exclaimed the little man with hónest exultátion ¹⁴²³), „what say you now to the Moor's légacy? Héncéforth néver abúse me for hélping a féllow-creature in distréss.“

The hónest Gallégo retíred to his sheép-skin mat, and slept as sóundly as if on a bed of down. Not so his wife; she émptied the whole conténts of his póckets upón the mat, and sat all night cóunting gold piéces of Árabic coin, trýing on nécklaces and eárrings, and fáncying the

¹⁴²⁰) und liess sich nicht zügeln. *) Richtiger wäre *before*, als das, eine Vergleichung ausdrückende, *than*. Siehe N. 570 u. N. 69**. ¹⁴²¹) overcome, Partic. v. to overcome. ¹⁴²²) Zuckungen. ¹⁴²³) mit gerechtem Triumph.

figure she should one day make when permitted to enjoy her riches.

On the following morning the honest Gallégo took a broad golden coin, and repaired with it to a jeweller's shop in the Zácatin to offer it for sale; pretending to have found it among the ruins of the Alhámbrá. The jeweller saw that it had an Arabic inscription, and was of the purest gold; he offered, however, but a third of its value, with which the water carrier was perfectly content. Péregil now brought new clothes for his little flock, and all kinds of toys, together with ample provisions for a hearty meal, and returning to his dwelling, set all his children dancing around him ¹⁴²⁴), while he capered in the midst, the happiest of fathers.

The wife of the water carrier kept her promise of secrecy with surprising strictness. For a whole day and a half she went about with a look of mystery and a heart swelling almost to bursting, yet she held her peace ¹⁴²⁵), though surrounded by her gossips. It is true, she could not help giving herself a few airs ¹⁴²⁶), apologised for her ragged dress, and talked of ordering a new basquina all trimmed with gold lace and bugles, and a new lace mantilla. She threw out hints of her husband's intention of leaving off his trade of water carrying, as it did not altogether agree with his health. In fact, she thought they should all retire to the country for the summer, that the children might have the benefit of the mountain air, for there was no ¹⁴²⁷) living in the city in this sultry season.

The neighbours stared at each other, and thought the poor woman had lost her wits; and her airs and graces and elegant pretensions ¹⁴²⁸) were the theme of universal scoffing and merriment among her friends, the moment ¹⁴²⁹) her back was turned.

If she restrained herself abroad, however, she indemnified herself at home, and putting a string of rich oriental pearls round her neck, Moorish bracelets on her arms, and an aigrette of diamonds on her head, sailed back-

¹⁴²⁴) liess alle Kinder um sich herum tanzen. S. N. 1356*. ¹⁴²⁵) to hold one's peace, schweigen. ¹⁴²⁶) sich ein wichtiges Ansehen geben. ¹⁴²⁷) Siehe N. 993. ¹⁴²⁸) Ansprüche auf eine vornehme Lebensweise. ¹⁴²⁹) S. N. 993*.

wards and forwards in her slattern rags about the room, now and then stopping to admire herself in a broken mirror. Nay, in the impulse of her simple vanity ¹⁴³⁰), she could not resist, on one occasion, showing*) herself at the window to enjoy the effect of her finery on the passers-by.

As the fates would have it, Pedrillo Pedrúgo, the meddling barber, was at this moment sitting idly in his shop on the opposite side of the street, when his ever watchful eye caught the sparkle of a diamond. In an instant he was at his loop-hole reconnoitring the slattern spouse of the water carrier, decorated with the splendour of an eastern bride. No sooner had he taken an accurate inventory of her ornaments, than he posted off with all speed to the alcáde. In a little while the hungry alguazil was again on the scent, and before the day was over the unfortunate Péregil was again dragged into the presence of the judge.

„How is this, villain!“ cried the alcáde in a furious voice. „You told me that the infidel who died in your house left nothing behind but an empty coffer, and now I hear of your wife flaunting in her rags decked out with pearls and diamonds. Wretch that thou art! prepare to render up the spoils of thy miserable victim, and to swing on the gallows that is already tired of waiting for thee.“

The terrified water carrier fell on his knees, and made a full relation of the marvellous manner in which he had gained his wealth. The alcáde, the alguazil, and the inquisitive barber listened with greedy ears to this Arabian tale of enchanted treasure. The alguazil was despatched to bring the Moor who had assisted in the incantation. The Moslem entered half frightened out of his wits at finding himself in the hands of the harpies of the law. When he beheld the water carrier standing with sheepish looks and downcast countenance, he comprehended the whole matter. „Miserable animal,“ said he, as he passed

1430) Von ihrer einfältigen Eitelkeit angetrieben. *) she could not resist. . . showing; s. N. 1261.

near him, „did I not warn thee against babbling to thy wife?”

The story of the Moor coincided exactly with that of his colleague; but the alcáde affected to be slow of belief, and threw out menaces of imprisonment and rigorous investigation.

„Softly, good Sénnor Alcáde,” said the Mússulman, who by this time had recovered his usual shrewdness and self-possession. „Let us not mar Fortune's favours in the scramble for them. Nobody knows anything of this matter but ourselves — let us keep the secret. There is wealth enough in the cave to enrich us all. Promise a fair division, and all shall be produced — refuse, and the cave shall remain for ever closed.”

The alcáde consulted apart with the alguazil. The latter was an old fox in his profession. „Promise anything,” said he, „until you get possession of the treasure. You may then seize upon the whole, and if he and his accomplice dare to murmur, threaten them with the faggot and the stake as infidels and sorcerers.

The alcáde relished the advice. Smoothing his brow and turning to the Moor, „This is a strange story,” said he, „and may be true, but I must have ocular proof of it. This very night you must repeat the incantation in my presence. If there be really such treasure, we will share it amicably between us, and say nothing further of the matter; if ye have deceived me, expect no mercy at my hands. In the mean time you must remain in custody.”

The Moor and the water carrier cheerfully agreed to these conditions, satisfied that the event would prove the truth of their words.

Towards midnight the alcáde sallied forth secretly, attended by the alguazil and the meddling barber, all strongly armed. They conducted the Moor and the water carrier as prisoners, and were provided with the stout donkey of the latter to bear off the expected treasure. They arrived at the tower without being observed, and tying the donkey to a fig tree, descended into the fourth vault of the tower.

The scroll was produced, the yellow waxen taper lighted, and the Moor read the form of incantation ¹⁴³¹). The earth trembled as before, and the pavement opened with a thundering sound, disclosing the narrow flight of steps. The alcáde, the alguazil, and the bárber were struck aghást ¹⁴³²), and could not summon courage to descend. The Moor and the water carrier entered the lower vault, and found the two Moors seated as before, silent and motionless. They removed two of the great jars, filled with golden coin and precious stones. The water carrier bore them up one by one upon his shoulders, but though a strong-backed little man, and accustomed to carry burthens, he staggered beneath their weight, and found, when slung on each side of his donkey, they were as much as the animal could bear.

„Let us be content for the present,” said the Moor; „here is as much treasure, as we can carry off without being perceived, and enough to make us all wealthy to our heart’s desire.”

„Is there more treasure remaining behind?” demanded the alcáde.

„The greatest prize of all,” said the Moor; „a huge coffer bound with bands of steel, and filled with pearls and precious stones.”

„Let us have up the coffer by all means,” cried the grasping alcáde.

„I will descend for no more,” said the Moor doggedly; „enough is enough for a reasonable man — more is superfluous.”

„And I,” said the water carrier, „will bring up no further burthen to break the back of my poor donkey.”

Finding commands, threats, and entreaties equally vain, the alcáde turned to his two adherents. „Aid me,” said he, „to bring up the coffer, and its contents shall be divided between us.” So saying he descended the steps, followed with trembling reluctance by the alguazil and the bárber.

¹) die Beschwörungsformel. ¹⁴³²) waren von Schrecken ergriffen.

No sóoner did the Moor behóld them fairly eárthed ¹⁴³³⁾ than he extinguished the yéllow táper; the pávément clósed with its úsual crash, and the three wóρθies remained búried in its womb.

He then hástened up the dífferent flights of steps, nor stópped untíl in the ópen air. The líttle wáter cárrier fóllowed him as fast as his short legs would permit.

„What hast thou done?“ cried Péregil, as soon as he could recóver breath. „The alcáalde and the óther two are shut up in the vault.“

„It is the will of Állah!“ said the Moor devóutly.

„And will you not releáse them?“ demánded the Gallégo.

„Állah forbíd!“ replíed the Moor, smóothing his beard. „It is written in the book of fate that they shall remain enchánted untíl some fúture advénturer arríve ¹⁴³⁴⁾ to break the charm. The will of God be done!“ So sáying, he húrled the end of the wáxen táper far amóng the gloómy thicketts of the glen.

There was now no rémedy; so the Moor and the wáter cárrier proceéded with the ríchly láden dónkey tóward the cíty, nor could hónest Péregil refráin from húgging and kíssing his lóng-eared féllow lábourer, thus restóred to him from the clúches of the law; and, in fact, it is dóubtful which gave the símple-hearted líttle man most joy at the móment, — the gáining of the treásure, or the recóvery of the dónkey.

The two pártners in good luck dívided their spoil ámicably and fáirly, excépt that the Moor, who had a líttle taste for trínketry, made out to get ínto his heap the most of the pearls and précíous stones and óther baúbles, but then he álways gave the wáter cárrier in lieu magnificent jewéls of mássy gold, of five times the size, with which the láttér was héártily contént. They took care not to línger wíthín reach of áccidents ¹⁴³⁵⁾, but made off to enjoy their wealth undístúrbed in óther cóuntries. The Moor retúrned to África, to his náttive cíty of Tétuan, and

1433) wirklich unten. 1434) S. N. 1008. 1435) Sie nahmen sich in Acht, sich länger den Wechselfällen des Zufalls auszusetzen.

the Gallégo with his wife, children, and his dónkey, made the best of his way to Pórtugal. Here, únder the admonition and tuition¹⁴³⁶) of his wife, he becáme a pérsonage of some cónsequence, for she made the wórthy líttle man array his long bódy and short legs in doúblet and hose, with a feáther in his hat and a sword by his side, and láying asíde his famíliar appellátion of Péregil, assúme the more sonórous títle of Don Pédro Gil: his prógeny grew up a thriving and mérry-hearted, though short and bándy-legged generátion, while Sennóra Gil, befrínged, beláced, and betásselled from her head to her heels, with glíttéríng rings on évery fínger, becáme a módel of sláttern fáshion and finery¹⁴³⁷).

As to the alcálde and his ádjuncts, they remained shut up únder the great tówér of the Séven Floors, and there they remain spéll-bound at the présent day. Whenéver there shall be a lack in Spain of pímping bárbers, shárking alguazíls, and corrúpt alcáldes, they may be sought áfter; but if they have to wait untíl such time for their deliverance, there is dánger of their enchántment endúring untíl doómsday.

LÉGENÐ OF THE ROSE OF THE ALHÁMBRA.

For some time áfter the surrénder of Granáda by the Moors, that delightful cíty was a fréquent and fávourite résidence of the Spánish sóvereigns, untíl they were fríghtened away by succéssive shocks of eáarthquakes, which tóppled down várious hóuses, and made the old Móslem tówers rock to their foundátion.

Mány, mány years then rólled away, dúring which Granáda was rárely hónoured by a roýal guest. The pálaces of the nobíltý remained sílent and shut up; and the Alhámбра, like a slíghted beauty, sat in móurnful desolátion

1436) Anleitung und Obhut. 1437) schlumpiger Eleganz und Prunkes.

among her neglected gardens. The tower of the Infantas, once the residence of the three beautiful Moorish princesses, partook ¹⁴³⁸) of the general desolation, and the spider spun ¹⁴³⁹) her web athwart the gilded vault, and bats and owls nestled in those chambers that had been graced by the presence of Zayda, Zorayda, and Zorahayda. The neglect of this tower may partly have been owing to some superstitious notions of the neighbours. It was rumoured that the spirit of the youthful Zorahayda, who had perished in that tower, was often seen by moonlight seated beside the fountain in the hall, or moaning about the battlements, and that the notes of her silver lute would be heard at midnight by wayfarers passing along the glen.

At length the city of Granada was once more welcomed by the royal presence. All the world knows that Philip V. was the first Bourbon that swayed the Spanish sceptre. All the world knows that he married, in second nuptials, Elizabetha, or Isabella, (for they are the same,) the beautiful princess of Parma; and all the world knows that by this chain of contingencies a French prince and an Italian princess were seated together on the Spanish throne. For the reception of this illustrious pair the Alhambra was repaired and fitted up with all possible expedition. The arrival of the court changed the whole aspect of the lately deserted palace. The clangour of drum and trumpet, the tramp of steed about the avenues and outer court, the glitter of arms and display of banners about barbican and battlement, recalled the ancient and warlike glories of the fortress. A softer spirit however reigned within the royal palace. There was the rustling of robes, and the cautious tread and murmuring voice of reverential courtiers about the antechambers; a loitering of pages and maids of honour about the gardens, and the sound of music stealing from open casements.

Among those who attended in the train of the monarchs was a favourite page of the queen, named Ruyz de Alarcon. To say that he was a favourite page of the queen was

1438) partook von to partake. 1439) spun von to spin.

at once to speak his eulógium, for évery one in the suite of the státely Elizabétta was chósén for grace, and beauty, and accómplishments. He was just túrned of eighteen*), light and lithe of form¹⁴⁴⁰⁾, and gráceful as a young Antínous. To the queen he was all déference and respéct, yet he was at heart a róguish stripling, pétted and spoiled by the ládies abóut the court, and expérienced in the ways of wómen far beyónd his years.

This loítering page was one mórning rámbing abóut the groves of the Généralife, which overloók the grounds of the Alhámбра. He had táken with him for his amúsement a fávourite gérfalcon of the queen. In the course of his rámbles seéing a bird rising from a thicket, he unhoóded the hawk and let¹⁴⁴¹⁾ him fly. The fálcón towered high in the air, made a swoop at his quárry, but míssing it, soáred away regárdless of the calls of the page. The látter fóllowed the trúant bird with his eye, in its caprícious flight, untíl he saw it alíght upón the báttlements of a remóte and lónely tówer, in the óuter wall of the Alhámбра, built on the edge of a rávine that séparated the roýal fórtress from the grounds of the Généralife. It was in fact the „Tówer of the Príncesses.“

The page descénded ínto the rávine and approáched the tówer, but it had no éntrance from the glen, and its lófty height réndered ány attémt to scale it fruitless. Seéking one of the gates of the fórtress, thérefore, he made a wide círcuit to that side of the tówer fácing wíthín the walls.

A small gárdén, enclósed by a tréllis-work of reeds overhúng with mýrtle, lay befóre the tówer. Ópening a wícket the page pássed betweén beds of flówers and thíckets of róses to the door. It was clósed and bólted. A crévice in the door gave him a peep ínto the intérior. There was a small Moórish hall with frétted walls, light márble cólumns, and an alabáster fóuntain surróunded with flówers. In the céntre hung a gilt cage containing a sínging bird; beneáth it, on a chair, lay a tórtoiseshell cat amóng reels

*) nämlich *years of age*; s. N. 216. 1440) von leichter, schlanker Gestalt. 1441) Imperf. von *to let*.

of silk and other articles of female labour, and a guitar decorated with ribands leaned against the fountain.

Rúyz de Alárcon was struck with these traces of female taste and elegance in a lonely, and, as he had supposed, deserted tower. They reminded him of the tales of enchanted halls current in the Alhambra; and the tortoise-shell cat might be some spell-bound princess.

He knocked gently at the door. A beautiful face peeped out from a little window above, but was instantly withdrawn¹⁴⁴²). He waited, expecting that the door would be opened, but he waited in vain; no footstep was to be heard within — all was silent. Had his senses deceived him, or was this beautiful apparition the fairy of the tower? He knocked again, and more loudly. After a little while the beaming face once more peeped forth; it was that of a blooming damsel of fifteen.

The page immediately doffed his plumed bonnet, and entreated, in the most courteous accents, to be permitted to ascend the tower in pursuit of his falcon.

"I dare not open the door, Sennor," replied the little damsel, blushing, "my aunt has forbidden it."

"I do beseech you, fair maid — it is the favourite falcon of the queen: I dare not return to the palace without it."

"Are you then one of the cavaliers of the court?"

"I am, fair maid; but I shall lose the queen's favour and my place, if I lose this hawk."

"Santa María! It is against you cavaliers of the court my aunt has charged me especially to bar the door."

"Against wicked cavaliers, doubtless, but I am none of these, but a simple harmless page, who will be ruined and undone if you deny me this small request."

The heart of the little damsel was touched by the distress of the page. It was a thousand pities he should be ruined for the want of so trifling a boon. Surely, too, he could not be one of those dangerous beings whom her aunt had described as a species of cannibal, ever on the prowl to make prey of thoughtless damsels; he was gentle and modest,

1442) withdrawn von to withdraw.

and stood ¹⁴⁴³) so entreatingly with cap in hand, and looked so charming*).

The sly page saw that the garrison began to waver, and redoubled his entreaties in such moving terms that it was not in the nature of mortal maiden to deny him; so the blushing little warden of the tower descended and opened the door with a trembling hand, and if the page had been charmed by a mere glimpse of her countenance from the window, he was ravished by the full-length portrait now revealed to him.

Her Andalusian bodice and trim basquina set off the round but delicate symmetry of her form, which was as yet scarce verging into woman-hood ¹⁴⁴⁴). Her glossy hair was parted on her forehead with scrupulous exactness, and decorated with a fresh plucked rose, according to the universal custom of the country. It is true, her complexion was tinged by the ardour of a southern sun, but it served to give richness to the mantling bloom of her cheek ¹⁴⁴⁵), and to heighten the lustre of her melting eyes.

Rúyz de Alárcon beheld all this with a single glance, for it became him not to tarry; he merely murmured his acknowledgments, and then bounded lightly up the spiral staircase in quest of his falcon.

He soon returned with the truant bird upon his fist. The damsel, in the mean time, had seated herself by the fountain in the hall, and was winding silk; but in her agitation she let fall the reel upon the pavement. The page sprang and picked it up, then dropping gracefully on one knee, presented it to her; but, seizing the hand extended to receive it, imprinted on it a kiss more fervent and devout than he had ever imprinted on the fair hand of his sovereign.

„Áve María, Sénnor!“ exclaimed the damsel, blushing still deeper with confusion and surprise, for never before had she received such a salutation.

¹⁴⁴³) stood von to stand. *) S. N. 185*. *Charming* bezieht sich auf das Subject (den Pagen) und nicht, wie *entreatingly*, auf das Verb. *stood*, auf *looked*. *Charmingly* würde bedeuten: der Page habe einen reizenden Blick angenommen. ¹⁴⁴⁴) gereifte Weiblichkeit. ¹⁴⁴⁵) aber dies diene nur zur Verschönerung ihres Erröthens.

The módest page made a thousand apólogies, assúring her it was the way, at court, of expréssing the most profound hómage and respéct.

Her ánger, if ánger she felt, was eásily pácified, but her agitación and embárrassment continued, and she sat blúshing deéper and deéper, with her eyes cast down upón her work, entángling the silk which she attépted to wind.

The cúnnig page saw the confúsió in the ópposite camp, and would fain have prófited by it, but the fine speéches he would have úttered died upón his lips, his attépts at gállantry were áwkward and inefféctual, and to his surpríse, the adroít page, who had figured with such grace and effróntery amóng the most knówing and expérienced ládies of the court, found himsélf áwed and abáshed in the présence of a símples dámsel of fifteen.

In fact, the ártless maíden, in her own módesty and innocence, had guárdians more efféctual than the bolts and bars prescribed by her vígilant aunt. Still, where is the fémale bósom proof against the first whísperings of love? The líttle dámsel, with all her ártlessness, instíntively comprehéded all that the fálttering tongue of the page fáiled to expréss, and her heart was flútted¹⁴⁴⁶⁾ at behólding, for the first time, a lóver at her feet — and such a lóver!

The díffidence of the page, though génuíne, was short-lived, and he was recóvering his úsual ease and cónfidence, when a shrill voice was heard at a dístance.

„My aunt is retúrning from mass!“ cried the dámsel in affríght: „I pray you, Sénnor, depárt.“

„Not until you grant me that rose from your hair as a remémbrance.“

She hástily untwísted the rose from her ráven locks. „Take it,“ cried she, ágitated and blúshing, „but pray begóne¹⁴⁴⁷⁾.“

1446) ihr Herz pochte ungestüme. 1447) Der Imperativ *begone* (zusammengezogen aus *be gone*), *geht, geh fort*, drückt die Heftigkeit aus, womit der Befehl ertheilt wird. — Der Imperativ wird oft durch *be* und das *Particip des Passivs* gebildet; als: *be warned, lass dich warnen; be seated, setzt euch.* — *gone* von *to go*.

The page took the rose, and at the same time covered with kisses the fair hand that gave it. Then, placing the flower in his bonnet, and taking the falcon upon his fist, he bounded off through the garden, bearing away with him the heart of the gentle Jacinta.

When the vigilant aunt arrived at the tower, she remarked the agitation of her niece, and an air of confusion in the hall; but a word of explanation sufficed. „A gér-falcon had pursued his prey into the hall.“

„Mercy on us! to think of a falcon flying into the tower. Did ever one hear of so saúcy a hawk? Why, the véry bird in the cage is not safe!“

The vigilant Fredegóna was one of the most wáry of ancient spínsters. She had a becoming térror and distrust of what she denóminated „the ópposite sex“, which had grádually increásed through a long life of célibacy. Not that the good lády had éver súffered from their wiles, náture háving set up a sáfeguard in her face that forbáde ¹⁴⁴⁸⁾ all tréspass upón her prémisses; but ládies who have least cause to fear for themsélves, are most réady to keep a watch óver their more témpting neighbours.

The niece was the órphan of an ófficer who had fálled in the wars. She had been éducated in a cónvent, and had récently been transférréd from her sácred asýlum to the immédiate guárdianship of her aunt, únder whose oversháding care she végetated in obscúrité, like an ópening rose bloóming beneath a briar. Nor indeéd is this compárison entírely accidéntal; for, to tell the truth, her fresh and dáwning beauty had caught the públic eye, éven in her seclútion, and, with that poétical turn cómmon to the peóple of Andalúsia, the peásantry of the neighbourhood had given her the appellátion of „the Rose of the Alhámbra“.

The wáry aunt continued to keep a fáithful watch óver her témpting little niece as long as the court continued at Granáda, and flattered herself that her vigilance had been succéssful. It is true, the good lády was now and

1448) forbade von to forbid.

then discompósed by the tinkling of guitárs and chánting of low dittyies from the moonlit groves beneath the tower; but she would exhort her niece to shut her ears against such idle minstrelsy, assuring her that it was one of the arts of the opposite sex, by which simple maids were often lured to their undoing. Alás! what chance with a simple maid has a dry lecture against a moonlight serenade?

At length King Philip cut short his sojourn at Granada, and suddenly departed with all his train. The vigilant Fredegonda watched the royal pageant as it issued forth from the gate of justice, and descended the great avenue leading to the city. When the last banner disappeared from her sight, she returned exulting to her tower, for all her cares were over. To her surprise, a light Arabian steed pawed the ground at the wicket-gate of the garden: to her horror, she saw through the thickets of roses a youth, in gaily embroidered dress, at the feet of her niece. At the sound of her footsteps he gave a tender adieu, bounded lightly over the barrier of reeds and myrtles, sprang upon his horse, and was out of sight in an instant.

The tender Jacinta, in the agony of her grief¹⁴⁴⁹), lost all thought of her aunt's displeasure. Throwing herself into her arms, she broke forth into sobs and tears.

„Ay de mi¹⁴⁵⁰)!“ cried she; „he's gone! — he's gone! — he's gone! and I shall never see him more!“

„Gone! — who is gone? — what youth is that I saw at your feet?“

„A queen's page, aunt, who came to bid me farewell.“

„A queen's page, child!“ echoed the vigilant Fredegonda faintly; „and when did you become acquainted with a queen's page?“

„The morning that the ger-falcon came into the tower. It was the queen's ger-falcon, and he came in pursuit of it.“

„Ah, silly, silly girl! know that there are no ger-

1449) im Uebermass ihres Schmerzes. 1450) Wehe mir!
The Alhambra.

falcons half so dangerous as these young pranking¹⁴⁵¹) pages, and it is precisely such simple birds as thee that they pounce upon."

The aunt was at first indignant at learning that, in spite of her boasted vigilance, a tender intercourse had been carried on by the youthful lovers, almost beneath her eye; but when she found that her simple-hearted niece, though thus exposed, without the protection of bolt or bar, to all the machinations of the opposite sex, had come forth unsinged from the fiery ordeal, she consoled herself with the persuasion that it was owing to the chaste and cautious maxims in which she had, as it were, steeped her to the very lips.

While the aunt laid this soothing unction to her pride, the niece treasured up the oft repeated vows of fidelity of the page. But what is the love of restless, roving man? A vagrant stream, that dallies for a time with each flower upon its bank, then passes on, and leaves them all in tears.

Days, weeks, months elapsed, and nothing more was heard of the page. The pomegranate ripened, the vine yielded up its fruit, the autumnal rains descended in torrents from the mountains; the Sierra Nevada became covered with a snowy mantle, and wintry blasts howled through the halls of the Alhambra — still he came not. The winter passed away. Again the genial spring burst forth with song and blossom and balmy zephyr; the snows melted from the mountains, until none remained but on the lofty summit of Nevada, glistening through the sultry summer air. Still nothing was heard of the forgetful page.

In the mean time, the poor little Jacinta grew pale and thoughtful. Her former occupations and amusements were abandoned, her silk lay entangled, her guitar unstrung¹⁴⁵²), her flowers were neglected, the notes of her bird unheeded, and her eyes, once so bright, were dimmed with secret weeping. If any solitude could be

1451) leichtfertig. 1452) unstrung von to unstring.

devised to foster the passion of a love-lorn*) damsel, it would be such a place as the Alhambra, where every thing seems disposed to produce tender and romantic reveries. It is a very paradise for lovers: how hard then to be alone in such a paradise — and not merely alone, but forsaken ¹⁴⁵³)!

„Alás, silly child!“ would the staid and immaculate Fredegonda say, when she found her niece in one of her desponding moods — „did I not warn thee against the wills and deceptions of these men? What couldst thou expect, too, from one of a haughty and aspiring family — thou an orphan, the descendant of a fallen and impoverished line? Be assured, if the youth were true, his father, who is one of the proudest nobles about the court, would prohibit his union with one so humble and portionless as thou. Pluck up thy resolution ¹⁴⁵⁴), therefore, and drive these idle notions from thy mind.“

The words of the immaculate Fredegonda only served to increase the melancholy of her niece, but she sought to indulge it in private. At a late hour one midsummer night, after her aunt had retired to rest, she remained alone in the hall of the tower, seated beside the alabaster fountain. It was here that the faithless page had first knelt ¹⁴⁵⁵) and kissed her hand; it was here that he had often vowed eternal fidelity. The poor little damsel's heart was overladen ¹⁴⁵⁶) with sad and tender recollections, her tears began to flow, and slowly fell drop by drop into the fountain. By degrees the crystal water became agitated, and — bubble — bubble — bubble — boiled up and was tossed about, until a female figure, richly clad ¹⁴⁵⁷) in Moorish robes, slowly rose to view.

Jacinta was so frightened that she fled from the hall, and did not venture to return. The next morning she related what she had seen to her aunt, but the good lady treated it as a fantasy of her troubled mind, or supposed she had fallen asleep and dreamt ¹⁴⁵⁸) beside the fountain.

*) *love-lorn*, von dem Gegenstande ihrer Liebe verlassen. ¹⁴⁵³) forsaken von to forsake. ¹⁴⁵⁴) Fasse dir da!er ein Herz. ¹⁴⁵⁵) knelt von to kneel. ¹⁴⁵⁶) overladen von to overlade. ¹⁴⁵⁷) clad von to clothe. ¹⁴⁵⁸) dreamt von to dream.

„Thou hast been thinking of the story of the three Moórish princesses that once inhabited this tower,” continued she, „and it has entered into thy dreams.”

„What story, aunt? I know nothing of it.”

„Thou hast certainly heard of the three princesses, Zayda, Zorayda, and Zorahayda, who were confined in this tower by the king their father, and agreed to fly with three Christian cavaliers. The two first accomplished their escape, but the third failed in her resolution, and, it is said, died in this tower.”

„I now recollect to have heard of it,” said Jacinta, „and to have wept ¹⁴⁵⁹⁾ over the fate of the gentle Zorahayda.”

„Thou mayest well weep over her fate,” continued the aunt, „for the lover of Zorahayda was thy ancestor. He long bemoaned his Moórish love, but time cured him of his grief, and he married a Spanish lady, from whom thou art descended.” Jacinta ruminated upon these words. „That what I have seen is no fantasy of the brain,” said she to herself, „I am confident. If indeed it be the spirit of the gentle Zorahayda, which, I have heard, lingers about this tower, of what should I be afraid? I'll watch by the fountain to-night — perhaps the visit will be repeated.”

Towards midnight, when every thing was quiet, she again took her seat in the hall. As the bell in the distant watch-tower of the Alhambra struck the midnight hour, the fountain was again agitated; and bubble — bubble — bubble — it tossed about the waters until the Moórish female again rose to view. She was young and beautiful; her dress was rich with jewels, and in her hand she held a silver lute. Jacinta trembled and was faint, but was re-assured by the soft and plaintive voice of the apparition, and the sweet expression of her pale melancholy countenance.

„Daughter of mortality,” said she, „what aileth ¹⁴⁶⁰⁾ thee? Why do thy tears trouble my fountain, and thy sighs and complaints disturb the quiet watches of the night?”

¹⁴⁵⁹⁾ wept von to weep. ¹⁴⁶⁰⁾ S. N. 673.

„I weep because of the faithlessness of man, and I bemoán my sólitary and forsáken state.“

„Take cómfort; thy sórrows may yet have an end. Thou behóldest a Moórish princess, who, like thee, was unháppy in her love. A Chrístian knight, thy áncesor, won my heart, and would have borne me to his nátive land and to the bósom of his church. I was a cónvert in my heart, but I lácked cóurage équal to my faith, and língered till too late. For this the évil génii are permitted to have power óver me, and I remain enchanted in this tówer until some pure Chrístian will deign to break the mágic spell. Wilt thou undertáke the task?“

„I will,“ repliéed the dámsel trémbling.

„Come híther, then, and fear not; dip thy hand in the fóuntain, sprínkle the wáter óver me, and báptize me áfter the mánnér of thy faith; so shall the enchántment be dispélled, and my tróubled spírit have repóse.“

The dámsel advánced with fáltèring steps, dipped her hand in the fóuntain, collécted wáter in the palm, and sprínkled it óver the pale face of the phántom.

The láttèr smíled with inéffable benígnity. She drópped her sílver lute at the feet of Jacínta, cróssed her white arms upón her bósom and mélted from sight, so that it seémed mérely as if a shówer of dew-drops had fálled into the fóuntain.

Jacínta retired from the hall filled with awe and wónder. She scárcely clósed her eyes that night, but when she awóke at daybreak out of a tróubled slúmber, the whole appeáred to her like a distémpered dream ¹⁴⁶¹). On descéding into the hall, howéver, the truth of the vision was estáblished; for, beside the fóuntain, she behéld the sílver lute glíttèring in the mórning súnshine.

She hástened to her aunt, to reláte all that had befálled her, and cállèd her to behóld the lute as a testimónial of the réality of her stóry. If the good lády had ány língèring doubts, they were remóved when Jacínta tóuched the ínstrument, for she drew forth such rávishíng tones as

to thaw éven the frígid bósom of the immaculate Fredegón-da, that région of etérnal winter, into a génial flow. Nóthing but supernátural mélody could have prodúced such an efféct. The extraórdinary power of the lute becáme évery day more and more appárent. The wayfarer pássing by the tówer was detained, and, as it were, spell-bound, in breáthless écstasy. The véry birds gáthered in the neíghbouring trees, and, húshing their own strains, listened in chármed sílence.

Rúmour soon spread the news abroád. The inbábitants of Granáda thrónged to the Alhámбра to catch a few notes of the transcéndent músic that floáted abóut the tówer of Las Infántas.

The lóvely little mínstrel was at length drawn forth from her retreát. The rich and powerful of the land contéded who should entertain and do hónour to her; or ráther, who should secúre the charms of her lute to draw fáshionable throngs to their saloóns. Wheréver she went her vígilant aunt kept a drágon watch at her élbow, áwing the throngs of impássioned admírer's, who hung in ráptures on her strains. The repórt of her wónderful powers spread from cíty to cíty. Málaga, Seville, Cordóva, all becáme succéssively mad on the theme; nóthing was tálked of *) throughóut Andalúsia but the beautiful mínstrel of the Alhámбра. How could it be ótherwise amóng a peóple so músical and gallánt as the Andalúsians, when the lute was mágical in its powers, and the mínstrel inspired by love?

While all Andalúsia was thus músic mad¹⁴⁶²), a différent mood prevaíled at the court of Spain. Phílíp V., as is well known, was a miserable hypochóndriac, and súbject to all kinds of fancies. Sómetimes he would keep to his bed for weeks togéther, groáning únder imáginary complaints. At óther times he would insíst upón ábdicating his throne, to the great annoyánce of his royál spouse, who had a strong rélish for the spléndours of a court, and

*) S. N. 905. 1462) in musikalischem Taumel schwelgte.

the glories of a crown, and guided the scéptre of her imbécile *) lord with an expert and steady hand.

Nothing was found to be so efficacious in dispelling the royal mégrims as the powers of music; the queen took care, therefore, to have the best performers, both vocal and instrumental, at hand, and retained the famous Italian singer, Farinelli, about the court as a kind of royal physician.

At the moment we treat of, however, a freak had come over the mind of this sapient and illustrious Bourbon that surpassed all former vagaries. After a long spell of imaginary illness, which set all the strains of Farinelli, and the consultations of a whole orchestra of court fiddlers at defiance, the monarch fairly, in idea, gave up the ghost, and considered himself absolutely dead.

This would have been harmless enough, and even convenient both to his queen and courtiers, had he been content to remain in the quietude befitting a dead man; but to their annoyance he insisted upon having the funeral ceremonies performed over him, and, to their inexpressible perplexity, began to grow impatient, and to revile bitterly at them for negligence and disrespect, in leaving him unburied. What was to be done? To disobey the king's positive commands was monstrous in the eyes of the obsequious courtiers of a punctilious court — but to obey him and bury him alive would be downright régicide!

In the midst of this fearful dilemma a rumour reached the court, of the female minstrel who was turning the brains of all Andalusia. The queen despatched missions in all haste to summon her to St. Ildefonso, where the court at that time resided.

Within a few days, as the queen with her maids of honour was walking in those stately gardens intended, with their avenues and terraces and fountains, to eclipse the glories of Versailles, the farfamed minstrel was conducted into her presence. The imperial Elizabétta gazed with surprise at the youthful and unpretending appearance

*) Oder: Imbecile.

of the little being that had set the world madding ¹⁴⁶³). She was in her picturesque Andalusian dress, her silver lute was in her hand, and she stood with modest and downcast eyes, but with a simplicity and freshness of beauty that still bespoke ¹⁴⁶⁴) her *) „the Rose of the Alhambra“.

As usual she was accompanied by the ever vigilant Fredegonda, who gave the whole history of her parentage and descent to the inquiring queen. If the stately Elizabeth had been interested by the appearance of Jacinta, she was still more pleased when she learnt that she was of a meritorious though impoverished line, and that her father had bravely fallen in the service of the crown. „If thy powers equal their renown,“ said she, „and thou canst cast forth this evil spirit that possesses thy sovereign, thy fortunes shall henceforth be my care, and honours and wealth attend thee.“

Impatient to make trial of her skill, she led the way at once to the apartment of the moody monarch.

Jacinta followed with downcast eyes through files of guards and crowds of courtiers. They arrived at length at a great chamber hung with black. The windows were closed to exclude the light of day: a number of yellow wax tapers in silver sconces diffused a lugubrious light, and dimly revealed the figures of mutes in mourning dresses, and courtiers who glided about with noiseless step and woë-begone visage ¹⁴⁶⁵). On the midst of a funeral bed or bier, his hands folded on his breast, and the tip of his nose just visible, lay extended this would-be-buried ¹⁴⁶⁶) monarch.

The queen entered the chamber in silence, and pointing to a footstool in an obscure corner, beckoned to Jacinta to sit down and commence.

At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering confidence and animation as she proceeded, drew forth such soft aerial harmony, that all present could

¹⁴⁶³) das die Welt in Taumel versetzt hatte. ¹⁴⁶⁴) bespoke v. to bespeak, verrathen. *) Supplire to be und s. N. 130 u. N. 175. ¹⁴⁶⁵) betrubte Miene. ¹⁴⁶⁶) nach dem Grabe verlangend.

scarce believe it mortal. As to the monarch, who had already considered himself in the world of spirits, he set it down for some angelic melody or the music of the spheres. By degrees the theme was varied and the voice of the minstrel accompanied the instrument. She poured forth one of the legendary ballads treating of the ancient glories of the Alhambra and the achievements of the Moors. Her whole soul entered into the theme, for with the recollections of the Alhambra associated the story of her love. The funeral chamber resounded with the animating strain. It entered into the gloomy heart of the monarch. He raised his head and gazed around: he sat up on his couch, his eye began to kindle — at length, leaping upon the floor, he called for sword and buckler.

The triumph of music, or rather of the enchanted lute, was complete; the demon of melancholy was cast forth; and, as it were, a dead man brought to life. The windows of the apartment were thrown open; the glorious effulgence of Spanish sunshine burst into the late lugubrious chamber; all eyes sought the lovely enchantress, — but the lute had fallen from her hand, she had sunk ¹⁴⁶⁷⁾ upon the earth, and the next moment was clasped to the bosom of Ruyz de Alárcon.

The nuptials of the happy couple were shortly after celebrated with great splendour; — but hold — I hear the reader ask, how did Ruyz de Alárcon account for his long neglect? O that was all owing to the opposition of a proud pragmatical ¹⁴⁶⁸⁾ old father: besides young people, who really like one another, soon come to an amicable understanding, and bury all past grievances when once they meet.

But how was the proud pragmatical old father reconciled to the match?

O his scruples were easily overcome by a word or two from the queen, especially as dignities and rewards were showered upon the blooming favourite of royalty. Besides the lute of Jacinta, you know, possessed a magic power, and could control the most stubborn head and hardest breast.

1467) sunk v. to sink. 1468) pedantisch.

And what came of the enchanted lute?

O that is the most curious matter of all, and plainly proves the truth of all this story. That lute remained for some time in the family, but was purloined and carried off, as was supposed, by the great singer, Farinelli, in pure jealousy. At his death it passed into other hands in Italy, who were ignorant of its mystic powers, and melting down the silver, transferred the strings to an old Cremona fiddle. The strings still retain something of their magic virtues. A word in the reader's ear, but let it go no further — that fiddle is now bewitching the whole world — it is the fiddle of Paganini!

THE VÉTÉRAN.

Among the curious acquaintances I have made in my rambles about the fortress, is a brave and battered old colonel of invalids, who is nestled like a hawk in one of the Moorish towers. His history, which he is fond of telling, is a tissue of those adventures, mishaps, and vicissitudes that render the life of almost every Spaniard of note as varied and whimsical as the pages of Gil Blas.

He was in América at twelve years of age, and reckons among the most signal and fortunate events of his life, his having seen Général Washington. Since then he has taken a part in all the wars of his country; he can speak experimentally of most of the prisons and dungeons of the Peninsula; has been lamed of one leg, crippled in his hand, and so cut up and carbonadoed that he is a kind of walking monument of the troubles of Spain, on which there is a scar for every battle and broil, as every year of captivity was notched upon the tree of Robinson Crusoe. The greatest misfortune of the brave old cavalier, however, appears to have been his having commanded at Málaga during a time of peril and confusion, and been made a general by the inhabitants, to protect them from

the invasión of the French. This has entailed upon him a número of just claims upon government, that I fear will employ him until his dying day in writing and printing petitions and memorials, to the great disquiet of his mind, exhaustion of his purse, and pénance of his friends; not one of whom can visit him without having to listen to a mortal document of half an hour in length, and to carry away half a dozen pamphlets in his pocket. This, however, is the case throughout Spain; every where you meet with some worthy wight brooding in a corner, and nursing up some pet grievance and cherished wrong. Beside, a Spaniard who has a lawsuit, or a claim upon government, may be considered as furnished with employment for the remainder of his life.

I visited the *vétéran* in his quarters in the upper part of the *Torre del Vino*, or Wine Tower. His room was small but snug, and commanded a beautiful view of the *Véga*. It was arranged with a soldier's precision. Three muskets and a brace of pistols, all bright and shining, were suspended against the wall with a sabre and a cane, hanging side by side, and above them two cocked hats, one for parade, and one for ordinary use. A small shelf containing some half dozen books, formed his library, one of which, a little old mouldy volume of philosophical maxims, was his favourite reading. This he thumbed and pondered over day by day; applying every maxim to his own particular case, provided it had a little tinge of wholesome bitterness, and treated of the injustice of the world.

Yet he is social and kind-hearted, and, provided he can be diverted from his wrongs and his philosophy, is an entertaining companion. I like these old weather-beaten sons of fortune, and enjoy their rough campaigning anecdotes. In the course of my visit to the one in question, I learnt some curious facts about an old military commander of the fortress, who seems to have resembled him in some respects, and to have had similar fortunes in the wars. These particulars have been augmented by inquiries among some of the old inhabitants of the place, particularly the father of *Matéo Xímenes*, of whose traditional

stories the worthy I am about to introduce the reader is a favourite hero.

THE GÓVERNOR AND THE NÓTARY.

In former times there ruled, as governor of the Alhámбра, a doughty old cavalier, who, from having lost one arm in the wars, was commonly known by the name of el Gobernador Mánco, or „the one-armed governor“. He, in fact, prided himself upon being an old soldier, wore his mustachios curled up to his eyes, a pair of campaigning boots ¹⁴⁶⁹), and a toledo as long as a spit, with his pocket-handkerchief in the basket hilt.

He was, moreover, exceedingly proud and punctilious, and tenacious of all his privileges and dignities. Under his sway the immunities of the Alhámбра, as a royal residence and domain, were rigidly exacted. No one was permitted to enter the fortress with fire-arms, or even with a sword or staff, unless ¹⁴⁸⁰) he were of a certain rank; and every horseman was obliged to dismount at the gate, and lead his horse by the bridle. Now as the hill of the Alhámбра rises from the very midst to the city of Granáda, being, as it were, an excrescence of the capital, it must at all times be somewhat irksome to the captain general, who commands the province, to have thus an *impérium in império*, a petty independent post in the very centre of his domains. It was rendered the more galling, in the present instance, from the irritable jealousy of the old governor, that took fire on the least question of authority and jurisdiction, and from the loose vagrant character of the people that had gradually nestled themselves within the fortress, as in a sanctuary, and from thence carried on a system of roguery and depredation at the expense of the honest inhabitants of the city.

1469) Stulpstiefeln. 1470) unless regiert den Conjunctiv.

Thus there was a perpetual feud and heart-burning between the captain général and the governor, the more virulent on the part of the latter, inasmuch as the smallest of two neighbouring potentates is always the most captious about his dignity. The stately palace of the captain général stood in the Plaza Nueva, immediately at the foot of the hill of the Alhambra, and here was always a bustle and parade of guards and domestics, and city functionaries. A beetling bastion of the fortress overlooked the palace and public square in front of it; and on this bastion the old governor would occasionally strut backwards and forwards, with his toledo girded by his side, keeping a wary eye down upon his rival, like a hawk reconnoitring his quarry from his nest in a dry tree.

Whenever he descended into the city it was in grand parade, on horseback, surrounded by his guards, or in his state coach, an ancient and unwieldy Spanish edifice of carved timber and gilt leather, drawn by eight mules, with running footmen, outriders*), and lackeys, on which occasions he flattered himself he impressed every beholder with awe and admiration as vicegerent of the king, though the wits of Granada, particularly those who loitered about the palace of the captain général, were apt to sneer at his petty parade, and in allusion to the vagrant character of his subjects, to greet him with the appellation of „the king of the beggars“. One of the most fruitful sources of dispute between these two doughty rivals was the right claimed by the governor to have all things passed free of duty through the city¹⁴⁷¹), that were intended for the use of himself or his garrison. By degrees this privilege had given rise to extensive smuggling. A nest of contrabandistas took up their abode in the hovels of the fortress, and the numerous caves in its vicinity, and drove¹⁴⁷²) a thriving business under the connivance of the soldiers of the garrison.

The vigilance of the captain général was aroused. He consulted his legal adviser and factotum, a shrewd

*) Nach Anderen: *outrider*. 1471) dass alle Dinge zollfrei durch die Stadt gehen sollten. 1472) drove von to drive.

méddlesome escribáno¹⁴⁷³), or nótery, who rejoiced in an opportunity of perplexing the old pótentate of the Alhámbrá, and invólving him in a maze of légal súbtilities. He advised the cáptain général to insíst upón the right of exámining évery cónvoy pássing through the gates of his city, and he pénned a long létter for him in vindicátion of the right. Góvernor Máncó was a straightfóward cut and thrust old sóldier, who háted an escribáno worse than the dévil, and this one in partícular worse than all óther escribános.

„What!“ said he, cúrling up his mustáchios fiércely, „does the cáptain général set his man of the pen to práctise confúsións upón me? I'll let him see that an old sóldier is not to be báffled by schoólcrafft.“

He seízed his pen, and scráwled a short létter, in a crábbed hand, in which, withóut deígning to énter into árgument, he insísted on the right of tránsit free of search, and denóunced véngeance on ány cústom-house ófficer who should lay his unhállowed hand on ány cónvoy protécted by the flag of the Alhámbrá. While this quéstion was ágitated betweén the two pragmátical pótentates, it so háppened, that a mule, láden with suppliés for the fórtress, arríved one day at the gate of Xénil, by which it was to travérse a súburb of the city on its way to the Alhámbrá. The cónvoy was heáded by a tésty old córporal, who had long sérvéd únder the góvernor, and was a man áfter his own heart; as rústy and staunch as an old tolédo blade. As they approáched the gate of the city the córporal pláced the bállner of the Alhámbrá on the bácksaddle of the mule, and, dráwing himsélf up to a pérfect perpen-dícular, advánced with his head dréssed to the front, but with the wáry side glance of a cur pássing through hóstile ground, and réady for a snap and a snarl.

„Who goes there?“ said the séntinel at the gate.

„Sóldier of the Alhámbrá,“ said the córporal, withóut túrning his head.

„What have you in charge?“

1473) einen listigen, sich in Alles mengenden Escribano.

„Provisions for the garrison.“

„Proceéd.“

The córporal márched straight fóward, fóllowed by the cónvoy, but had not advánced mány páces befóre a pósse of cústom-house ófficers rúshed out of a small tóll-house.

„Halló, there!“ cried the leáder. „Múleteer, halt, and ópen those páckages.“

The córporal wheéled round, and drew himself up in báttle array. „Respéct the flag of the Alhámбра,“ said he; „these things are for the góvernor.“

„A figo for the góvernor, and a figo for his flag. Múleteer, halt, I say.“

„Stop the cónvoy at your péril!“ cried the córporal, cócking his músket: „Múleteer, proceéd.“

The múleteer gave his beast a héarty thwack; the cústom-house ófficer sprang fóward and seízed the hálder; whereupón the córporal lévelled his piece and shot¹⁴⁷⁴) him dead.

The street was immédiately in an úproar. The old córporal was seízed, and áfter undergóing súndry kicks, and cuffs, and cúdgellings, which are génerally given imprómtu by the mob in Spain, as a fóretaste of the áfter pénalties of the law, he was loáded with írons, and conduéted to the cíty príson; while his cómrades were permitted to proceéd with the cónvoy, áfter it had been well rúmmaged, to the Alhámбра.

The old góvernor was in a toéwing pássion when he heard of this ínsult to his flag and cápture of his córporal. For a time he stórméd abóut the Moórish halls, and vápoured abóut the bástions and loóked down fire and sword upón the pálace of the cáptain géneral. Háving vénted the first ebullítion of his wrath, he despátched a méssage, demánding the surrender of the córporal, as to him alóne belónged the right of sítting in júdgment on the offénces of those únder his commánd. The cáptain géneral, aíded by the pen of the delighted escribáno, replíed at great length, árguing that as the offénce had

¹⁴⁷⁴) shot von to shoot.

been committed within the walls of his city, and against one of his civil officers, it was clearly within his proper jurisdiction. The governor rejoined by a repetition of his demand; the captain general gave a surrejoinder of still greater length and legal acumen; the governor became hotter and more peremptory in his demands, and the captain general cooler and more copious in his replies; until the old lion-hearted soldier absolutely roared with fury at being thus entangled in the meshes of legal controversy.

While the subtle escribano was thus amusing himself at the expense of the governor, he was conducting the trial of the corporal, who, mewed up in a narrow dungeon of the prison, had merely a small grated window at which to show his iron-bound visage ¹⁴⁷⁵), and receive the consolations of his friends.

A mountain of written testimony was diligently heaped up, according to Spanish form, by the indefatigable escribano; the corporal was completely overwhelmed by it. He was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged.

It was in vain the governor sent down remonstrance and menace from the Alhambra. The fatal day was at hand, and the corporal was put in *capilla*, that is to say, in the chapel of the prison, as is always done with culprits the day before execution, that they may meditate on their approaching end, and repent them ¹⁴⁷⁶) of their sins.

Seeing things drawing to an extremity, the old governor determined to attend to the affair in person ¹⁴⁷⁷). For this purpose he ordered out his carriage of state, and, surrounded by his guards, rumbled down the avenue of the Alhambra into the city. Driving to the house of the escribano, he summoned him to the portal.

The eye of the old governor gleamed like a coal at beholding the smirking man of the law advancing with an air of exultation.

¹⁴⁷⁵) in Eisen gerahmtes, eisernes, trotziges (nach Sporschil: unbewegtes) Antlitz. ¹⁴⁷⁶) S. N. 66. ¹⁴⁷⁷) sich persönlich ins Mittel zu schlagen.

„What is this I hear,” cried he, „that you are about to put to death one of my sôldiers?”

„All accôrding to law — all in strict form of jústice,” said the sêlf-suffícient escribáno, chûckling, and rúbbing his hands. „I can show your éxcellency the written téstimony in the case.”

„Fetch it híther,” said the góvernor. The escribáno bústled into his óffice, delighted with háving anóther opportúny of displaying his ingenúity at the expênce of the hárd-headed vétëran.

He retúrned with a sátsel full of pápers, and begán to read a long depósition with proféssional volubility. By this time a crowd had collécted, lístening with out-stréched necks and gáping mouths.

„Prythee, man, get into the cárriage, out of this péstilent throng, that I may the bétter hear thee,” said the góvernor.

The escribáno éntered the cárriage, when, in a twinkling, the door was clósed, the coáchman smácked his whip — mules, cárriage, guards, and all dáshed off at a thúndering rate ¹⁴⁷⁸), leáving the crowd in gáping wónderment; nor did the góvernor pause until he had lódded his prey in one of the stróngest dúngeons of the Alhámbrá.

He then sent down a flag of truce in mílitary style, propósing a cartél or exchánge of prísoners — the córporal for the nótary. The pride of the cáptain géneral was píqued; he retúrned a contémptuons refúsál, and forthwith cáused a gállow, tall and strong, to be érected in the céntre of the Pláza Nuéva for the execútion of the córporal.

„Ohó! is that the game?” said Góvernor Mánco. He gave órders, and immédiately a gíbbet was réared on the verge of the great beétling bástion that overlóoked the Pláza. „Now,” said he in a méssage to the cáptain géneral, „hang my sôldier when you please; but at the same time that he is swung ¹⁴⁷⁹) off in the square, look up to see your escribáno dángling agáinst the sky.”

The cáptain géneral was inflexible; troops were paráded

1478) Alles polterte donnernd fort. 1479) swung von to swing.

in the square; the drums beat ¹⁴⁸⁰), the bell tolled. An immense multitude of amateurs gathered together to behold the execution. On the other hand, the governor paraded his garrison on the bastion, and tolled the funeral dirge of the notary from ¹⁴⁸¹) the Torre de la Campaña, or Tower of the Bell.

The notary's wife pressed through the crowd with a whole progeny of little embryo escribanos at her heels, and throwing herself at the feet of the captain general, implóred him not to sacrifice the life of her husband, and the welfare of herself and her numerous little ones, to a point of pride; „for you know the old governor too well,” said she, „to doubt that he will put his threat in execution, if you hang the soldier.”

The captain general was overpowered by her tears and lamentations, and the clamours of her callow brood. The corporal was sent up to the Alhambra, under a guard, in his gallows' garb, like a hooded friar, but with head erect and a face of iron. The escribano was demanded in exchange, according to the cartel. The once bustling and self-sufficient ¹⁴⁸²) man of the law was drawn forth from his dungeon more dead than alive. All his flippancy and conceit had evaporated; his hair, it is said, had nearly turned grey with affright, and he had a downcast, dogged look, as if he still felt the halter round his neck.

The old governor stuck his one arm a-kimbo, and for a moment surveyed him with an iron smile. „Henceforth, my friend,” said he, „moderate your zeal in hurrying others to the gallows; be not too certain of your safety, even though you should have the law on your side, and above all, take care how you play off your schoolcraft another time upon an old soldier ¹⁴⁸³).”

¹⁴⁸⁰) Imperf. von to beat. ¹⁴⁸¹) liess dem Notar auf . . . die Todesglocke läuten. ¹⁴⁸²) Der einst so geschäftige und zuversichtliche. ¹⁴⁸³) hüte dich, deinen Schulwitz wieder an einem alten Soldaten zu versuchen.

GÓVERNOR MÁNCO AND THE SÓLDIER.

When Góvernor Máncó, or „the óne-armed“, kept up a show of military state ¹⁴⁸⁴) in the Alhámbrá, he became nettled at the reproaches continually cast upon his fortress, of being a nestling place of rógues and contrabandístas. On a sudden, the old pótentate determined on refórm, and sètting vigorously to work, ejécted whole nests of vága-bonds out of the fortress and the gípsy caves with which the surroúnding hills are hóneycombed. He sent out sóldiers álso, to patról the ávenues and foótpaths, with órder to take up all suspícious pérsons.

One bright súmmer mórning, a patról, consísting of the tésty old córporal who had distínguished himsélf in the affair of the nótary, a trúmpeter and two privates was seáted únder the gárden wall of the Gèneralife, beside the road which leads down from the móuntain of the sun, when they heard the tramp of a horse and a male voice sínging in rough, though not unmúsical tones, an old Castílian campaíning song.

Présently they behéld a stúrdy sún-burnt féllow, clad in the rágged garb of a foot sóldier, leáding a powerful Arábian horse, capárisoned in the áncient Morésco fáshion.

Astónished at the sight of a strange sóldier descéding, steed in hand, from that sólitary móuntain, the córporal stépped forth and chállenged him ¹⁴⁸⁵).

„Who goes there?“

„A friend.“

„Who and what are you?“

„A poor sóldier just from the wars, with a crácked crown ¹⁴⁸⁶) and émpy purse for a rewárd.“

By this time they were enábled to view him more nárrowly. He had a black patch acróss his fórehead, which, with a grízzled beard, ádded to a cértain dare-dévil ¹⁴⁸⁷) cast of cóúntenance, while a slight squint

¹⁴⁸⁴) seinen militairischen Hof . . . hielt. ¹⁴⁸⁶) rief ihn an. ¹⁴⁸⁶) mit zerschlagenem Hirnschädel. ¹⁴⁸⁷) dem Teufel trotzend.

threw into the whole an occasional gleam of roguish good-humour ¹⁴⁸⁸).

Having answered the questions of the patrol, the soldier seemed to consider himself entitled to make others in return. „May I ask,” said he, „what city is that which I see at the foot of the hill?”

„What city!” cried the trumpeter; „come, that’s too bad. Here’s a fellow lurking about the mountain of the sun, and demands the name of the great city of Granada!”

„Granada! Madre de Dios! can it be possible?”

„Perhaps not!” rejoined the trumpeter; „and perhaps you have no idea that yonder are the towers of the Alhambra.”

„Son of a trumpet,” replied the stranger, „do not trifle with me; if this be indeed the Alhambra, I have some strange matters to reveal to the governor.”

„You will have an opportunity,” said the corporal, „for we mean to take you before him.” By this time the trumpeter had seized the bridle of the steed, the two privates had each secured an arm of the soldier, the corporal put himself in front, gave the word, „Forward — march!” and away they marched for the Alhambra.

The sight of a ragged foot soldier and a fine Arabian horse, brought in captive by the patrol, attracted the attention of all the idlers of the fortress, and of those gossip groups that generally assemble about wells and fountains at early dawn. The wheel of the cistern paused in its rotations, and the slipshod servant-maid stood gaping, with pitcher in hand, as the corporal passed by with his prize. A motley train gradually gathered in the rear of the escort.

Knowing nods and winks and conjectures passed from one to another. „It is a deserter,” said one; „A contrabandista,” said another; „A bandolero,” said a third; — until it was affirmed that a captain of a desperate band of robbers had been captured by the prowess of the corporal and his patrol. „Well, well,” said the old crones,

¹⁴⁸⁸) während ein leichtes Schielen seinem Gesichte einen listigen Anstrich verlieh.

one to another, „cáptain or not, let him get out of the grasp of old Góvernor Mánco if he can, though he is but one-handed.“

Góvernor Mánco was seáted in one of the inner halls of the Alhámбра, táking his mórning's cup of chócolate in cómpany with his conféssor, a fat Francíscean friar, from the neighbouring cónvent. A demúre, dárk-eyed dámsel of Málaga, the daúghter of his hóusekeeper, was atténding upón him. The world hínted ¹⁴⁸⁹⁾ that the dámsel, who, with all her demúreness, was a sly búxom bággage ¹⁴⁹⁰⁾, had found out a soft spot ¹⁴⁹¹⁾ in the íron heart of the old góvernor, and held compléte contról óver him. But let that pass — the doméstic affairs of these míghty pótentates of the earth should not be too nárrowly scrútinised.

When word was brought ¹⁴⁹²⁾ that a suspícious stránger had been táken lúrking abóut the fórtress, and was áctually in the óuter court, in dúrance of the córporal, waítíng the pleásure of his éxcellency, the pride and státelíness of óffice swélled the bósom of the góvernor ¹⁴⁹³⁾. Gíving back his chócolate cup ínto the hands of the demúre dámsel, he cálléd for his báskét-hílted sword, gírded it to his side, twírléd up his mustáchios, took his seat in a large hígh-backed chair, assúmed a bítter and forbíddíng áspect, and órdered the prísoner ínto his présence. The sóldíer was brought in, still clósely píníoned by his cáptors, and guárded by the córporal. He maintáined, howéver, a résolute self-cónfident air, and retúrned the sharp scrútinísing look of the góvernor with an eásy squint ¹⁴⁹⁴⁾, which by no means pleásed the punctílíous old pótentate.

„Well, cúlprit,“ said the góvernor, áfter he had re-gárded him for a móment in sílence, „what have you to say for yoursélf — who are you?“

„A sóldíer, just from the wars, who has brought away nóthing but scars and bruíses.“

„A sóldíer — humph — a foot sóldíer by your garb. I understánd you have a fine Arábían horse. I presúme

1489) munkelte. 1490) schlaue, lüsterne (üppige) Dirne. 1491) einen verwundb ren Fleck. 1492) Als gemeldet wurde. 1493) schwoll die Brust des Gouverneurs im Gefühle der Wichtigkeit seines Amtes vor Stolz auf. 1494) mit einem leichten Schielen.

you brought him too from the wars, beside your scars and bruises."

"May it please your excellency, I have something strange to tell about that horse. Indeed I have one of the most wonderful things to relate. Something too that concerns the security of this fortress, indeed of all Granada. But it is a matter to be imparted only to your private ear, or in presence of such only as are in your confidence."

The governor considered for a moment, and then directed the corporal and his men to withdraw, but to post themselves outside of the door, and be ready at a call.

"This holy friar," said he, "is my confessor, you may say any thing in his presence — and this damsel," nodding towards the handmaid, who had loitered with an air of great curiosity, "this damsel is of great secrecy and discretion, and to be trusted with any thing."

The soldier gave a glance between a squint and a leer at the demure handmaid ¹⁴⁹⁵). "I am perfectly willing," said he, "that the damsel should remain."

When all the rest had withdrawn, the soldier commenced his story. He was a fluent, smooth-tongued varlet ¹⁴⁹⁶), and had a command of language above his apparent rank ¹⁴⁹⁷).

"May it please your excellency," said he, "I am, as I before observed, a soldier, and have seen some hard service ¹⁴⁹⁸), but my term of enlistment being expired, I was discharged, not long since, from the army of Valladolid, and set out on foot for my native village in Andalusia. Yesterday evening the sun went down as I was traversing a great dry plain of Old Castile."

"Hold," cried the governor, "what is this you say? Old Castile is some two or three hundred miles from this *)."

"Even so," replied the soldier coolly. "I told your

1495) Der Soldat sah mit einem, zwischen Geschiele und Wink die Mitte haltenden Blicke auf die sittsame Aufwärterin. 1496) Er war ein glattzüngiger Schönsprecher. 1497) und es stand ihm eine Sprache zu Gebote, die weit über seinen scheinbaren Stand ging. 1498) und habe einen schweren Dienst gehabt. *) from this, nämlich place, von hier.

excellency I had strange things to relate; but not more ^{1498*)} strange than true; as your excellency will find, if you will deign me a patient hearing."

"Proceed, culprit," said the governor, twirling up his mustachios.

"As the sun went down," continued the soldier, "I cast my eyes about in search of some quarters for the night; but, *) far as my sight could reach, there were no signs of habitation. I saw that I should have to make my bed on the naked plain, with my knapsack for a pillow; but your excellency is an old soldier, and knows that to one who has been in the wars such a night's lodging is no great hardship.

The governor nodded assent, as he drew his pocket-handkerchief out of the basket hilt, to drive away a fly that buzzed about his nose.

"Well, to make a long story short," continued the soldier, "I trudged forward for several miles until I came to a bridge over a deep ravine, through which ran a little thread of water, almost dried up by the summer heat. At one end of the bridge was a Moorish tower, the upper end all in ruins, but a vault in the foundation quite entire. Here, thinks I ¹⁴⁹⁹⁾, is a good place to make a halt; so I went down to the stream, took a hearty drink, for the water was pure and sweet, and I was parched with thirst; then opening my wallet, I took out an onion and a few crusts, which were all my provisions, and seating myself on a stone on the margin of the stream, began to make my supper; intending afterwards to quarter myself for the night in the vault of the tower; and capital quarters they would have been for a campaigner just from the wars, as your excellency, who is an old soldier, may suppose."

"I have put up ¹⁵⁰⁰⁾ gladly with worse in my time," said the governor, returning his pocket-handkerchief into the hilt of his sword.

1489*) Abweichend von der N. 366 bemerkten Regel findet man vor Comparativis statt *no* auch *not*. *) Vor *far* supplire *as* und s. N. 231. 1499) Sprachwidrig für *think I*, und dieses für *thought I*. — Will der Erzähler die Handlung sehr lebhaft vergegenwärtigen, so braucht der Engländer oft das Präsens statt des historischen Imperfects. 1500) Ich habe . . . vorlieb genommen.

„While I was quietly crúncing ¹⁵⁰¹⁾ my crust,“ pursuéd the sóldier, „I heard sómething stir within the vault; I listened — it was the tramp of a horse. By and bye, a man came forth from a door in the foundátion of the towér, close by the wáter's edge, leáding a powerful horse by the bridle. I could not well make out what he was by the stárlight. It had a suspícious look to be lúrking amóng the rúins of a towér, in that wild sólitary place. He might be a mere wayfarer, like mysélf; he might be a contrabandísta; he might be a bandolóro; what of that ¹⁵⁰²⁾? thank heáven and my póverty, I had nóthing to lose; so I sat still and crúnced my crusts.

„He led his horse to the wáter, close by where I was sitting, so that I had a fair opportúnty of reconnoítring him. To my surprise he was dréssed in a Moórish garb, with a cuiráss of steel, and a pólished skúll-cap that I distínguished by the refléction of the stars upón it. His horse, too, was hárnessed in the Morésco fáshion, with great shóvel stírrups ¹⁵⁰³⁾. He led him, as I said, to the side of the stream, into which the ánimál plúnged his head álmóst to the eyes, and drank ¹⁵⁰⁴⁾ untíl I thought he would have burst.

„Cómrade,“ said I, ‘your steed drinks well; it’s a good sign when a horse plúnges his múzzle brávely ínto the wáter.’

„He may well drink,“ said the stránger, speáking with a Moórish áccent, ‘it is a good year since he had his last draught.’

„By Santiágo,“ said I, ‘that beats éven the cámel that I have seen in África. But come, you seem to be sómething of a sóldier, will you sit down and take part of a sóldier’s fare?’ In fact I felt the want of a compánion in this lónely place, and was willing to put up with an ínfidel ¹⁵⁰⁵⁾. Besídes, as your éxcellency well knows, a sóldier is néver véry partícular abóut the faith

1501) to crunch, nagen an . . . 1502) Was lag mir daran! 1503) schaufelförmige Steigbügel. 1504) drank von to drink. 1505) selbst mit einem Ungläubigen zu verkehren.

of his company, and soldiers of all countries are comrades on peaceable ground."

The governor again nodded assent.

"Well, as I was saying, I invited him to share my supper, such as it was, for I could not do less in common hospitality. 'I have no time to pause for meat or drink,' said he, 'I have a long journey to make before morning.'

"In which direction?" said I.

"Andalusia," said he.

"Exactly my route," said I; 'so, as you won't ¹⁵⁰⁶) stop and eat with me, perhaps you will let me mount and ride with you. I see your horse is of a powerful frame, I'll warrant, he'll ¹⁵⁰⁷) carry double.'

"Agreed," said the trooper; and it would not have been civil and soldier-like to refuse, especially as I had offered to share my supper with him. So up he mounted, and up I mounted behind him.

"Hold fast," said he, 'my steed goes like the wind.'

"Never fear me," said I, and so off we set.

"From a walk the horse soon passed to a trot, from a trot to a gallop, and from a gallop to a hárum scárum scámper ¹⁵⁰⁸). It seemed as if rocks, trees, houses, every thing, flew hurry scurry behind us.

"What town is this?" said I.

"Segovia," said he; and before the word was out of his mouth, the towers of Segovia were out of sight. We swept up the Guadarama mountains, and down by the Escorial; and we skirted the walls of Madrid, and we scoured away across the plains of La Mancha. In this way we went up hill and down dale, by towers and cities, all buried in deep sleep, and across mountains, and plains, and rivers, just glimmering in the starlight.

"To make a long story short, and not to fatigue your excellency, the trooper suddenly pulled up on the side of a mountain. 'Here we are,' said he, 'at the end of our journey.' I looked about, but could see no signs of habi-

¹⁵⁰⁶) won't, Abkürzung von will not. ¹⁵⁰⁷) he'll, Abkürzung von he will. ¹⁵⁰⁸) wüthendes Jagen.

tation ; nóthing but the mouth of a cávern. While I looked I saw múltitudes of peóple in Moórish drésses, some on hóseback, some on foot, arriving as if borne by the wind from all points of the cómpass, and húrrying into the mouth of the cávern, like bees into a hive. Befóre I could ask a quéstion, the troóper struck his long Moórish spurs into the hóse's flanks and dáshed in with the throng. We pássed alóng a steep wínding way, that descéended into the véry bowels of the móuntain. As we púshed on, a light begán to glímmér up by líttle and líttle, like the first glímmérings of day, but what cáused it I could not discern. It grew strónger and strónger, and enábled me to see évery thing aróund. I now nóticéd, as we pássed alóng, great cáverns, ópening to the right and left, like halls in an ársenal. In some there were shields, and hélmets, and cuirásses, and lánces, and scímitars, hánging against the walls ; in óthers there were great heaps of wárlíke munítions, and camp équipage lýing upón the ground.

„It would have done your éxcellency's heart good, béing an old sóldier, to have seen such grand provisión for war. Then, in óther cáverns, there were long rows of hórsemen árméd to the teeth, with lánces ráised and bánners unfúrled all reády for the field ; but they all sat mótionless in their sáddles like so mány státues. In óther halls were wárríors sleéping on the ground besíde their hórses, and foót-sóldiers in groups reády to fall into the ranks. All were in óld-fashioned Moórish drésses and ármour.

„Well, your éxcellency, to cut a long stóry short, we at length éntered an imménse cávern, or I may say pálace, of gróttó work, the walls of which seémed to be veined with gold and sílver, and to spárkle with díamonds and sápphíres and all kinds of précíous stones. At the úpper end sat a Moórish king on a gólden throne, with his nóbles on each side, and a guard of Áfrícan blacks with drawn scímitars. All the crowd that continued to flock in, and amóunted to thóusands and thóusands, pássed one by one befóre his throne, each páying hómage as he pássed. Some of the múltitude were dréssed in magnífícent robes,

without stain or blémish, and spárkling with jewéls; óthers in búrnished and enámelled ármour; while óthers were in móuldered and mildewed ¹⁵⁰⁹⁾ gárments, and in ármour all báttèred and dénted and cóvered with rust.

„I had hitherto held my tóngue, for your éxcellency well knows, it is not for a sóldier to ask mány quéstions when on dúty, but I could keep sílent no lónger.

„‘Pr’ythee, cómrade,’ said I, ‘what is the meáning of all this?’

„‘This,’ said the troóper, ‘is a great and feárful mýs-tery. Know, O Chrístian, that you see befóre you the court and ármý of Boábdil, the last king of Granáda.’

„‘What is this you tell me?’ cried I. ‘Boábdil and his court were éxiled from the land húndreds of years agóne, and all died in África.’

„‘So it is recórded in your lýing chrónicles,’ repliéed the Moor; ‘but know that Boábdil and the wárriors who made the last strúggles for Granáda were all shut up in the móuntain by pówerful enchántment. As for the king and ármý that márched forth from Granáda at the time of the surrénder, they were a mere phántom train of spírits and démons permítted to assúme those shapes to deceíve the Chrístian sóvereigns. And fúrthermore let me tell you, friend, that all Spain is a cóuntry únder the pówer of enchántment. There is not a móuntain cave, not a lónely wátch-tower in the plains, nor rúined cástle on the hills, but has some spéll-bound wárriors sleéping from age to age withín its vaults, untíl the sins are éxpiated for which Állah permítted the dominíon to pass for a time out of the hands of the faíthful. Once évery year, on the eve of St. John, they are releásed from enchántment, from sún-set to súnrise, and permítted to repaír here to pay hómage to their sóvereign: and the crowds which you behéld swármíng into the cávern are Móslem wárriors from their haunts in all parts of Spain. For my own part, you saw the rúined tówer of the bridge in Old Castíle, where I have now wíntèred and súmmered for mány húndred years,

1509) morsch und verwittert.

and where I must be back again by daybreak. As to the battalions of horse and foot which you beheld ¹⁵¹⁰⁾ draw up in array in the neighbouring caverns, they are the spell-bound warriors of Granada. It is written in the book of fate, that when the enchantment is broken, Boabdil will descend from the mountain at the head of this army, resume his throne in the Alhambra and his sway of Granada, and gathering together the enchanted warriors from all parts of Spain, will reconquer the peninsula and restore it to Moslem rule.'

"And when shall this happen?" said I.

"Allah alone knows: we had hoped the day of deliverance was at hand; but there reigns at present a vigilant governor in the Alhambra, a stanch old soldier, well known as Governor Manco. While such a warrior holds command of the very outpost, and stands ready to check the first irruption from the mountain, I fear Boabdil and his soldiery must be content to rest upon their arms."

Here the governor raised himself somewhat perpendicularly, adjusted his sword, and twirled up his mustachios.

"To make a long story short, and not to fatigue your excellency, the trooper, having given me this account, dismounted from his steed.

"Tarry here," said he, "and guard my steed while I go and bow the knee to Boabdil." So saying, he strode ¹⁵¹¹⁾ away among the throng that pressed forward to the throne.

"What's to be done?" thought I, "when thus left to myself; shall I wait here until this infidel returns to whisk me off on his goblin steed, the Lord knows where; or shall I make the most of my time and beat a retreat from this hobgoblin community? A soldier's mind is soon made up, as your excellency well knows. As to the horse, he belonged to an avowed enemy of the faith and the realm, and was a fair prize according to the rules of war. So hoisting myself from the crupper into the saddle, I turned the reins, struck the Moorish stirrups into the sides of the steed, and put him to make the best of his way out

¹⁵¹⁰⁾ Nach to behold steht der Infinitiv ohne to. ¹⁵¹¹⁾ strode von to stride.

of the pássage by which he had éntered. As we scoured by the halls where the Móslem hórsemen sat in mótionless battálions, I thought I heard the clang of ármour and a hóllo w múrmur of voices. I gave the steed anóther taste of the stírrups and dóubled my speed. There was now a sound behind me like a rúshing blast; I heard the eláttér of a thóúsand hoofs; a cóuntless throng overtook me. I was borne alóng in the press, and húrled forth from the mouth of the cávern, while thóúsands of shádney forms were swept off in évery diréction by the four winds of héáven.

„In the whirl and confúsió n of the scene I was thrown sénséless to the earth. When I came to mysélf I was lýing on the brow of a hill with the Arábian steed stánding beside me; for, in fálling, my arm had slipt ¹⁵¹²⁾ withín the bridle, which, I presúme, prévénted his whísking off to Old Castíle.

„Your éxcellency may eásily judge of my surpríse on lóoking round, to behóld hédges of áloes and Índian figs and óther proofs of a sóúthern clímate, and to see a great cíty beló w me with tówers, and pálaces, and a grand cathédral.

„I descénded the hill cáutióusly, léáding my steed, for I was afraid to mount him agáin, lest he should play me some slíppery trick ¹⁵¹³⁾. As I descénded I met with your patról, who let me ínto the sécret that it was Granáda that lay befóre me; and that I was áctually únder the walls of the Alhámbra, the fórtress of the redóubted Góvernór Máncó, the térror of all enchánted Móslems. When I heard this, I detérmined at ónce to seek your éxcellency, to infórm you of all that I had seen, and to warn you of the périls that surróúnd and undermíne you, that you may take meásures in time to guard your fórtress, and the kíngdom ítsélf, from this íntéstine ármey that lurks in the véry bowéls of the land.“

„And pr'ythee, friend, you who are a vétéran campáigner, and have seen so much sérvíce,“ said the góvernór, „how wóuld you advíse me to procééd, in órder to prévént this évil?“

1512) slipt von to slip. 1513) Schelmenstreich.

„It is not for a humble private of the ranks,” said the soldier modestly, „to pretend to instruct a commander of your excellency’s sagacity, but it appears to me that your excellency might cause all the caves and entrances in the mountain to be walled up with solid mason work, so that Boabdil and his army might be completely cöcked up in their subterranean habitation. If the good fáther too,” added the soldier reverently bowing to the friar, and devoutedly crössing himself, „would cónsecrate the barricádoes with his bléssing, and put up a few crösses and réliques and ímages of saints, I think they might withstand all the power of ínfidel enchántments.“

„They doubtless would be of great avail,” said the friar.

The góvernor now placed his arm a-kímbo with his hand résting on the hilt of his tolédo, fixed his eye upón the soldier, and géntly wágging his head from one side to the óther.

„So, friend,” said he, „then you réally supposé I am to be gúlled with this cóck-and-bull stóry¹⁵¹⁴⁾ about enchánted móuntains and enchánted Moors? Hark ye, cúlprit! — not anóther word. An old soldier you may be, but you’ll find you have an ólder soldier to deal with, and one not eásily out-géneralled¹⁵¹⁵⁾. Ho! guards there! put this féllow in írons.“

The demúre hándmaid would have put in a word in fávour of the prísoner, but the góvernor silenced her with a look.

As they were pínioning the soldier, one of the guards felt sómething of bulk in his pócket, and dráwing it forth, found a long leáthern purse that appeáred to be well filled. Hólding it by one córner, he túrned out the contents upón the táble befóre the góvernor, and néver did free-booter’s bag make more górgeous delívery. Out túmbled rings, and jewéls, and rósaries of pearls, and spárkling díamond crösses, and a profúsiön of áncient gólden coin, some of which fell jíngling to the floor, and rólled away to the úttermost parts of the chámber.

1514) Märchen. 1515) der nicht zu überlisten ist.

For a time the functions of justice were suspended; there was an universal scramble after the glittering fugitives. The governor alone, who was imbued with true Spanish pride, maintained his stately decorum, though his eye betrayed a little anxiety until the last coin and jewel were restored to the sack.

The friar was not so calm; his whole face glowed like a furnace, and his eyes twinkled and flashed at sight of the rosaries and crosses.

"Sacrilegious wretch that you art!" exclaimed he; "what church or sanctuary hast thou been plundering of these sacred relics?"

"Neither one nor the other, holy father. If they be sacrilegious spoils, they must have been taken in times long past, by the infidel trooper I have mentioned. I was just going to tell his excellency when he interrupted me, that, on taking possession of the trooper's horse, I unhooked a leathern sack which hung at the saddle-bow, and which I presume contained the plunder of his campaignings in days of old, when the Moors overran¹⁵¹⁶) the country."

"Mighty well; at present you will make up your mind to take up your quarters in a chamber of the vermilion tower, which, though not under a magic spell, will hold you as safe as any cave of your enchanted Moors."

"Your excellency will do as you think proper," said the prisoner coolly. "I shall be thankful to your excellency for any accommodation in the fortress. A soldier who has been in the wars, as your excellency well knows, is not particular about his lodgings: provided I have a snug dungeon and regular rations, I shall manage to make myself comfortable. I would only entreat that while your excellency is so careful about me, you would have an eye to your fortress, and think on the hint I dropped about stopping up the entrances to the mountain."

Here ended the scene. The prisoner was conducted to a strong dungeon in the vermilion tower, the Arabian steed was led to his excellency's stable, and the trooper's

¹⁵¹⁶) overran von to overrun.

sack was deposited in his excellency's strong box. To the latter, it is true, the friar made some demúr, quéstioning whether the sacred relics, which were évidently sacrilégious spoils, should not be placed in cústody of the church; but as the góvernor was péremptory on the súbject, and was ábsolute lord in the Alhámбра, the friar discreétly drópped the discússion, but detérmined to convey intélligence of the fact to the church dignitaries in Granáda.

To explain these prompt and rigid méasures on the part of old Góvernor Mánco, it is próper to obsérve, that about this time the Alpuxárra móuntains in the neíghbourhood of Granáda were térribly infésted by a gang of róbbers, únder the commánd of a dáring chief, námed Mánuel Borásco, who were accústomed to prowl about the cóuntry, and éven to énter the cíty in várious disguises, to gain intélligence of the depárture of cónvoys of mérchandise, or trávellers with wéll-lined púrses, whom they took care to waylay in dístant and sólitary pásses of their road. These repeáted and dáring outrages had awákened the atténtion of góvernment, and the commánders of the várious posts had received instrúctions to be on the alért, and to take up all suspícious strágglers. Góvernor Mánco was partícularly zeálous in cónsequence of the várious stígmás that had been cast upón his fórtress, and he now dóubted not that he had entrápped some fórmidable desperádo of this gang.

In the mean time the stóry took wind, and becáme the talk, not mérely of the fórtress, but of the whole cíty of Granáda. It was said that the nóted róbber Mánuel Borásco, the térror of the Alpuxárras, had fálleen ínto the clútches of old Góvernor Mánco, and been cóoped up by him in a dúngeon of the vermílion tówer; and évery one who had been róbbed by him flócked to récognise the maraúder. The vermílion tówers, as is well known, stand apárt from the Alhámбра on a síster hill, séparated from the main fórtress by the rávine down which pásses the main ávenue. There were no ouéter walls, but a séntinel patróllled befóre the tówer. The wíndow of the chámber in which the sóldier was confíned was stróngly gráted, and

looked upon a small esplanade. Here the good folks of Granáda repaired to gaze at him, as they would at a laughing hyéna, grinning through the cage of a menagerie. Nobody, however, recognised him for Manuel Borásco; for that terrible róbber was noted for a ferocious physiognomy, and had by no means the good-humoured squint ¹⁵¹⁷⁾ of the prisoner. Visitors came not merely from the city, but from all parts of the country; but nobody knew him, and there began to be doubts in the minds of the common people, whether there might not be some truth in his story. That Boábdil and his army were shut up in the mountain, was an old tradition which many of the ancient inhabitants had heard from their fathers. Numbers went up to the mountain of the sun, or rather of St. Élena, in search of the cave mentioned by the soldier; and saw and peeped into the deep dark pit, descending, no one knows how far, into the mountain, and which remains there to this day — the fabled entrance to the subterranean abode of Boábdil.

By degrees the soldier became popular with the common people. A freebooter of the mountains is by no means the opprobrious character in Spain that a róbber is in any other country: on the contrary, he is a kind of chivalrous personage in the eyes of the lower classes. There is always a disposition, also, to cavil at the conduct of those in command ¹⁵¹⁸⁾; and many began to murmur at the high-handed ¹⁵¹⁹⁾ measures of old Governor Manco, and to look upon the prisoner in the light of a martyr.

The soldier, moreover, was a merry, waggish fellow, that had a joke for every one who came near his window, and a soft speech ¹⁵²⁰⁾ for every female. He had procured an old guitar also, and would sit by his window and sing ballads and love ditties, to the delight of the women of the neighbourhood, who would assemble on the esplanade in the evenings and dance boléros to his music. Having trimmed off his rough beard, his sunburnt face found favour in the eyes of the fair; and the demure hand-

1517) gutmüthig schelmische Schielblick. 1518) those (ausgel. who are) in command, die Machthaber. 1519) drückend. 1520) Artigkeit.

maid of the góvornor decláred that his squint was perfectly irresistible. This kind-hearted dámsel had, from the first, evinced a deep sýmpathy in his fórtunes, and háving in vain tried to móllify the góvornor, had set to work privately to mítigate the rígor of his dispensátions. Évery day she brought the prísoner some crumbs of cómfort which had fálleen from the góvornor's táble, or been abstrácted from his lárder, togéther with, now and then, a consóling bóttle of choice Val de Pénnas, or rich Málaga.

While this pétty treáson was góing on, in the véry céntre of the old góvornor's cítadel, a storm of ópen war was brewíng up amóng his extérnal foes. The círcumstance of a bag of gold and jewéls háving been found upón the pérsón of the supposed róbber had been repórted, with mány exaggerátions, in Granáda. A quéstion of territórial jurisdíction was immédiately stártd by the góvornor's invéterate ríval, the cáptain géneral. He insísted that the prísoner had been cáptured withóut the précincts ¹⁵²¹⁾ of the Alhámбра, and withín the rules of his authórity. He demánded his bódy thérefore, and the *spólia opíma* táken with him. Due informatíon háving been cárried líkewise by the friár to the grand Inquísitor of the crósses and rósaries, and óther réliques contained in the bag, he claímed the cúlpit as háving been guílty of sácrilege, and insísted that his plúnder was due to the church, and his bódy to the next autó da fe. The feuds ran high ¹⁵²²⁾, the góvornor was fúrious, and swore ¹⁵²³⁾, ráther than surrender his cáptive, he would hang him up withín the Alhámбра, as a spy caught withín the púrlieus of the fórtress.

The cáptain géneral threátened to send a bódy of sóldiers to transfér the prísoner from the vermílion tówer to the cíty. The grand Inquísitor was équally bent upón despátching a númer of the famíliars of the Hóly Óffice. Word was brought late at night to the góvornor of these machinátions. „Let them come,” said he, „they'll find me befórehand with them; he must rise bright and eárlý who would take in an old sóldier.” He accórdingly issued

1521) Gebiet. 1522) Der Streit wurde lebhaft. 1523) swore von to swear.

orders to have the prisoner removed, at daybreak, to the donjon keep ¹⁵²⁴) within the walls of the Alhambra. „And d'ye ¹⁵²⁵) hear, child,“ said he to his demure handmaid, „tap at my door, and wake me before cock-crowing, that I may see to the matter myself.“

The day dawned, the cock crowed, but nobody tapped at the door of the governor. The sun rose high above the mountain tops, and glittered in at his casement, ere the governor was wakened from his morning dreams by his veteran corporal, who stood before him with terror stamped upon his iron visage.

„He's off! he's gone!“ cried the corporal, gasping for breath.

„Who's off — who's gone?“

„The soldier — the robber — the devil, for aught I know; his dungeon is empty, but the door locked, — no one knows how he has escaped out of it.“

„Who saw him last?“

„Your handmaid, she brought him his supper.“

„Let her be called instantly.“

Here was new matter of confusion. The chamber of the demure damsel was likewise empty, her bed had not been slept in: she had doubtless gone off with the culprit, as she had appeared, for some days past, to have frequent conversations with him.

This was wounding the old governor in a tender part; but he had scarce time to wince ¹⁵²⁶) at it, when new misfortunes broke upon his view ¹⁵²⁷). On going into his cabinet he found his strong box open, the leather purse of the trooper abstracted, and with it, a couple of corpulent bags of doubloons.

But how, and which way, had the fugitives escaped? An old peasant who lived in a cottage by the road-side, leading up into the Sierra, declared that he had heard the tramp of a powerful steed just before daybreak passing up into the mountains. He had looked out at his case-

¹⁵²⁴) Verliess. ¹⁵²⁵) d'ye, Zusammenziehung von do ye. ¹⁵²⁶) zu toben. ¹⁵²⁷) als neues Unglück sein Auge überraschte.

ment, and could just distinguish a horseman, with a female seated before him.

„Search the stables!“ cried Góvernor Mánco. The stables were searched, all the horses were in their stalls, excepting the Arábian steed. In his place was a stout cudgel tied to the mánger, and on it a lábel bearing these words, „A gift to Góvernor Mánco, from an Old Sóldier.“

LÉGENÐ OF THE TWO DISCREÉT STÁTUES.

There lived once in a waste apartment of the Alhámбра a mérry little féllow, námed Lope Sánchez, who wórked in the gárdens, and was as brisk and blithe as a gráss-hopper, sínging all day long. He was the life and soul of the fórtress; when his work was óver, he would sit on one of the stone bénches of the esplanáde, and strum his guitár, and sing long dítties abóut the Cid, and Bernádo del Cárpio, and Fernádo del Púlgar, and óther Spánish héroes, for the amúsement of the old sóldiers of the fórtress, or would strike up a mérrier tune, and set the girls dáncing boléros and fandángos *).

Like most little men, Lope Sánchez had a strápping búxom dame for a wife, who could álmost have put him in her pócket; but he lácked the úsual poor man's lot — insteád of ten children he had but one. This was a little bláck-eyed girl abóut twelve years of age, námed Sanchíca, who was as mérry as himsélf, and the delight of his heart. She playéd abóut him as he wórked in the gárdens, dánced to his guitár as he sat in the shade, and ran as wild as a young fawn abóut the groves and álleys and rúined halls of the Alhámбра.

) set the girls dancing boleros and fandangos, liess die Mädchen den Bolero und Fandango tanzen; s. N. 1356 und N. 20.

It was now the eve of the blessed St. John, and the holiday-loving gossips of the Alhámbara, men, women, and children, went up at night, to the mountain of the sun, which rises above the Généralife, to keep their midsummer vigil on its level summit. It was a bright moonlight night, and all the mountains were grey and silvery, and the city, with its domes and spires, lay in shadows below, and the Véga was like a fairy land, with haunted streams gleaming among its dusky groves. On the highest part of the mountain they lit up a bonfire, according to an old custom of the country handed down from the Moors. The inhabitants of the surrounding country were keeping a similar vigil, and bonfires, here and there in the Véga, and along the folds of the mountains, blazed up palely in the moonlight.

The evening was gaily passed in dancing to the guitar of Lope Sánchez, who was never so joyous as when on a holiday revel of the kind. While the dance was going on, the little Sanchica with some of her playmates sported among the ruins of an old Moorish fort that crowns the mountain, when, in gathering pebbles in the fosse, she found a small hand curiously carved of jet, the fingers closed, and the thumb firmly clasped upon them. Overjoyed with her good fortune, she ran to her mother with her prize. It immediately became a subject of sage speculation, and was eyed by some with superstitious distrust. "Throw it away," said one, "it's Moorish — depend upon it there's mischief and witchcraft in it." "By no means," said another; "you may sell it for something to the jewellers of the Zácatin." In the midst of this discussion an old tawny soldier drew near, who had served in África, and was as swarthy as a Moor. He examined the hand with a knowing look. "I have seen things of this kind," said he, "among the Moors of Bárbery. It is a great virtue to guard against the evil eye, and all kinds of spells and enchantments. I give you joy, friend Lope; this bodes good luck to your child."

Upon hearing this, the wife of Lope Sánchez tied the

little hand of jet to a riband, and hung it round the neck of her daughter.

The sight of this talisman called up all the favourite superstitions about the Moors. The dance was neglected, and they sat in groups on the ground, telling old legendary tales, handed down from their ancestors. Some of their stories turned upon the wonders of the very mountain upon which they were seated, which is a famous hobgoblin region¹⁵²⁸). One ancient crone gave a long account of the subterranean palace in the bowels of that mountain where Boábdil and all his Móslem court are said to remain enchanted. „Amóng yónder ruins,” said she, pointing to some crumbling walls and mounds of earth on a distant part of the mountain, „there is a deep black pit that goes down, down into the very heart of the mountain. For all the money in Granáda I would not look down into it. Once upon a time a poor man of the Alhámбра, who tended goats upon this mountain, scrambled down into that pit after a kid that had fallen in. He came out again all wild and stáring, and told such things of what he had seen, that évery one thought his brain was turned. He raved for a day or two about the hobgoblin Moors that had pursued him in the cávern, and could hárdly be persuaded to drive his goats up again to the mountain. He did so at last, but, poor man, he néver came down again. The neighbours found his goats browsing about the Moórish ruins, and his hat and mántle lýing near the mouth of the pit, but he was néver more heard of*).

The little Sanchíca listened with breathless attention to this story. She was of a cúrious náture, and felt immediately a great hánkering to peep into this dángerous pit. Steáling away from her compánions, she sought the distant ruins, and áfter gróping for some time amóng them came to a small hóllow, or básin, near the brow of the mountain, where it swept steeply down into the válley of the Dárro. In the céntre of this básin yáwned the mouth of a pit. Sanchíca véntured to the verge, and peéped in.

1528) berühmter Gespensterplatz. *) S. N. 51, vergl. mit N. 321.

All was black as pitch, and gave an idéa of immeasurable depth. Her blood ran cold; she drew back, then peeped again, then would have run away, then took another peep — the véry hórror of the thing was delightful to her. At length she rólled a large stone, and pushed it óver the brink. For some time it fell in silence; then struck some rócky projéction with a violent crash, then rebounded from side to side, rúmbing and túmbling, with a noise like thúnder, then made a final splash into wáter, far, far belów — and all was again silent.

The silence, howéver, did not long continue. It seemed as if something had been awákened within this dreáry abyss. A múrmuring sound grádually rose out of the pit like the hum and buzz of a beéhive. It grew louder and louder; there was the confútion of voices as of a distant múltitude, togéther with the faint din of arms, clash of cýmbals, and clángour of trúmpets, as if some ármý were márshalling for báttle in the véry bowels of the móuntain.

The child drew off with silent awe, and hástened back to the place where she had left her párents and their compánions. All were gone. The bónfire was expíring and its last wreath of smoke cúrling up in the móonshine. The distant fires that had blázed alóng the móuntains and in the Véga were all extínguished, and évery thing seemed to have sunk to repóse. Sanchica called her párents and some of her compánions by name, but received no replý. She ran down the side of the móuntain, and by the gár-dens of the Généralife, until she arrived in the álley of trees leáding to the Alhámбра, when she seáted herself on a bench of a woódy recéss to recóver breath. The bell from the wáitch-tower of the Alhámбра tólléd mídnight. There was a deep tranquíllity, as if all náture slept; excépting the low tínkling sound of an unseén stream that ran únder the cóvert of the búshes. The breáthing sweetnéss of the átmosphere was lúlling her to sleep, when her eye was caught by something glíttéring at a distance; and to her surpríse she behéld a long cavalcáde of Moórish wárríors póuring down the móuntain side, and

along the leafy avenues. Some were armed with lances and shields; others with scimitars and battle-axes, and with polished cuirasses that flashed in the moonbeams. Their horses pranced proudly and champed upon their bits, but their tramp caused no more sound than if they had been shod with felt; and the riders were all as pale as death. Among them rode a beautiful lady with a crowned head and long golden locks entwined with pearls. The housings of her palfrey were of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and swept the earth; but she rode all disconsolate, with eyes ever fixed upon the ground.

Then succeeded a train of courtiers, magnificently arrayed in robes and turbans of divers colours, and amidst them, on a cream-coloured ¹⁵²⁹⁾ charger, rode King Boabdil el Chico, in a royal mantle, covered with jewels, and a crown sparkling with diamonds. The little Sanchica knew him by his yellow beard, and his resemblance to his portrait, which she had often seen in the picture gallery of the Generalife. She gazed in wonder and admiration at this royal pageant, as it passed glistening among the trees; but though she knew these monarchs, and courtiers, and warriors, so pale and silent, were out of the common course of nature, and things of magic and enchantment, yet she looked on with a bold heart, such courage did she derive from the mystic talisman of the hand, which was suspended about her neck.

The cavalcade having passed by, she rose and followed. It continued on to the great gate of justice, which stood wide open; the old invalid sentinels on duty lay on the stone benches of the barbican, buried in profound and apparently charmed sleep, and the phantom pageant swept noiselessly by them with flaunting banner and triumphant state. Sanchica would have followed; but to her surprise she beheld an opening in the earth, within the barbican, leading down beneath the foundations of the tower. She entered for a little distance, and was encouraged to proceed by finding steps rudely hewn in the rock, and a

1529) milchweiss.

vaulted pássage here and there lit up by a silver lamp, which, while it gave light, diffused likewise a gráteful frágance. Vénturing on, she came at last to a great hall, wrought out of the heart of the mouútain ¹⁵³⁰), magníficently fúrnished in the Moórish style, and líghted up by silver and crýstal lamps. Here, on an óttoman, sat an old man in Moórish dress, with a long white beard, nódding and dózing, with a staff in his hand, which seémed éver to be slípping from his grasp; while at a little dístance sat a beautíful lády, in áncient Spánish dress, with a córonet all spárkling with díamonds, and her hair entwined with pearls, who was sóftly playíng on a silver lyre. The líttle Sanchíca now recollécted a stóry she had heard amóng the old peóple of the Alhámбра, concérning a Góthic príncess confíned in the céntre of the mouútain by an old Arábian magícian, whom she kept bound up in mágic sleep by the power of músic.

The lády páused with surpríse at seéing a mórtal in that enchánted hall. „Is it the eve of the bléssed St. John?“ said she.

„It is,“ replíed Sanchíca.

„Then for one night the mágic charm is suspéded. Come híther, child, and fear not. I am a Chrístian like thysélf, though bound here by enchántment. Touch my fétters with the tálisman that hangs abóut thy neck, and for this night I shall be free.“

So saýing, she ópened her robes and dísplyed a broad gólden band round her waist, and a gólden chain that fástened her to the ground. The child hésítated not to apply the líttle hand of jet to the gólden band, and immédiately the chain fell to the earth. At the sound the old man woke ¹⁵³¹) and begán to rub his eyes; but the lády ran her fíngers óver the chords of the lyre, and agáin he fell ínto a slúmber, and begán to nod, and his staff to fálder in his hand. „Now,“ said the lády, „touch his staff with the talismánic hand of jet.“ The child díd so, and it fell from his grasp, and he sunk in a deep

¹⁵³⁰) die im Mittelpunkte des Berges ausgehöhlt war. — wrought von to work. ¹⁵³¹) woke von to wake.

sleep on the óttoman. The lády géntly laid the silver lyre on the óttoman, leáning it against the head of the sleéping magícian, then touóhing the chords until they víbrated in his ear — „O pótent spírit of hármoney,” said she, „contínue thus to hold his sèneses in thráldom till the retúrñ of day. Now fóllow me, my child,” coutínued she, „and thou shalt behóld the Alhámбра as it was in the days of its glóry, for thou hast a mágie tálisman that reveáls all enchántments.” Sanchíca fóllowed the lády in sílence. They pássed up through the éñtrance of the cávern ínto the bárbacan of the gate of jústice, and thence to the Pláza de los Algíbes, or esplanáde wíthín the fórtress. This was all filled wíth Moórish sóldiery, horse and foot, márshalled in squádróns, wíth báñners dísplyéed. There were roýal guards álso at the pórtal, and rows of Áfrícan blacks wíth drawn scímitars. No one spake¹⁵³²) a word, and Sanchíca pássed on fearlessly áfter her con dúctor. Her astónishment increásed on éñtering the roýal pálace, in wích she had been reáred. The broad moónshine lit up all the halls, and courts, and gárdens, álmóst as bríghtly as if it were day, but reveáled a far dífferent scene from that to wích she was accústomed. The walls of the apártments were no lóngér stained and rent by tíme. Insteád of cóbwebs, they were now hung wíth rich sílks of Damáscus, and the gíldings and arabésque páíntings were restóred to their orígínal bríllíancy and fréshness. The halls, ínteád of béíng náked and unfúr nished, were set out wíth díváns and óttomans of the rárest stuíffs, embroídered wíth pearls, and stuídded wíth précíous gems; and all the fóúntains in the courts and gárdens were pláying.

The kírchens were agáín in full operátion; cooks were búsy prepáring shádowy díshes¹⁵³³), and roástíng and bóíling the phántoms of púllets and párrídriges; sérvants were húrrýing to and fro wíth sílver díshes héaped up wíth daínties, and arráñgíng a dílícíous báñquet. The

1532) spake von to speak. — Das Imperfect. *spake* (statt *spoke*) ist veraltet und nur in der Bibelsprache und ersten Poesie noch üblich.
1533) Schattengerichte.

Court of Lions was thronged with guards, and courtiers, and alfáquis ¹⁵³⁴), as in the old times of the Moors; and at the upper end, in the saloon of judgment, sat Boábdil on his throne, surrounded by his court, and swaying a shadowy scéptre for the night. Notwithstanding all this throng and seeming bústle, not a voice nor a footstep was to be heard; nothing interrupted the midnight silence but the splashing of the fountains. The little Sanchica followed her conductress in mute amazement about the palace, until they came to a portal opening to the vaulted passages beneath the great tower of Cómares. On each side of the portal sat the figure of a nymph, wrought out of alabáster. Their heads were turned aside, and their regards fixed upon the same spot within the vault. The enchanted lady paused, and beckoned the child to her. „Here,” said she, „is a great sécret, which I will reveal to thee in reward for thy faith and courage. These discreet statues watch over a treasure hidden in old times by a Moórish king. Tell thy fáther to search the spot on which their eyes are fixed, and he will find what will make him richer than any man in Granáda. Thy innocent hands alóne, however, gifted as thou art also with the tálisman, can remove the treasure. Bid thy fáther use it discreetly, and devóte a part of it to the performance of daily másses for my deliverance from this unhóly enchantment.“

When the lady had spoken these words, she led the child onward to the little gárden of Lindaráxa, which is hard by the vault of the statues. The moon trembled upon the waters of the sólitary fountain in the centre of the gárden, and shed a tender light upon the órange and cítron trees. The beautiful lady plucked a branch of myrtle, and wreathed it round the head of the child. „Let this be a meménto,” said she, „of what I have revealed to thee, and a testimónial of its truth. My hour is come — I must return to the enchanted hall; follow me not, lest évil befál ¹⁵³⁵) thee — farewéll. Remémber

1534) *Alfakis* (maurische Priester). 1535) lest regiert den Conjunctiv.

what I have said, and have másses performed for my deliverance." So saying, the lády éntered a dark pássage leáding beneath the tower of Cómares, and was no longer seen.

The faint crówing of a cock was now heard from the cóttages belów the Alhámbrá, in the válley of the Dárro, and a pale streak of light begán to appear abóve the eástern móuntains. A slight wind aróse ¹⁵³⁶), there was a sound like the rústling of dry leaves through the courts and corridórs, and door áfter door shut to with a járring sound.

Sanchíca retúrned to the scenes she had so láately behéld thrónged with the shádowy múltitude, but Boábdil and his phántom court were gone. The moon shone ínto émpty halls and gálleries stripped of their tránsient spléndour, stained and dilápidated by time, and hung with cóbwebs. The bat flitted abóut in the uncértain light, and the frog croáked from the físh-pond.

Sanchíca now made the best of her way to a remóte stáircase that led up to the húmble apártment óccupied by her fámily. The door as úsual was ópen, for Lope Sánchez was too poor to need bolt or bar; she crept quietly to her páppet, and, pútting the mýrtle wreath beneath her píllow, soon fell asleép.

In the mórning she reláted all that had befálleen her to her fáther. Lope Sánchez, howéver, treáted the whole as a mere dream, and láughed at the child for her credúlity. He went forth to his cústomary lábours in the gárden, but had not been there long when his líttle daúghter came rúnníng to him álmóst breáthless. „Fáther! fáther!" cried she, „behóld the mýrtle wreath which the Moórish lády bound round my head."

Lope Sánchez gázed with astónishment, for the stalk of the mýrtle was of pure gold, and évery leaf was a spárkling émerald! Béíng not much accústomed to précíous stones, he was ígnorant of the réal válué of the wreath, but he saw enóugh to convínce him that it was sómething

1536) arose von to arise.

more substantial than the stuff that †) dreams are generally made of †), and that at any rate the child had dreamt to some purpose. His first care was to enjoin the most absolute secrecy upon his daughter; in this respect, however, he was secure, for she had discretion far beyond her years or sex. He then repaired to the vault, where stood the statues of the two alabaster nymphs. He remarked that their heads were turned from the portal, and that the regards of each were fixed upon the same point in the interior of the building. Lope Sánchez could not but admire this most discreet contrivance for guarding a secret. He drew a line from the eyes of the statues to the point of regard, made a private mark on the wall, and then retired.

All day, however, the mind of Lope Sánchez was distracted with a thousand cares. He could not help hovering within distant view of the two statues, and became nervous from the dread ¹⁵³⁷⁾ that the golden secret might be discovered. Every footstep that approached the place made him tremble. He would have given anything could he but have turned the heads of the statues, forgetting that they had looked precisely in the same direction for some hundreds of years *), without any person being the wiser.

„A plague upon them,“ he would say to himself, „they'll betray all; did ever mortal hear of such a mode of guarding a secret?“ Then on hearing any one advance, he would steal off, as though his very lurking near the place would awaken suspicions. Then he would return cautiously, and peep from a distance to see if every thing was secure; but the sight of the statues would again call forth his indignation. „Aye, there they stand,“ would he say, „always looking, and looking, and looking, just where they should not. Confound them ¹⁵³⁸⁾! they are just like all

†) Als beziehendes Fürwort kann *that* nicht nach einer Präposition stehen, jedoch dann gesetzt werden, wenn die Präposition, wie hier *of*, hinter die Phrase gestellt wird. ¹⁵³⁷⁾ ängstigte sich durch die Besorgniss.
*) hundred und thousand haben nur im Plural, million aber im Singular und Plural die Partikel *of* nach sich. ¹⁵³⁸⁾ Hol' sie der Henker!

their sex; if they have not tóngués to táttle with, they'll be sure to do it with their eyes."

At length, to his reliéf, the long ánxious day drew to a close. The sound of foótssteps was no lónger heard in the échoing halls of the Alhámbra; the last stránger pássed the thréshold, the great pórtal was bárréd and bólted, and the bat and the frog, and the hoóting owl grádually resúmed their nightly vocátions in the desérted pálace.

Lope Sánchez waitéd, howéver, until the night was far advánced befóre he véntured with his líttle daúghter to the hall of the two nymphs. He found them loóking as knówingly and mystériously as éver at the sécret place of depósit. "By your leaves, géntle ládies," thought Lope Sánchez, as he pássed betweén them, "I will reliéve you from this charge, that must have set so héavy in your minds for the last two or three cénturies." He accórdingly went to work at the part of the wall which he had márked, and in a líttle while laid ópen a conceáled recéss, in which stood two great jars of pórcelain. He attépted to draw them forth, but they were immóveable, until touched by the innocent hand of his líttle daúghter. With her aid he dislódged them from their niche, and found, to his great joy, that they were filled with piéces of Moórish gold, míngled with jewéls and précious stones. Befóre daylight he mánaged to convey them to his chámber, and left the two guárdian státues with their eyes still fixé on the vácant wall.

Lope Sánchez had thus on a súdden becóme a rich man; but ríches, as úsual, brought a world of cares to which he had hitherto been a stránger. How was he to convey away his wealth with sáfety? How was he éven to énter upón the enjoýment of it withóut awákéning suspícion? Now, too, for the first time in his life the dread of róbbers éntered into his mind. He loóked with térror at the insecurity of his habitátion, and went to work to barricádo the doors and wíndows; yet áfter all his precautions he could not sleep sóundly. His úsual gaiety was at an end, he had no lónger a joke or a song for his neíghbours, and, in short, becáme the most míserable

animal in the Alhámбра. His old cómrades remarked this alteration, pitied him heartily, and began to desert him; thinking he must be falling into want, and in danger of looking to them for assistance. Little did they suspect that his only calamity was riches.

The wife of Lope Sánchez shared his anxiety, but then she had ghostly comfort. We ought before this to have mentioned that Lope being rather a light inconsiderate little man, his wife was accustomed, in all grave matters, to seek the counsel and ministry of her confessor, Fray Símon, a sturdy broad-shouldered, blue-bearded, bullet-headed ¹⁵³⁹⁾ friar of the neighbouring convent of San Francisco, who was in fact the spiritual comforter of half the good wives of the neighbourhood. He was moreover in great esteem among divers sisterhoods of nuns; who requited him for his ghostly services by frequent presents of those little dainties and knick-knacks ¹⁵⁴⁰⁾ manufactured in convents, such as delicate confectiions, sweet biscuits, and bottles of spiced cordials, found to be marvellous restoratives after fasts and vigils.

Fray Símon thrived in the exercise of his functions. His oily skin glistened in the sunshine as he toiled up the hill of the Alhámбра on a sultry day. Yet notwithstanding his sleek condition ¹⁵⁴¹⁾, the knotted rope round his waist showed the austerity of his self-discipline; the multitude doffed their caps to him as a mirror of piety, and even the dogs scented the odour of sanctity that exhaled from his garments, and howled from their kennels as he passed.

Such was Fray Símon, the spiritual counsellor of the comely wife of Lope Sánchez; and as the father confessor is the domestic confidant of woman in humble life in Spain, he was soon made acquainted, in great secrecy, with the story of the hidden treasure.

The friar opened eyes and mouth and crossed himself a dozen times at the news. After a moment's pause, „Daughter of my soul!“ said he, „know that thy husband

¹⁵³⁹⁾ stierköpfig. ¹⁵⁴⁰⁾ Leckereien und Kleinigkeiten. ¹⁵⁴¹⁾ wohlgerundetes Aussehen.

has committed a double sin — a sin against both state and church! The treasure he hath thus seized upon for himself, being found in the royal domains, belongs of course to the crown; but being infidel wealth, rescued as it were from the very fangs of Satan, should be devoted to the church. Still, however, the matter may be accommodated. Bring hither the myrtle wreath."

When the good father beheld it, his eyes twinkled more than ever with admiration of the size and beauty of the emeralds. "This," said he, "being the first-fruits of this discovery, should be dedicated to pious purposes. I will hang it up as a votive offering before the image of San Francisco in our chapel, and will earnestly pray to him, this very night, that your husband be permitted to remain in quiet possession of your wealth."

The good dame was delighted to make her peace with heaven at so cheap a rate, and the friar, putting the wreath under his mantle, departed with saintly steps toward his convent.

When Lope Sánchez came home, his wife told him what had passed. He was excessively provoked, for he lacked his wife's devotion, and had for some time groaned in secret at the domestic visitations of the friar. "Woman," said he, "what hast thou done? thou hast put every thing at hazard by thy tattling."

"What?" cried the good woman, "would you forbid my disburdening my conscience to my confessor?"

"No, wife! confess as many of your own sins as you please; but as to this money digging, it is a sin of my own, and my conscience is very easy under the weight of it."

There was no use, however, in complaining; the secret was told, and, like water spilled on the sand, was not again to be gathered. Their only chance ¹⁵⁴²) was, that the friar would be discreet ¹⁵⁴³).

The next day, while Lope Sánchez was abroad, there was a humble knocking at the door, and Fray Simón entered with meek and demure countenance.

1542) Hoffnung. 1543) verschwiegen.

„Daughter,” said he, „I have prayed earnestly to San Francisco, and he has heard my prayer. In the dead of the night the saint appeared to me in a dream, but with a frowning aspect. ‘Why,’ said he; ‘dost thou pray to me to dispense with this treasure of the Géntiles, when thou seest the poverty of my chapel? Go to the house of Lope Sánchez, crave in my name a portion of the Moórish gold, to furnish two candlesticks for the main altar, and let him possess the residue in peace.’“

When the good woman heard of this vision, she crossed herself with awe, and going to the secret place where Lope had hid the treasure, she filled a great leathern purse with pieces of Moórish gold, and gave ¹⁵⁴⁴⁾ it to the friar. The pious monk bestowed upon her, in return, benedictions enough, if paid by Heaven, to enrich her race to the latest posterity; then slipping the purse into the sleeve of his hábit, he folded his hands upon his breast, and departed with an air of humble thankfulness.

When Lope Sánchez heard of this second donation to the church, he had well nigh lost his senses. „Unfortunate man,” cried he, „what will become of me? I shall be robbed by piecemeal; I shall be ruined and brought to beggary!”

It was with the utmost difficulty that his wife could pacify him, by reminding him of the countless wealth that yet remained, and how considerate it was for San Francisco to rest contented with so very small a portion.

Unluckily, Fray Símon had a number of poor relations to be provided for, not to mention some half-dozen sturdy bullet-headed orphan children, and destitute foundlings that he had taken under his care. He repeated his visits, therefore, from day to day, with solicitations on behalf of Saint Dóminick, Saint Andrew, Saint James, until poor Lope was driven to despair, and found that, unless he got out of the reach of this holy friar, he should have to make peace offerings to every saint in the calendar. He determined, therefore, to pack up his remaining wealth, beat

1544) gave von to give.

The Alhambra.

a secret retreat in the night, and make off to another part of the kingdom.

Full of his project, he bought ¹⁵⁴⁵⁾ a stout mule for the purpose and tethered it in a gloomy vault underneath the tower of the seven floors; the very place, from whence the Bellúdo, or goblin horse, is said to issue forth at midnight, and scour the streets of Granada, pursued by a pack of hell-hounds. Lope Sánchez had little faith in the story, but availed himself of the dread occasioned by it, knowing that no one would be likely to pry ¹⁵⁴⁶⁾ into the subterranean stable of the phantom steed. He sent off his family in the course of the day, with orders to wait for him at a distant village of the Véga. As the night advanced, he conveyed his treasure to the vault under the tower, and having loaded his mule, he led it forth, and cautiously descended the dusky avenue.

Honest Lope had taken his measures with the utmost secrecy, imparting them to no one but the faithful wife of his bosom. By some miraculous revelation, however, they became known to Fray Simón. The zealous friar beheld these infidel treasures on the point of slipping for ever out of his grasp ¹⁵⁴⁷⁾, and determined to have one more dash at them ¹⁵⁴⁸⁾ for the benefit of the church and San Francisco. Accordingly, when the bells had rung for ánimas ¹⁵⁴⁹⁾, and all the Alhambra was quiet, he stole out of his convent, and, descending through the gate of justice, concealed himself among the thickets of roses and laurels that border the great avenue. Here he remained, counting the quarters of hours as they were sounded on the bell of the watch-tower, and listening to the dreary hoatings of owls, and the distant barking of dogs from the gypsy caverns.

At length he heard the tramp of hoofs, and, through the gloom of the overshadowing trees, imperfectly beheld a steed descending the avenue. The sturdy friar chuckled

¹⁵⁴⁵⁾ bought v. to buy. ¹⁵⁴⁶⁾ dass Niemand leicht . . . eindringen würde. ¹⁵⁴⁷⁾ Krallen. ¹⁵⁴⁸⁾ noch einen Griff in dieselben zu thun. ¹⁵⁴⁹⁾ Als daher die Glocken zu den *animas* geläutet hatten. — *Animas*, das Abendgeläute, um an die Fürbitte für die Seelen im Fegefeuer zu erinnern. — *Rung*, Part. von *to ring*.

at the idéa of the knówing turn he was about to serve hónest Lope.

Túcking up the skirts of his hábit, and wríggling like a cat wáatching a mouse, he waited until his prey was directly befóre him, when dárting forth from his leáfy cóvert ¹⁵⁵⁰), and pútting one hand on the shóulder and the óther on the crúpper, he made a vault that would not have disgráced the most expérienced máster of equitátion, and alighted well-fórked astríde the steed. „A ha!“ said the stúrdy fríar, „we shall now see who best understánds the game.“ He had scarce úttered the words when the mule begán to kick, and rear, and plunge, and then set off full speed down the hill. The fríar attétempted to check him, but in vain. He bounded from rock to rock, and bush to bush; the fríar's hábit was torn to ríbands and flútered in the wind, his sháven poll received mány a hard knock from the bráanches of the trees, and mány a scratch from the brámbles. To add to his térror and distréss, he found a pack of séven hounds in full cry at his heels, and perceíved too late, that he was áctually móunted upón the térrible Bellúdo!

Away then they went, accórding to the áncient phrase, „pull dévil, pull fríar,“ down the great ávenue, acróss the Pláza Nuéva, alóng the Zácatin, aróund the Vivarrámbra — néver did húntsman and hound make a more fúrious run, or more inférnal úproar. In vain did the fríar invóke évery saint in the cáalendar, and the hóly vírgin ínto the bárgain; évery time he méntioned a name of the kind it was like a fresh applicátion of the spur, and made the Bellúdo bound as high as a house. Through the remáinder of the night was the unlúcky Fray Símon cárried híther and thíther and whíther he would not, until évery bone in his bódy áched, and he súffered a loss of leáther too griévous to be méntioned. At length the crówing of a cock gave the sígnal of retúrning day. At the sound the góblin steed wheéled about, and gálloped back for his tówer. Agáin he scóured the Vivarrámbra, the Zácatin,

1550) Laubiges Versteck.

the Pláza Nuéva, and the ávenue of fountains, the seven dogs yélling, and barking, and leáping up, and snápping at the heels of the térrified friar. The first streak of day had just appeáred as they reáched the tower; here the góblin steed kúcked up his heels, sent the friar a sómerset through the air, plúnged into the dark vault fólloved by the inférnal pack, and a profoúnd sílence succéded to the late deáfening clámour.

Was éver so diabólical a trick playéd off upón a hóly friar? A peásant goíng to his lábours at eárlý dawn found the unfórtunate Fray Símon líying únder a fig-tree at the foot of the tower, but so bruised and bedévilled thát he could néither speak nor move. He was conveyéd with all care and ténderness to his cell, and the stóry went thát he had been wayláid and maltreátéd by róbbers. A day or two elápsed befóre he recóvered the use of his limbs; he consóled himsélf, in the mean time, with the thoughts, thát though the mule with the treásure had escáped him, he had préviously had some rare píckings at the ínfidel spoils ¹⁵⁵¹). His first care on béíng áble to use his limbs, was to search beneáth his páppet, where he had sécreted the mýrtle wreath and the leáthern póuches of gold extrácted from the píety of dame Sánchez. What was his dismaý at fínding the wreath, in efféct, but a withered branch of mýrtle, and the leáthern póuches fílléd with sand and grável!

Fray Símon, with all his chagrín, had the discrétion to hold his tongue; for to betray the sécret might draw on him the rídícule of the públic, and the púnishment of his supéríor: it was not untíl mány years áfterwards, on his deáth-bed, thát he reveáled to his conféssor his noctúrnal ride on the Bellúdo.

Nóthing was heard of Lope Sánchez for a long time áfter his disappeárance from the Alhámбра. His mémory was álways chérished as thát of a mérry compánion, though it was feáred, from the care and mélancholy obsérved in

1551) er doch vorläufig einen guten Theil von der heidnischen Beute wegbekommen hätte.

his conduct shortly before his mysterious departure, that poverty and distress had driven him to some extremity ¹⁵⁵²). Some years afterwards one of his old companions, an invalid soldier, being at Málaga, was knocked down and nearly run over by a coach and six. The carriage stopped; an old gentleman magnificently dressed, with a bag wig and sword, stepped out to assist the poor invalid. What was the astonishment of the latter to behold in this grand cavalier his old friend Lope Sánchez, who was actually celebrating the marriage of his daughter Sanchica with one of the first grandeés in the land.

The carriage contained the bridal party. There was dame Sánchez, now grown as round as a barrel, and dressed out with feathers and jewels, and necklaces of pearls, and necklaces of diamonds, and rings on every finger, and altogether a finery of apparel that had not been seen since the days of Queen Shéba. The little Sanchica had now grown to be a woman ¹⁵⁵³), and for grace and beauty might have been mistaken for a duchess, if not a princess outright. The bridegroom sat beside her — rather a withered, spindle-shanked little man, but this only proved him to be of the true blue blood, a legitimate Spanish grandeé being rarely above three cubits in stature. The match had been of the mother's making.

Riches had not spoiled the heart of honest Lope. He kept his old comrade with him for several days; feasted him like a king, took him to plays and bull-fights, and at length sent him away rejoicing, with a big bag of money for himself, and another to be distributed among his ancient messmates of the Alhámbara.

Lope always gave out that a rich brother had died in América and left him heir to a copper mine; but the shrewd gossips of the Alhámbara insist that his wealth was all derived from his having discovered the secret guarded by the two marble nymphs of the Alhámbara. It is remarked that these very discreet statues continue, even unto the present day, with their eyes fixed most significantly on the same part of the wall; which leads many to suppose

¹⁵⁵²) verzweifelter Schritt. ¹⁵⁵³) war jetzt zur Jungfrau herangewachsen.

there is still some hidden treasure remaining there well worthy the attention of the enterprising traveller. Though others, and particularly all female visitors, regard them with great complacency as lasting monuments of the fact that women can keep a secret.

MÚHAMED ÁBU ALÁHMAR, THE FOUNDER OF THE ALHÁMBRA.

Háving dealt ¹⁵⁵⁴⁾ so freely in the marvellous legends of the Alhámra ¹⁵⁵⁵⁾, I feel as if bound to give the reader a few facts concerning its sóber ¹⁵⁵⁶⁾ history, or ráther the history of those magnificent princes, its founder and finisher, to whom the world is indébtéd for so beautiful and romántic an oriental monument. To obtain these facts, I descéded from this région of fancy and fáble, where évery thing is líable to take an imáginative tint ¹⁵⁵⁷⁾, and cárried my reseárches amóng the dústy tomes of the old Jésuits' líbrary in the univérsity. This once boásted repósitory of erudítion is now a mere sháadow of its fórmér self, háving been strípped of its mánuscripts and rárest works by the French, when másters of Granáda. Still it contains, amóng mány pónderous tomes of polémics of the Jésuit fáthers, séveral cúrious tracts of Spánish literáturè, and, abóve all, a númer of those ántiquated, dústy, párchment-bound chrónicles, for which I have a pecúliar venerátion.

In this old líbrary I have pássed mány delightful hours of quíet, undistúrbed líterary foráging, for the keys of the doors and boók-cases were kíndly entrústed to me, and I was left alóne to rúmmage ¹⁵⁵⁸⁾ at my léisure — a rare indúlgence in these sánctuaries of léárning, which

¹⁵⁵⁴⁾ dealt von to deal. ¹⁵⁵⁵⁾ Nachdem ich mit den Wundersagen der Alhambra so freigebig gewesen bin. — *Sporschil*: Nachdem ich reichlich aus den Wundersagen der Alhambra geschöpft habe. ¹⁵⁵⁶⁾ eigentlich, ¹⁵⁵⁷⁾ poetische Färbung. ¹⁵⁵⁸⁾ umherzustöbern.

too often tantalise the thirsty student with the sight of sealed fountains of knowledge.

In the course of these visits I gleaned the following particulars concerning the historical characters in question.

The Moors of Granáda regarded the Alhámбра as a miracle of art, and had a tradition that the king who founded it dealt in magic, or, at least, was versed in alchemy, by means whereof he procured the immense sums of gold expended in its erection. A brief view of his reign will show the real secret of his wealth.

The name of this monarch, as inscribed on the walls of some of the apartments, was Ábu Abd'allah (i. e. the father of Abd'allah), but he is commonly known in Moórish history as Múhamed Ábu Aláhmar (or Máhomed, son of Aláhmar), or simply, Ábu Aláhmar, for the sake of brevity.

He was born in Arjóna, in the year of the Hegíra 591, of the Chrístian éra 1195, of the noble family of the Béni Násar, or children of Násar; and no expénde was spared by his párents to fit him for the high státion to which the ópulence and dígnity of his fá mily entitled him. The Sáracens of Spain were greatly advánced in civilisáti on, évery príncipal cíty was a seat of leárning and the arts, so that it was éasy to commánd the most enlighténed instrúctors for a youth of rank and fórtune. Ábu Aláhmar, when he arrivéd at má nly years, was appointed alcaýde or góvernor of Arjóna and Jáen, and gained great popularity by his benignity and jústice. Some years áfterwards, on the deáth of Ábou Hud, the Moórish power in Spain was bróken ínto fáctions¹⁵⁵⁹), and mány pláces decláred for Múhamed Ábu Aláhmar. Béing of a sá nguine spírit, and lófty ambíti on, he seízed upón the occási on, made a círcuit through the cóuntry, and was évery where receíved with acclamáti ons. It was in the year 1238, that he éntered Granáda amídst the enthusiástic shouts of the múlitude. He was proclaímed king *) with évery demonstráti on of joy, and soon becá me the head of the Móslems in Spain, béing the first of the illústrious line of Béni Násar that had sat upón the throne. His reign was

¹⁵⁵⁹) spaltete sich in Factionen. *) zum König; s. N. 1280 *.

such as to render him a blessing to his subjects. He gave the command of his various cities to such as had distinguished themselves by valour and prudence, and who seemed most acceptable to the people. He organised a vigilant police, and established rigid rules for the administration of justice. The poor and the distressed always found ready admission to his presence, and he attended personally to their assistance and redress. He erected hospitals for the blind, the aged, and infirm, and all those incapable of labour, and visited them frequently; not on set days with pomp and form so as to give time for every thing to be put in order, and every abuse concealed, but suddenly and unexpectedly, informing himself, by actual observation and close inquiry, of the treatment of the sick, and the conduct of those appointed to administer to their relief. He founded schools and colleges, which he visited in the same manner, inspecting personally the instruction of the youth. He established butcheries and public ovens, that the people might be furnished with wholesome provisions at just and regular prices. He introduced abundant streams of water into the city, erecting baths and fountains, and constructing aqueducts and canals to irrigate and fertilise the Véga. By these means prosperity and abundance prevailed in this beautiful city, its gates were thronged with commerce, and its warehouses filled with luxuries and merchandise of every clime and country.

While Múhamed Ábu Aláhmar was ruling his fair domains thus wisely and prosperously, he was suddenly menaced by the horrors of war. The Christians at that time, profiting by the dismemberment of the Móslem power, were rapidly regaining their ancient territories. James the Conqueror had subjected all Valéncia, and Férdinand the Saint was carrying his victorious arms into Andalúsia. The latter invested the city of Jáen, and swore ¹⁵⁶⁰) not to raise his camp until he had gained possession of the place. Múhamed Ábu Aláhmar was conscious of the insufficiency

¹⁵⁶⁰) swore von to swear.

of his means to carry on a war with the potent sovereign of Castile. Taking a sudden resolution, therefore, he repaired privately to the Christian camp, and made his unexpected appearance in the presence of King Ferdinand. „In me,“ said he, „you behold Múhamed, King of Granáda; I confide in your good faith, and put myself under your protection. Take all I possess, and receive me as your vassal.“ So saying, he knelt and kissed the king's hand in token of submission.

King Ferdinand was touched by this instance of confiding faith, and determined not to be outdone ¹⁵⁶¹⁾ in generosity. He raised his late rival from the earth, and embraced him as a friend, nor would he accept the wealth he offered, but received him as a vassal, leaving him sovereign of his dominions, on condition of paying a yearly tribute, attending the Cortes as one of the nobles of the empire, and serving him in war with a certain number of horsemen.

It was not long after this that Múhamed was called upon, for his military services, to aid King Ferdinand in his famous siege of Seville. The Moorish king sallied forth with five hundred chosen horsemen of Granáda, than whom ¹⁵⁶²⁾ none in the world knew better how to manage the steed or wield the lance. It was a melancholy and humiliating service, however, for they had to draw the sword against their brethren of the faith.

Múhamed gained a melancholy distinction by his prowess in this renowned conquest, but more true honour by the humanity which he prevailed upon Ferdinand to introduce into the usages of war. When, in 1248, the famous city of Seville surrendered to the Castilian monarch, Múhamed returned sad and full of care to his dominions. He saw the gathering ills that menaced the Móslem cause; and

¹⁵⁶¹⁾ outdone von to outdo. ¹⁵⁶²⁾ *than whom* ungrammatikalisch für *than who* — der Objectivecasus mit dem Nominativ verwechselt, was bei *to be* und den Conjunctionen *than, as* und einigen anderen, worauf der Casus folgt, der vorhergeht, von den besten Schriftstellern, ja selbst von den Grammatikern *Blair* und *Johnson* geschieht. Die Phrase *than whom* ist jetzt indess so üblich, dass man sie als eingebürgert betrachten kann.

uttered an ejaculation often used by him, in moments of anxiety and trouble: — „How straightened and wretched would be our life, if our hope were not so spacious and extensive!“

„Qué angoste y miserable seria nuestra vida, sino fuera tan dilatada y espaciosa nuestra esperanza!“

When the mélancholy cónqueror approachéd his belóved Granáda, the peóple thróged forth to see him with impátient joy; for they lóved him as a benefáctor. They had erécted árches of tríumph in hónour of his mártial exploits, and wheréver he pássed he was hailed with acclamátions as *El Ghalib*, or the cónqueror. Múhamed shook his head when he heard the appellátion. „*Wa la ghalib ila Alá!*“ exclaimed he. („There is no cónqueror but God!“) From that time fóward he adópted this exclamátion as a mótto. He inscribéd it on an oblíque band acróss his escútccheon, and it contínued to be the mótto of his descéndants.

Múhamed had púrchased peace by submíssion to the Chrístian yoke; but he knew that where the éléments were so discórdant, and the mótives for hostility so deep and áncient, it could not be secúre and pérmanent. Ácting thérefore upón an old máxim, „Arm thysélf in peace, and clothe thysélf in súmmer,“ he impróved the présent ínterval of tranquíllity by fórtifying his domínions and replénishing his ársenals, and by promóting those úseful arts which give wealth and réal pówer to an émpire. He gave pré-miums and priviléges to the best ártisans; impróved the breed of hórses and óther doméstic ánimals; encouráged húsbandry; and increásed the náatural fertility of the soil twófold by his protéction, máking the lóvely válleys of his kíngdom to bloom like gárdens. He fóstered álso the growth and fabricátion of silk, untíl the looms of Granáda surpásed éven those of Sýria in the fíneness and beauté of their prodúctions. He moreóver causéd the mines of gold and sílver and óther métais, found in the móuntainous régions of his domínions, to be díligently wórked, and was the first king of Granáda who struck móney of gold and sílver with his name, táking great care that the coins should skílfully éxecuted.

It was about this time, towards the middle of the thirteenth century, and just after his return from the siege of Seville, that he commenced the splendid palace of the Alhambra; superintending the building of it in person; mingling frequently among the artists and workmen, and directing their labours.

Though thus magnificent in his works and great in his enterprises, he was simple in his person and moderate in his enjoyments. His dress was not merely void of splendour, but so plain as not to distinguish him from his subjects. His harem boasted but few beauties, and these he visited but seldom, though they were entertained with great magnificence. His wives were daughters of the principal nobles, and were treated by him as friends and rational companions. What is more, he managed to make them live as friends with one another. He passed much of his time in his gardens; especially in those of the Alhambra, which he had stored with the rarest plants and the most beautiful and aromatic flowers. Here he delighted himself in reading histories, or in causing them to be read and related to him, and sometimes, in intervals of leisure, employed himself in the instruction of his three sons, for whom he had provided the most learned and virtuous masters.

As he had frankly and voluntarily offered himself a tributary vassal to Ferdinand, so he always remained loyal to his word, giving him repeated proofs of fidelity and attachment. When that renowned monarch died in Seville in 1254, Muhamed Abu Alahmar sent ambassadors to condole with his successor Alfonso X., and with them a gallant train of a hundred Moorish cavaliers of distinguished rank, who were to attend, each bearing a lighted taper, round the royal bier, during the funeral ceremonies. This grand testimonial of respect was repeated by the Moslem monarch during the remainder of his life on each anniversary of the death of King Ferdinando el Santo, when the hundred Moorish knights repaired from Granada to Seville, and took their stations with lighted tapers in the centre of the sumptuous cathedral round the cenotaph of the illustrious deceased.

Múhamed Ábu Aláhmar retained his fáculties and vígour to an advánced age. In his séventy-ninth year he took the field on hórsback, accómpañied by the flówer of his chívalry, to résist an invasión of his térritories. As the ármý sállied forth from Granáda, one of the príncipal adalídes, or guides, who rode in the adváncé, accidéntally broke his lance against the arch of the gate. The cóuncillors of the king, alármed by this cúrcumstance, which was considéred an évil ómen*), entréated him to retúrn. Their supplicátions were in vain. The king persísted, and at noóntide the ómen, say the Moórish chróniclers, was fátally fulfilled. Múhamed was súddenly struck with illness, and had néarly fálled from his horse. He was pláced on a lítter, and borne back tówards Granáda; but his illness increásed to such a degréé that they were obliged to pitch his tent in the Véga. His physícians were filled with consternátion, not knówing what rémedy to prescribe. In a few hours he died, vómiting blood and in víolent convúlsions. The Castílian prince Don Philíp, bróther of Alfónso X., was by his side when he expíred. His bódy was embálmed, enclósed in a sílver cóffin, and búried in the Alhámбра, in a sepúlchre of précíous márble, amídst the unfeigned lamentátions of his súbjects, who bewáiled him as a párent.

Such was the enlíghtened pátriot prince who fóunded the Alhámбра, whose name remáins emblázoned amóng its most délicate and gráceful órnaments ¹⁵⁶³), and whose mémory is cálcúlated ¹⁵⁶⁴) to inspíre the lóftiest associátions in those who tread these fáding scenes of his magníficence and glóry. Though his undertákings were vast, and his expendítüre imménse, yet his treásury was álwáys full; and this seémíng contradíctiön gave rise to the stóry that he was vérsed in the mágic art, and posséssed of the sécret for transmúting báser métais ínto gold. Those who have attéended to his doméstic pólicy, as here set forth, will eásily understánd the náatural mágic and símples álchemy which made his ámples treásury to overflów ¹⁵⁶⁵).

*) which was considered an evil omen, der für eine schlimme Vorbedeutung gehalten wurde; s. N. 1280 *. 1563) dessen Name noch in ihren schönsten und geschmackvollsten Verzierungen glänzt. 1564) geeignet ist. 1565) which made — to overflow, welche den Ueberfluss in seine Schatzkammer brachte.

YÚSEF ÁBUL HÁGIG, THE FÍNISHER OF THE ALHÁMBRA.

Beneáth the góvernor's apártment in the Alhámбра is the roýal mosque, where the Moórish mónarchs perfórmed their privéate devótions. Though cónsecrated as a Cátholic chápel, it still bears tráces of its Móslem órigin; the Sara-cénic cólumnns with their gilded cápitals, and the látticed gállery for the fémales of the Hárem, may yet be seen, and the escútcheons of the Moórish kings are míngled on the walls with those of the Castílian sóvereigns.

In this cónsecrated place pérished the illústrious Yúsef Ábul Hágig, the hígh - minded prince who compléted the Alhámбра, and who, for his vírtues and endowments, desérves álmóست equal renówn with its magnánimous fóunder. It is with pleásure I draw forth, from the obscúritý in which it has too long remáined, the name of anóther of those prínces of a depárted and álmóست forgóttén race, who réigned in élegance and spléndour in Andalúsia, when all Eúrope was in compáratíve bárbarism ¹⁵⁶⁶).

Yúsef Ábul Hágig (or, as it is sómetimes wríten, Háxis) ascénded the throne of Granáda in the year 1333, and his pérsonal appeárance and méntal quálitíes were such as to win all hearts, and to awáken anticipátions ¹⁵⁶⁷) of a benéfícent and próspéróus réign. He was of a nóble présence, and great bódily strength, únited to mánly beauty ¹⁵⁶⁸); his compléxion was exceédingly fair; and, accórding to the Arábían chróníclers, he heíghtened the grávity and májesty of his appeárance by súffering his beard to grow to a dígnified length, and dyéing it black. He had an éxcellent mémory, well stóred with scíence and erudítion ¹⁵⁶⁹); he was of a lívely géníus, and accóunted the best póet*) of his tíme; and his mánners were géntle,

¹⁵⁶⁶) vergleichungsweise in Barbarei versunken war. ¹⁵⁶⁷) Hoffnungen. ¹⁵⁶⁸) mit männlicher Schönheit gepaart. ¹⁵⁶⁹) Er hatte ein treffliches, mit Schätzen des Wissens und der Gelehrsamkeit ausgerüstetes Gedächtniss. *) and (was) accounted the best poet, und wurde für den besten Dichter . . . gehalten.

affable, and úrbane. Yúsef posséssed the coúrage cómmón to all génerous spírits, but his géníus was more cúltivated for peace than war; and though obliged to take up arms repeátedly in his time, he was génerally unfórtunate. He cárried the benígnity of his náture ínto wárfare, prohibiting all wánton crúelty, and enjoining mércy and protection tówards wómen and children, the áged and infírm, and all friárs and pérsons of hóly and reclúse life. Amóng óther ill-starred énterprises, he undertóok a great campaign in conjúction with the King of Morócco, against the Kings of Castíle and Pórtugal, but was defeáted in the mémorable báttle of Saládo; a disástrous revérse, which had néarly próved a deáth-blow to the Móslem pówer in Spain.

Yúsef obtained a long truce áfter this defeát, dúring which time he devóted himsélf to the instrúction of his peóple, and the impróvement of their móral and mánners. For this púrpose he estáblished schools in all the víllages, with símples and úniform sýstems of educátion; he obliged évery hámlet of more than twelve hóuses to have a mosque, and prohibited várious abúses and indecórums that had been íntroducted ínto the céremonies of religión, and the féstivals and públic amúsements of the peóple. He attended vígilantly to the pólice of the cíty, estáblishing noctúrnal guards and patróls, and superinténding all munícipal concérns. His attentión was álso dírected tówards finishing the great architéctural works comménced by his predecéssors, and erécting óthers on his own plans. The Alhámbra, which had been foundéd by the good Ábu Aláhmár, was now compléted. Yúsef constrúcted the beautiful gate of jústice, fórmíng the grand éntrance to the fórtress, which he finished in 1348. He líkewise adórned mány of the courts and halls of the pálace, as may be seen by the inscríptions on the walls, in which his name repeátedly occúrs. He built álso the nóble Alcázar or cítadel of Málaga, now unfórtunately a mere mass of crúmbling ¹⁵⁷⁰) rúins, but which most próbably exhibíted in its ínteríor símilar élegance and magníficence with the Alhámbra.

1570) zerbröckelnd.

The génius of a sóvereign stamps a carácter upón his time ¹⁵⁷¹). The nóbles of Granáda, imitating the élegant and gráceful taste of Yúsef, soon filled the city of Granáda with magníficent pálaçes, the halls of which were páved with mosáic, the walls and ceilings wrought in frétwork, and délicately gilded and painted with ázure, vermilion and óther brilliant cólours, or minútely inlaid ¹⁵⁷²) with cédar and óther précious woods; spécimens of which have survived, in all their lústre, the lapse of séveral cén-turies. Mány of the hóuses had fountains which threw up jets of wáter to refrésh and cool the air. They had lófty towérs álso of wood or stone, cúriously cárved and órnamented, and cóvered with plates of métal that glittered in the sun. Such was the refíned and délicate taste in árchitecture that prevaíled amóng this élegant ¹⁵⁷³) peóple: insomúch that, to use the beautéful símile of an Arábian wríter, „Granáda, in the days of Yúsef, was as a sílver vase, filled with émeralds and jácynths.“

One áneecdote will be suffícient to show the magnanímity of this génerous prince. The long truce which had succeéded the báttle of Saládo was at an end, and évery éffort of Yúsef to renew it was in vain. His deádlý foe, Alfónzo XI. of Castíle, took the field with great force, and laid siége to Gibráltar. Yúsef relúctantly took up arms, and sent troops to the reliéf of the place; when, in the midst of his anxíety, he receíved tídings that his dreáded foe had súddenly fálлен a víctim ¹⁵⁷⁴) to the plágue. Insteád of mánifesting exultátion on the occásion, Yúsef cálléd to mind the great quálitíes of the deceásed, and was touched with a nóble sórrow. „Alás!“ cried he, „the world has lost one of its most éxcellent prínces; a sóvereign who knew how to hónour mérit, whéther in friend or foe!“

The Spánish chróniclers themsélves bear wítness to this magnanímity. Accórding to their accóunts, the Moórish

1571) Der Geist eines Fürsten drückt seiner Zeit seinen Charakter auf.
 1572) inlaid von to inlay. 1573) gebildet, kunstliebend. 1574) had . . . fallen a victim, . . . als ein Opfer . . . gefallen sei. — to fall wird mit dem doppelten Nominativ construirt. Siehe Nr. 867.

cavaliérs partoók of the séntiment of their king, and put on mǒurning for the death of Alfónzo. Éven those of Gibráltar, who had been so clósely invésted, when they knew that the hóstile mónarch lay dead in his camp, détermíned amóng themsélves that no hóstile móvement should be made against the Chrístians. The day on which the camp was bróken up, and the ármý depárted beáring the corpse of Alfónzo, the Moors issued in múltitudes from Gibráltar, and stood mute and mélancholy, wátching the mǒurnful págeant. The same réverence for the deceásed was obsérved by all the Moórish commánders on the fróntiers, who súffered the fúneral train to pass in sáfety, beáring the corpse of the Chrístian sóvereign from Gibráltar to Seville *).

Yúsef did not long survíve the énemy he had so génerously deplóred. In the year 1354, as he was one day práying in the roýal mosque of the Alhámhra, a mániac rúshed súddenly from behínd and plúnged a dágger in his side. The cries of the king brought his guards and cóurtiers to his assístance. They found him wéltering in his blood, and in convúlsions. He was borne to the roýal apártments, but expíred álmóst immédiately. The múrderer was cut to piéces, and his limbs burnt in públic to grátify the fúry of the pópulace.

The bódý of the king was intérréd in a supérb sepúlchre of white márble; a long épitaph in létters of gold upón an ázure ground recórded his vírtues. „Here lies a king and mártýr, of an illústrious line, géntle, leárned, and vírtuous; renówned for the gráces of his pérson and his mánners, whose clémency, píety, and benévólcence were extólléd thróughout the kíngdom of Granáda. He was a great prince; an illústrious cáptain; a sharp sword of the Móslems; a váliant stándard-bearer amóng the most pótent mónarchs,” &c.

*) „Y los moros que estaban en la villay Castillo de Gibraltar despues que sopieron que el Rey Don Alonzo era muerto, ordenaron entresi que ninguno non fuesse osado de fazer ningun movimiento contra los Christianos, ni mover pelear contra ellos, estovieron todos quedos y dezian entre ellos que aquel dia muriera un noble rey y Gran principe del mundo.“

The mosque still remains which once resounded with the dying cries of Yúsef, but the mónument which recórded his virtues has long since disappeáred. His name, howéver, remains inscribed amóng the órnaments of the Alhámбра, and will be perpétuated in connéction with this renówned pile, which it was his pride and delight to beautify.

THE END.

The mosque still remains which once surrounded with the dying cries of Yusuf, but the monument which recorded his virtues has long since disappeared. His name, however, remains inscribed among the ornaments of the Alhambra, and will be perpetuated in connection with this renowned pile, which it was his pride and delight to beautify.

THE END.

Wörterbuch.

Dies Wörterbuch umfasst nur die schwereren englischen Wörter, von denen nur die vorkommenden Bedeutungen angegeben sind, und ist mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der in den Noten gegebenen Erklärungen bearbeitet.

Abkürzungen :

s. Substantiv.	v. Verbum.
a. Adjectiv.	adv. Adverbium.
conj. Conjunction.	int. Interjection.
pl. Plural.	

A.

Abdicate, v. entsagen.	Allege, v. zuschreiben.
Abject, a. niedrig.	Alleviation, s. Erleichterung.
Abode, s. Wohnung, Ort.	Allot, v. bestimmen.
Abomination, s. Abscheu.	Alloy, v. mildern.
Abstract, v. wegnehmen.	Allure, v. anlocken, fördern.
Abstemious, a. enthaltsam.	Amazingly, adv. zum Erstaunen.
Accident, s. Zufall.	Amble, v. den Paß gehen.
Accurse, v. verfluchen.	Ancestor, s. Vorfahr.
Ache, s. Schmerz; v. seufzen.	Anguish, s. Wehmuth.
Achievement, s. That.	Animate, v. beleben.
Adamantine, a. diamanten.	Anklet, s. Knöchelband.
Additional, a. hinzugekommen.	Annihilation, s. Vernichtung.
Adjourn, v. aussetzen, verschieben.	Announce, v. verkünden.
Adjust, v. zurecht rücken.	Anomalous, a. abweichend.
Admonish, v. warnen, erinnern.	Antics, s. Possen.
Adorn, v. schmücken.	Appall, v. erschrecken.
Adventure, s. Abenteuer.	Appease, v. beruhigen, besänftigen.
Aerial, a. ätherisch.	Applause, s. Beifall.
Affable, a. leutselig.	Appoint, v. bestimmen.
Aghast, a. erschrocken, erstaunt.	Apt, a. geneigt, tauglich.
Ail, v. fehlen.	Aqueduct, s. Wasserleitung.
Air, s. Melodie, Lust.	Arch, s. Bogen.
Alameda, s. Spaziergang.	Archer, s. Schütze.
Alert, a. aufgeräumt.	Architecture, s. Baukunst.
Alforja, s. Quersack, Felleisen.	Archway, s. Kreuzgang, Bogen-
Alguazil, s. Gerichtsdiente.	gang.
Alight, v. sich niederlassen.	Arid, a. dürr.
	Arrant, a. arg, erz.

- Array, s. Glanz; v. kleiden.
 Arriero, s. Lastthiertreiber.
 As, conj. als, wie; — it were, gleichsam.
 Ascent, s. Aufgang.
 Aspiration, s. Sehnsucht.
 Aspiring, a. eitel.
 Ass, s. Esel.
 Assail, v. angreifen.
 Assault, s. Angriff.
 Assignment, s. Anlaß.
 Associate, v. verbinden.
 Atalaya, s. Wachtthurm.
 Athwart, adv. gegen.
 Atrocity, s. Abscheulichkeit.
 Attend, v. begleiten.
 Attire, s. Anzug, Schmuck.
 Attribute, s. Eigenthümlichkeit.
 Avidity, s. Begier.
 Await, v. erwarten.
 Awe, s. Schauer.
 Awning, s. Baldachin, Decke.
- B.**
- Babble, v. plaudern.
 Baffle, v. verspotten.
 Baggage, s. Dirne, Mensch.
 Baked, a. gebrannt.
 Bale, s. Wachtfeuer.
 Balk, v. täuschen, um etwas bringen.
 Balmy, a. balsamisch.
 Bandolero, s. Straßenräuber.
 Bandy-legged, a. frummbeinig.
 Baneful, a. verderblich.
 Bank, s. Berglehne, Ufer.
 Bar, s. Stab; v. versperren, verriegeln.
 Barbican, s. Außenwerk.
 Bargain, s. Handel; into the —, obendrein.
 Bark, v. bellen.
 Barranco, s. Schlucht.
 Barrel, s. Faß.
 Barren, a. öde.
 Base, s. Fuß, Grundpfeiler.
 Basin, s. Schüssel.
 Basquina, s. Frauenrock.
 Bat, s. Fledermaus.
- Batter, v. zerschlagen, abnußen.
 Battle, v. kämpfen.
 Battle-ground, s. Wahlplatz.
 Battlement, s. Zinne.
 Bauble, s. Spielwerk, Papperei.
 Beach, s. Strand, Ufer.
 Beam, s. Strahl.
 Beautify, v. verschönern.
 Beaver, s. Castorhut.
 Beckon, v. winken.
 Bedevil, v. beteufeln.
 Bee, s. Biene.
 Beehive, s. Bienenstock.
 Beetle, s. Käfer; v. hervorragen.
 Befal, v. befallen, betreffen.
 Befringe, v. mit Fransen besetzen.
 Besit, v. ziemen.
 Beggar, s. Bettler.
 Beguile, v. vertreiben, kürzen.
 Behead, v. enthaupten.
 Belabour, v. abprügeln.
 Belace, v. mit Spitzen besetzen.
 Belfry, s. Glockenthurm.
 Belligerent, a. kriegerisch.
 Bellow, v. brüllen.
 Belove, v. lieben.
 Belt, s. Gürtel.
 Belvidere, s. Lustwarte.
 Bemoan, v. beklagen, betrauern.
 Benighted, a. gesegnet.
 Bequeath, v. übermachen.
 Beseeching, a. einschmeichelnd.
 Beset, v. besetzen, umgeben.
 Bespeak, v. hindeuten auf.
 Betassel, v. mit Trotteln besetzen.
 Betoken, v. andeuten, bezeichnen.
 Betray, v. gerathen, verrathen.
 Beverage, s. Getränk.
 Bewail, v. beklagen, beweinen.
 Bewilder, v. irre führen.
 Bewitch, v. bezaubern.
 Bicker, v. zanken.
 Billow, s. Woge, Welle.
 Bier, s. Bahre.
 Bit, s. Gebiß.
 Blade, s. Klinge.
 Blank, s. weißes Blatt.
 Blast, s. Windstoß.
 Blaze, s. Lichtschein.

- Blazon, s. Wappen.
 Blemish, s. Fehler, Schandfleck.
 Blend, v. sich vereinigen.
 Blight, v. verderben, verwelken.
 Blind, a. ohne Fenster.
 Blindfold, v. die Augen ver-
 binden.
 Bliss, s. Segen.
 Blithe, a. fröhlich.
 Blood, s. Freibeuter.
 Bloodstained, a. blutgefleckt.
 Blossom, v. blühen.
 Blow, v. — up, sprengen.
 Blunder, s. Streich.
 Blunderbuss, s. Büchse.
 Blush, s. Röthe.
 Bluster, v. brausen, lärmern.
 Board, s. Speise.
 Boast, v. rühmen, prahlen.
 Boastful, a. ruhmredig.
 Bode, v. weissagen.
 Bodice, s. Schnürbrust.
 Bodkin, s. Pfrieme, Haarnadel.
 Boil, v. kochen.
 Bolster, v. mit Kissen belegen.
 Bolt, v. verriegeln.
 Bonfire, s. Freudenfeuer.
 Boon, s. Gabe.
 Boot, s. Stiefel; campaigning
 — s, Stulpstiefeln.
 Booty, s. Beute, Raub.
 Border, v. begrenzen; s. Ufer.
 Bota, s. Lederschlauch.
 Bottinas, s. Kamaschen.
 Bottle, s. Flasche.
 Boudoir, s. Ankleidegemach.
 Bound, v. begrenzen.
 Boundary, s. Grenze.
 Boundless, a. endlos.
 Bowel, s. Schlund.
 Bower, s. Laube, Baumzweig.
 Boyhood, s. Jugend.
 Boy-trotting, a. auf Stelzen
 gehend, Sumpfgänger.
 Brace, s. Paar.
 Braid, v. flechten, weben.
 Brain, s. Gehirn.
 Bramble, s. Buschwerk.
 Brandish, v. schwingen.
 Brass, s. Messing, Erz.
 Brave, v. trohen.
 Brawl, a. schreien, toben.
 Brawny, a. vierschrotig, muskulös.
 Brazen, a. ehern.
 Breeches, s. pl. Beinkleider.
 Breeze, s. Luftzug.
 Breezy, a. frisch.
 Brevity, s. Kürze.
 Briar, s. Strauch.
 Bribe, v. bestechen.
 Brick, s. Mauerstein.
 Bricklayer, s. Maurer, Stein-
 meß.
 Bridegroom, s. Bräutigam.
 Bridle, s. Zaum.
 Brighten, v. sich aufklären,
 glänzen.
 Brink, s. Rand.
 Brisk, a. feurig, lebhaft.
 Broil, s. Tumult, Streit.
 Broken, a. gebrochen, traurig,
 wild.
 Broken-down, a. heruntergekom-
 men.
 Brood, v. brüten; s. Brut.
 Brook, s. Bach.
 Brow, s. Rücken, Spitze, Saum.
 Browse, v. weiden, abweiden.
 Bruise, v. zerquetschen.
 Brunt, s. Schlag, Angriff.
 Brush, v. bürsten, fegen.
 Bubble, s. Blase.
 Bubbling, a. rieselnd.
 Buckler, a. Schild.
 Bud, s. Knospe.
 Budge, v. sich rühren.
 Bugle, v. Glasboralle.
 Bulk, s. Masse.
 Bullet, s. Kugel.
 Bull-fight, s. Stiergefecht.
 Buoyancy, s. Lebendigkeit.
 Burnish, v. glänzen.
 Burst, v. losbrechen.
 Burthen, s. Ladung, Last; beast
 of—, Lastthier.
 Burying-ground, s. Begräbnis-
 platz, Friedhof.
 Bushy, a. buschig.

- Bustard, s. Trappe.
 Bustle, s. Getöse, Geschäftigkeit.
 Bustling, a. geschäftig.
 Butchery, s. Fleischbank.
 Butt-end, s. Ende, Griff.
 Butterfly, s. Schmetterling.
 Button, s. Knopf.
 Buxom, a. rasch.
 Buzz, v. sumsen.
 By-word, s. Sprüchwort.
- C.**
- Cabalistic, a. cabbalistisch, geheimlehrig.
 Cadaverous, a. leichenartig.
 Cadence, s. Tonfall, Abnahme.
 Calf, s. Wade.
 Callow, a. unbefiedert.
 Calumniate, v. verunglimpfen.
 Cane, s. Rohr, Stod.
 Cap, v. bedecken.
 Caparison, s. Satteldecke.
 Caparisoned, a. gezäumt.
 Caper, v. springen.
 Capital, Hauptstadt.
 Captious, a. zänkisch.
 Captivate, v. fesseln.
 Captor, s. Begnehmer, Raper.
 Capture, s. Gefangennehmung.
 Carbonado, v. zerhacken.
 Carnage, s. Blutbad.
 Carpenter, s. Zimmermann.
 Carpet, s. Teppich.
 Carrier, s. Führer, Fuhrmann.
 Carry, v. führen; to — on, verfolgen, fortführen.
 Carve, v. ausschneiden.
 Case, s. Gehäus, Hülle.
 Casement, s. Fensterflügel.
 Castellated, a. mit einer Mauer von Steinen umbaut.
 Cattle, s. Vieh.
 Cavalier, s. Reiter, Edelmann.
 Cavern, s. Höhle.
 Ceiling, s. Decke.
 Century, s. Jahrhundert.
 Challenge, v. herausfordern, anrufen.
- Champ, v. fauen.
 Champion, s. Streiter, Kämpfer.
 Chancemedley, s. ungesährer Zufall.
 Chaplet, s. Kranz.
 Charge, s. Kostenbetrag.
 Charger, s. Streitroß.
 Chasm, s. Kluft, Spalte.
 Chatter, v. pappeln, schmettern.
 Cheap, a. wohlfeil.
 Cheapness, s. Geringfügigkeit.
 Check, v. abhalten, aufhalten.
 Cheer, s. Speise, Frohsinn.
 Chequer, v. buntscheckig machen.
 Cherish, v. lieben.
 Chesnut, a. kastanienbraun.
 Chess-board, s. Schachbrett.
 Chiefly, adv. hauptsächlich.
 Chilly, a. etwas kalt.
 Chimney, s. Esse.
 Chirp, v. zirpen.
 Chivalric, a. ritterlich.
 Choice, a. vortreflich.
 Chuckle, v. lachen, fichern.
 Clamber, v. flettern.
 Clangour, s. Schall.
 Clank, s. Geflirr; v. rasseln.
 Clatter, v. flirren, rasseln.
 Clay, s. Thon.
 Clean-limbed, a. gliedergelenk.
 Clear-witted, a. verstandreich.
 Click, s. Geflapper; v. klappen.
 Cliff, s. Felsen, Klippe.
 Clink, v. flingen.
 Cloister, s. gewölbter Gang.
 Close, v. — in, einbrechen.
 Cloth, s. Decke.
 Clothed, a. ausgerüstet.
 Clue, s. Faden.
 Clump, s. Gruppe, Haufen.
 Cluster, s. Menge.
 Clutch, s. Klaue.
 Coarse, a. grob.
 Coat-of-arms, s. Wappenschild.
 Coax, v. streicheln, schmeicheln.
 Cobweb, s. Spinnengewebe.
 Cock, v. stolziren, sich brüsten.
 Cockade, s. Schleife.
 Cockle, s. Kornrose, Strahl-

- muschel; — - queen, Münzel-
 Königin.
 Codfish, s. Stodfisch.
 Cogency, s. Gewalt, zwingende
 Kraft.
 Coincide, v. übereinstimmen.
 Coiner, s. Präger, Münzer.
 Combustible, a. entzündlich.
 Comely, a. anständig, artig.
 Companionable, a. kamerad-
 schaftlich.
 Compartment, s. Fach.
 Compass, s. Kreis; v. durch-
 setzen, erreichen.
 Compel, v. zwingen.
 Complacency, s. Wohlgefallen.
 Complexion, s. Gesichtsfarbe.
 Compound, v. zusammenlegen,
 setzen.
 Conciliatory, a. vermittelnd.
 Concourse, s. Zusammenfluß,
 Menschenmenge.
 Confessor, s. Beichtvater.
 Confine, v. einsperren.
 Conflagration, Feuerbrunst.
 Congenial, a. geistesverwandt.
 Congregate, v. versammeln.
 Conjuror, s. Beschwörer.
 Connive, v. winken, nachsehen.
 Conquest, s. Eroberung.
 Consanguinity, s. Blutsver-
 wandtschaft.
 Consequential, s. Würde ver-
 leihend.
 Console, v. trösten.
 Contemplate, v. betrachten.
 Contemporary, s. Zeitgenos.
 Contempt, s. Verachtung.
 Contingency, s. Zufall, Ereigniß.
 Contrabandista, s. Schmuggler.
 Contribute, v. beitragen.
 Convoy, s. Begleitung, Zufuhr;
 merchant—, Rauffahrteiflotte.
 Coop, v. einsperren.
 Cordial, s. Herzensstärkung.
 Cork, v. — up, verstopfen.
 Corner, s. Winkel, Ende.
 Corpse, s. Leichnam.
 Cottage, s. Hütte.
 Couch, s. Ruhebett; v. nieder-
 legen.
 Countenance, v. unterstützen.
 Countless, a. zahllos.
 Countrywoman, s. Landmännin.
 Couplet, s. Strophe, Stanze.
 Courteous, a. höflich.
 Courtier, s. Höfling, Bewerber.
 Courtship, s. Bewerbung.
 Court-yard, s. Hofraum.
 Covert, s. Schutz, Decke.
 Cowl, s. Kutte.
 Coyness, s. Sprödigkeit.
 Crabbed, a. mürrisch, rauh.
 Crack, v. Risse bekommen, zer-
 schlagen, krächzen, knistern.
 Cradle, s. Wiege.
 Crag, s. Felsen.
 Cragged, a. felsig.
 Craggy, a. rauh.
 Cram, v. füllen.
 Cranny, s. Spalte.
 Crash, v. brechen.
 Crave, v. fordern.
 Crawl, v. kriechen.
 Crazy, a. ärmlich.
 Creak, v. knarren.
 Cream-coloured, a. milchweiß.
 Credit, v. glauben, trauen.
 Creed, s. Glaube.
 Creep, v. schleichen; — over,
 überfallen.
 Crescent, s. Halbmond.
 Crest, s. Kamm.
 Crevice, s. Ritze, Spalt.
 Crew, s. Schaar, Brut.
 Cricket, s. Grille.
 Crimson, s. Carmoisin.
 Cripple, v. untergraben, ver-
 stümmeln.
 Croak, v. quäken, krächzen.
 Crone, s. alte Frau.
 Crop, v. abfressen, abweiden.
 Crosier, s. Krummstab.
 Crow, v. frähen.
 Crowded, a. gedrängt, volkreich.
 Crumb, s. Krume.
 Crumbling, a. zerbröckelnd.
 Crunch, v. zerknirschen.

Crupper, s. Kreuz.
 Crush, v. erdrücken.
 Crust, s. Rinde.
 Cubit, s. Elle.
 Cudgel, v. peitschen, schlagen;
 s. Prügel.
 Cuff, s. Stoß, Knuff.
 Curl, v. pflücken.
 Culprit, s. Schurke.
 Cunning, a. verschmitzt.
 Cupola, s. Laterne, Kuppel.
 Curate, s. Pfarrer.
 Curl, v. kräuseln.
 Curmudgeon, s. Geizhals.
 Current, s. Fluß.
 Curse, s. Fluch.
 Curtain, s. Vorhang.
 Curvet, v. courbettiren.
 Cushion, s. Kissen, Polster.
 Customer, s. Kunde, Zollbeamter.
 Custom-house, s. Zollhaus.

D.

Dagger, s. Dolch.
 Dainty, a. geschmackvoll, zierlich.
 Dally, v. tändeln.
 Damsel, s. Fräulein.
 Dangle, v. baumeln.
 Dare-devil, s. Renommist.
 Daring, a. kühn, vermessen.
 Darkling, a. nächtlich.
 Dash, v. fliegen, schießen, zer-
 schmettern; s. Bißchen.
 Dawdle, v. die Zeit vertändeln.
 Dawn, s. Morgendämmerung.
 Dazzle, v. blenden.
 Deafen, v. betäuben.
 Death-pall, s. Grabtuch.
 Debar, v. ausschließen.
 Decease, v. sterben.
 Decay, s. Verfall.
 Deceit, s. Betrug, List.
 Deception, s. Täuschung.
 Decide, v. entscheiden, bestimmen.
 Decline, s. Abnahme.
 Declivity, s. Abhang.
 Decorum, s. Schicklichkeit.

Deepen, v. vergrößern.
 Defence, s. Vertheidigung.
 Deference, s. Rücksicht.
 Defiance, s. Trotz.
 Deficient, a. mangelhaft.
 Defile, s. Hohlweg, Engpaß.
 Defraude, v. betrügen.
 Defy, v. sich vertheidigen, un-
 möglich machen.
 Degenerate, v. entarten.
 Delay, v. zögern.
 Delicious, a. köstlich.
 Delve, v. ausforschen.
 Demeanour, s. Benehmen.
 Demesne, s. Domäne, Lehne.
 Demolish, v. abtragen.
 Demureness, s. Sittsamkeit.
 Denounce, v. ankündigen.
 Depredate, v. berauben.
 Depth, s. Tiefe.
 Deputy, s. Stellvertreter.
 Derive, v. herleiten.
 Descend, v. herabsteigen.
 Descent, s. Herkommen, Abhang.
 Descry, v. entdecken.
 Despatch, s. Betrieb.
 Despise, v. verachten.
 Despite, s. in — of, trotz.
 Desolate, v. verwüsten.
 Despoil, v. berauben.
 Destitute, a. entblößt.
 Destroy, v. zerstören.
 Destroyer, s. Verderber.
 Deter, v. abschrecken, erschrecken.
 Devour, v. verzehren.
 Diffuse, v. verbreiten.
 Dig, v. graben.
 Dignity, s. Würde.
 Dilapidate, v. verwüsten.
 Dim, a. schwach; v. verdunkeln.
 Diminutive, a. verkleinert.
 Din, s. Getöse, Schall.
 Dint, s. Macht, Gewalt.
 Dirge, s. Klagelied.
 Disappointed, a. verdußt.
 Disaster, s. Unstern, Unglück.
 Disastrous, a. unglücklich.
 Disburden, v. entledigen.
 Discharge, v. erfüllen.

- Discompose, v. beunruhigen, ärgern.
 Disconcert, v. in Verwirrung bringen, täuschen.
 Discordant, a. verschieden.
 Discreet, a. klug, verschwiegen, bescheiden, vorsichtig.
 Disguise, s. Verkleidung.
 Disgust, s. Abscheu.
 Dislodge, v. aufschrecken.
 Dismal, a. schrecklich.
 Dismantle, v. zerbrechen.
 Dismantled, a. verfallen.
 Dismay, s. Furcht.
 Dismiss, v. verscheuchen.
 Dismount, v. absteigen.
 Dispel, v. zerstreuen.
 Displace, v. verrücken.
 Disquiet, s. Unruhe.
 Dissension, s. Verwirrung.
 Distance, s. Entfernung.
 Distaste, s. Ueberdruß.
 Distempered, a. verworren.
 Ditty, s. Lied.
 Divert, v. abbringen.
 Divine, v. errathen.
 Dizzy, a. schwindelnd.
 Doff, v. ablegen.
 Dogged, a. mürrisch.
 Domineer, v. beherrschen.
 Donjon, s. Verließ.
 Donkey, s. Esel.
 Dormitory, s. Schlafzelle.
 Doomsday, s. jüngster Tag.
 Doublet, s. Wammes.
 Doughty, a. teigig, zähe.
 Dovecote, s. Taubenschlag.
 Down, s. Flaumfeder.
 Downcast, a. niedergeschlagen.
 Downright, a. offenherzig, willig.
 Doze, v. schlummern.
 Draught, s. Zug.
 Drawcansir, s. Renommist; Eissensfresser; a. renommirend.
 Drawling, a. dehnend.
 Dreary, a. traurig, umheimlich.
 Drench, v. durchnässen.
 Droop, v. sinken lassen, trauern.
 Drowsiness, s. Schläfrigkeit.
 The Alhambra.
 Drowsy, a. müde.
 Drudgery, s. schwere Arbeit.
 Dry, a. trocken.
 Ductile, a. lenksam.
 Dudgeon, s. Feindschaft; to take in —, übel nehmen.
 Due, s. Recht; a. schuldig.
 Dumb, a. stumm.
 Dungeon, s. Kerker.
 Dupe, s. der Betrogene.
 Dust, s. Staub.
 Dwelling, s. Wohnung.
- E.**
- Eagle, s. Adler.
 Earn, v. verdienen.
 Earth, v. in die Erde begraben.
 Earthquake, s. Erdbeben.
 Eaves, s. pl. Dachrinne, Traufe.
 Eclipse, v. verdunkeln.
 Edge, s. Rand.
 Efface, v. verwischen.
 Effeminate, a. weibisch.
 Efficacy, s. Wirksamkeit.
 Effigy, s. Bildniß.
 Effulgence, s. Strahl, Glanz.
 Ejaculation, s. Ausruf, Klage.
 Elevate, v. erheben.
 Elopement, s. Flucht.
 Embalm, v. einbalsamiren.
 Embassy, s. Gesandtschaft.
 Emblazon, v. bemalen.
 Emblematic, a. sinnbildlich.
 Embossed, a. ausgelegt.
 Embower, v. überschatten.
 Embroider, v. sticken.
 Emerald, s. Smaragd.
 Emergency, s. Zufall.
 Emotion, s. Erregung.
 Empty-handed, a. mit leeren Händen.
 Enamelled, a. emailirt.
 Enchanted, a. gefeit, voll Spuk.
 Enchantress, s. Zauberin.
 Encounter, s. Kampf; v. begegnen.
 Endanger, v. Gefahr bringen.
 Endear, v. werth machen.
 Endowment, s. Gabe.

Enduring, a. dauerhaft.
 Enervate, v. verweichlichen.
 Engrave, v. eingraben.
 Engross, v. aufkaufen, in An-
 spruch nehmen.

Engulf, v. in einen Abgrund
 senken.

Enhance, v. erhöhen.

Enjoy, v. ergötzen.

Enlarge, v. erweitern, vergrößern.

Enlighten, v. aufklären.

Enrapture, v. entzücken.

Ensconce, v. verschanzen, ver-
 bergen.

Ensnare, v. gewinnen.

Entail, v. — upon, vererben auf.

Entangle, v. verwickeln.

Entertainment, s. Unterhaltung.

Enthrall, v. in Banden schlagen,
 unterjochen, plagen.

Entice, v. locken.

Entire, a. ganz.

Entrap, v. haschen.

Entreat, v. bitten.

Entrust, v. anvertrauen.

Entwin, v. umwinden, flechten.

Equip, v. ausrüsten.

Equitable, a. gerecht.

Equivocation, s. doppelsinniger
 Ausdruck, Zweideutigkeit.

Eradicate, v. ausrotten.

Erect, v. errichten.

Escutcheon, s. Wappen.

Essay, s. Versuch.

Euphonious, a. wohlklingend.

Eve, s. Abend, heiliger Abend.

Evidence, s. Beweis.

Evince, v. beweisen.

Evolution, s. Bewegung.

Exception, s. Ausnahme.

Exhaustion, s. Erschöpfung.

Exotic, s. ausländische oder
 exotische Pflanze.

Expence, s. Ausgabe.

Exploit, s. That.

Expound, v. auseinanderlegen.

Expression, s. Ausdruck.

xtasy, s. Entzücken.

d, v. ausdehnen.

Exult, v. singen.

Eye, s. Auge; mousing —,
 Späherauge.

F.

Fabulous, a. fabelhaft.

Faggot, v. Einen an Händen und
 Füßen binden.

Fain, adv. gern.

Faint, a. matt, schwach.

Fair, s. Jahrmarkt.

Fairy, a. wunderschön.

Falter, v. stolpern.

Familiarity, s. Vertraulichkeit.

Fan, s. Fächer.

Fancical, a. possenhaft.

Fancier, s. Liebhaber.

Fanciful, a. phantastisch.

Fane, s. Tempel.

Fare, s. Fahrt.

Fascinate, v. bezaubern.

Fated, a. ereignißvoll.

Father-in-law, s. Schwiegervater.

Faugh, int. psui.

Fault, s. Fehler.

Fawn, s. Rehkalb.

Feature, s. Gesicht, Zug, Form.

Fellow-traveller, s. Reisegefährte.

Ferret, v. aus dem Verstecke
 treiben.

Fertilise, v. fruchtbar machen.

Fetters, s. pl. Fesseln.

Feud, s. Krieg.

Few, n. wenige; a few, einige
 wenige.

Fidget, v. unruhig sein, sich rast-
 los bewegen.

Fierce, a. wild, grimmig.

File, s. Ruhe.

Filigree, a. durchbrochen.

Film, s. Häutchen.

Finely-formed, a. schön gewachsen.

Finery, s. Staat.

Fishpond, s. Fischteich.

Fishpool, s. Fischteich.

Fissure, s. Spalte, Riß.

Fist, s. Faust.

Fit, s. Fallsucht, Krampf.

- Fives' court**, s. Ballspielfeld; Regelbahn.
Flame, v. glänzen.
Flank, s. Seite.
Flap, v. schlagen, flappen.
Flash, v. strahlen.
Flaunt, v. prunken.
Flavour, s. Hochgeschmack.
Fleet, a. schnell.
Flight, s. Flucht.
Fling, v. werfen, schleudern.
Flinty, a. steinicht.
Flippancy, s. Geschwätzigkeit.
Flit, v. flattern.
Flock, v. sich sammeln.
Flowerbed, s. Blumenbeet.
Flutter, s. Verwirrung, Gemurmel.
Foist, v. unterschreiben, verfälschen.
Fold, s. Saum, Abhang; v. pferchen.
Foliage, s. Laubwerk.
Folk, s. Volk.
Fondle, v. liebosen.
Footpad, s. Straßenräuber zu Fuß.
Footstool, s. Fußschemel.
Foray, s. Raub.
Forest, s. Forst, Wald.
Forestall, v. zuvorkommen.
Forlorn, a. verlassen.
Fortification, s. Befestigung.
Fortune, s. Vermögen, Glück.
Forward, v. fortsenden, voraussetzen.
Foster, v. pflegen.
Foul, a. schmachvoll.
Foundling, s. Findelkind.
Fragile, a. gebrechlich.
Fragrance, s. Wohlgeruch.
Frame, s. Körper, Rahmen; v. zusammen weben.
Frankincence, s. Weihrauch.
Frantic, a. wahnsinnig.
Freak, s. Einfall, Anfall, Grille.
Freebooter, s. Freibeuter.
Frequent, a. häufig.
Fret, v. zu erhabener Arbeit bilden.
Fretwork, s. erhabene Arbeit.
Friar, s. Mönch.
Fringe, v. besetzen.
Frippery, s. Trödelkram.
Frog, s. Frosch.
Frontier-post, s. Grenzposten.
Frosty, a. eisig.
Frown, v. finster aussehen.
Frugal, a. genügsam, mäßig.
Fruit, s. Frucht; Hesperian —, Hesperidenfrucht.
Fugitive, s. Flüchtling.
Full-fed, a. wohlgenährt.
- G.**
- Gait**, s. Gang.
Gaiters, s. pl. Kamaschen.
Gall, v. reizen, sich ärgern.
Gallant, a. tapfer; gallant, liebenswürdig, höflich, galant.
Galley, s. Galeere.
Gallows, s. pl. Galgen.
Gambol, s. Luftsprung, Streich.
Game, s. Wildpret.
Gang, s. Bande.
Gape, v. aufsperrn, gähnen.
Garb, s. Anzug.
Garish, a. glänzend.
Garlick, s. Knoblauch.
Garniture, s. Schmuck.
Garrulity, s. Geschwätzigkeit.
Gasp, v. lechzen.
Gateway, s. Eingang.
Gaunt, a. dürr.
Gay, a. bunt.
Gentleness, s. edles Benehmen.
Ger-falcon, s. Geiersfalke.
Ghastly, a. gespenstisch.
Ghostly, a. geistlich.
Gibbet, s. Galgen.
Giddy, a. schwindelnd, verdreht.
Gifted, a. begabt.
Gild, v. vergolden.
Gird, v. umgürten.
Gladden, v. erfreuen.
Glace, s. Blic.
Glare, s. Blic, Glanz.
Gleam, v. glänzen.
Glean, v. sammeln.

Glen, s. Thal.
 Glide, v. gleiten, schleichen.
 Glimpse, s. Schimmer, Blick.
 Glisten, v. strahlen, gleißen.
 Glitter, v. glänzen.
 Globe, s. Erdball.
 Gloom, s. das Düstere.
 Gloomy, a. düster, finster.
 Glossy, a. glatt, glänzend.
 Goblet, s. Becher.
 Goblin, s. Kobold, Gespenst.
 Goggle, v. schielen.
 Good-for-nothing, a. nutzlos.
 Gorge, s. Kehle, Schlucht.
 Gossip, s. Geschwätz; v. flatschen, schwätzen.
 Gossiping, s. Unterhaltung.
 Government, s. Regierung.
 Governor, s. Befehlshaber.
 Grace, v. schmücken.
 Grain, s. Korn.
 Grandeur, s. Größe.
 Grandiloquence, s. Ruhmredigkeit.
 Grasp, v. ergreifen.
 Gravel, s. Kies.
 Gravity, s. Ernst.
 Graze, v. weiden.
 Greedy, a. begierig.
 Grim, a. grimmig.
 Grin, v. grinsen.
 Griping, a. drückend, hart.
 Groan, v. ächzen.
 Grope, v. tasten.
 Grove, s. Hain.
 Grovelling, a. kriechend.
 Guardianship, s. Obhut, Wachsamkeit.
 Guerilla, s. Bandenführer.
 Guinea-fowl, s. Perlhuhn.
 Gulf, s. Abgrund.
 Gunpowder, s. Schießpulver.
 Gush, v. aufschießen, sprudeln.
 Gypsy, s. Zigeuner.

H.

Hail, v. begrüßen.
 s. Hof (um den Mond).

Halter, s. Strick.
 Ham, s. Schinken.
 Hamlet, s. Dorf.
 Haphazard, a. fühl.
 Harangue, s. Rede.
 Harbinger, s. Bote.
 Harden, v. abhärten.
 Hardship, s. Beschwerde.
 Hardy, a. fühl, entbehrend.
 Hark, int. hört.
 Harsh, a. herb, rauh.
 Harum-scarum, a. zerstreut in ängstlicher Geschäftigkeit.
 Harvest, s. Ernte.
 Hatch, v. ausbrüten.
 Hatred, s. Haß.
 Haughtily, a. stolz.
 Haughty, a. gewaltig.
 Haul, v. heraufziehen.
 Haunch, s. Hüfte.
 Haunt, s. Höhle, Halle; v. spuken.
 Haunted, a. gefeit.
 Hawk, s. Falke.
 Heap, s. Haufen.
 Heath, s. Heide.
 Hedge, s. Hecke, Gebüsch.
 Heed, v. sich kümmern.
 Height, s. Höhe.
 Helpmate, s. Genosse.
 Herbage, s. Kraut, Gras.
 Herdsman, s. Hirt.
 Heretic, s. Ketzer.
 Heroe, s. Held.
 Heroism, s. Heldenmuth.
 Hesitate, v. zögern.
 Heterogeneous, a. verschiedenartig.
 Hidden, a. verborgen.
 Hideous, a. häßlich.
 Hie, v. eilen.
 Hieroglyphic, s. Sinnbild.
 High-handed, a. drückend.
 Hilarity, s. Lustigkeit.
 Hint, s. Wink, Hindeutung; v. munkeln.
 Hip, s. Hüfte.
 Hire, v. miethen. [lündig.
 Historiographic, a. geschichtsf.

- Hive, s. Bienenstock.
 Hoard, s. Haufen.
 Hoarse, a. heiser.
 Hoary, a. grau.
 Hobgoblin, s. Gespenst.
 Hollow, a. hohl.
 Hombre, int. wahrhaftig.
 Honeycomb, s. Honigscheibe.
 Honourable, a. ehrenwerth.
 Hood, s. Kappe, Kapuze; v. verschappen.
 Hoodwinked, a. mit verbundenen Augen.
 Hoop, s. Reifrock.
 Hoot, v. schreien.
 Host, s. Wirth.
 Household, s. Haushalt.
 Hovel, s. Hütte.
 Hover, v. schweben; — about, umschwärmen.
 Howl, v. heulen.
 Hue, s. Farbe.
 Hug, v. lieblosen.
 Huge, a. ungeheuer, riesig.
 Hum, s. Gemurmel.
 Humiliation, s. Demüthigung.
 Humming, s. Gesumse.
 Hunt, v. verfolgen.
 Husbandry, s. Wirthschaft.
 Hush, v. stillen, unterdrücken, schweigen.
- I.**
- Idolatrous, a. abgöttisch.
 Illustrate, v. verherrlichen.
 Illustrative, a. beleuchtend.
 Imbecile, a. schwach.
 Immaculate, a. unbefleckt.
 Immensity, s. Unermeßlichkeit, ungeheure Ausdehnung.
 Immunity, s. Vorrecht.
 Immure, v. einmauern.
 Impart, v. mittheilen.
 Impassable, a. nicht zu passiren.
 Impending, a. bevorstehend.
 Imperceptible, a. unbegreiflich.
 Implements, s. pl. Hausgeräth.
 Implicit, a. unbedingt.
- Importance, s. Wichtigkeit.
 Impoverish, v. verarmen.
 Imprint, v. ausdrücken.
 Improve, v. verbessern.
 Impute, v. zurechnen.
 Inaminate, a. unbelebt.
 Incantation, s. Beschwörung.
 Incessant, a. unaufhörlich.
 Incident, s. Zufall.
 Incompatible, a. unverträglich.
 Incrust, v. bekrusten, überrinden.
 Indefatigable, a. unermüdlich.
 Indemnify, v. entschuldigen, sichern.
 Independent, a. unabhängig.
 Inducement, s. Triebfeder.
 Indulgence, s. Nachsicht, Gunst, Absicht.
 Ineffable, a. unaussprechlich.
 Inexhaustible, a. unerschöpflich.
 Infinitive, a. unendlich.
 Inflexion, s. Abwechslung.
 Inhabit, v. bewohnen.
 Inhale, v. einathmen.
 Inherit, v. erben.
 Initiate, v. einweihen.
 Innate, a. angeboren.
 Inroad, s. Ueberfall.
 Inscribe, v. widmen.
 Insinuate, v. andeuten, meinen.
 Instil, v. einflößen.
 Insulated, a. abgesondert.
 Intend, v. beabsichtigen.
 Interfere, v. sich in's Mittel legen.
 Interior, s. Innere.
 Interlard, v. untermengen, durchspielen lassen.
 Intermingle, v. untermischen.
 Interstice, s. Zwischenraum.
 Interview, s. Unterredung.
 Intestine, a. inner, innerlich.
 Intoxication, a. Trunkenheit.
 Intrusion, s. Eindringling.
 Inundation, s. Ueberschwemmung.
 Invader, s. Feind.
 Invasion, s. Verletzung.
 Inveigh, v. schimpfen, schelten.
 Inveigle, v. locken.

Invest, v. belagern.
 Ire, s. Zorn.
 Irsome, a. ärgerlich.
 Islamism, s. Muhamedanismus.
 Itch, v. verlangen.
 Itching, a. schlagfertig.

J.

Jacket, s. Wammß.
 Jagged, a. zackig.
 Jar, s. Krug; v. fnarren.
 Jargon, s. Geschwätz.
 Jealousy, s. Eifersucht.
 Jet, s. Wasserstrahl.
 Jingle, s. Geschwätz.
 Job, s. Arbeit.
 Joke, s. Scherz, Wiß.
 Journey, s. Reise.
 Joust, s. Spiel.
 Junket, v. schmausen.
 Jurisdiction, s. Gerichtsbarkeit.
 Justifiable, a. gerechtfertigt werden könnend.
 Jut, v. hervorragen.

K.

Keen, a. scharf, spitzsindig.
 Kennel, s. Hundehütte.
 Keystone, s. Schlüsselstein.
 Kick, s. Fußtritt.
 Kid, s. Zicklein.
 Kimbo, a. gebogen, die Arme in die Seite stemmend.
 Kindle, v. ausblizen, entzünden.
 Kindred, s. Stammverwandte.
 Knell, s. Abendglocke, Todtenglocke.
 Knick-knack, s. Kleinigkeit, Spielwerk.
 Knot, s. Menge, Gesellschaft; v. knüpfen, flechten.
 Knowledge, s. Kenntniß.

L.

Label, s. Zettel.
 Lack, s. Mangel; v. mangeln.

Lad, s. Knabe, Bursche.
 Lady-beetle, s. Käferin.
 Lagging, a. langsam.
 Lamed, a. lahm.
 Landcape, s. Borgebirge.
 Lane, s. Weg, Gasse.
 Languish, v. seufzen.
 Larder, s. Speisekammer, Speiseschrank.
 Lassitude, s. Mattigkeit.
 Lattice, s. Gitter, Fenster; v. vergittern.
 Lattitude, s. Spielraum, Ungebundenheit.
 Laugh, v. lachen; — one to scorn, Jemanden auslachen.
 Launch, v. fortlassen.
 Lave, v. waschen, wässern, baden.
 Lavish, v. verschwenden.
 Lawier, s. Anwalt.
 Lawn, s. Matte.
 Lawsuit, s. Proceß.
 Leafy, a. belaubt.
 League, s. (franz.) Meile.
 Lean, a. mager.
 Leap, v. über etwas springen, hüpfen.
 Leer, s. Seitenblick; v. schielen.
 Left-handed, a. links, linkisch.
 Legend, s. Sage, Erzählung.
 Legendary, a. märchenhaft.
 Legitimate, a. gesetzmäßig.
 Leisure, s. Muße.
 Levee, s. Abendbesuch. [richten.
 Level, s. Ebene; v. eben machen.
 Licence, s. Freiheit.
 Lid, s. Deckel.
 Likely, a. geeignet.
 Limbo, s. Hölle.
 Line, s. Geschlechtslinie, Familie, Stamm.
 Lineage, s. Abstammung.
 Lineal, a. ununterbrochen.
 Linger, v. verweilen, zögern.
 Link, s. Kette, Glied.
 List, s. Schranke.
 Lithe, a. biegsam, geschmeidig.
 Livid, a. schwarzgelb, braun und blau, entfärbt.

Lizard, s. Eidechse.
 Loaf, s. Laib.
 Lock, s. Schloß.
 Locust, s. Heuschrecke.
 Lofty, a. steil, hoch.
 Loiter, v. zaudern.
 Loneliness, s. Stille.
 Lonely, a. einsam.
 Lonesome, a. einsam.
 Look, v. sehen; the looks, s. das Ansehen.
 Look-out, s. Wauer, Wache.
 Loom, s. Weberstuhl.
 Loop-hole, s. Schießscharte, Gußloch, Doffnung.
 Loquacity, s. Geschwätzigkeit.
 Lore, s. Kunde, Lehre.
 Love-ditty, s. Liebeslied.
 Love-lorn, a. vom Geliebten verlassen.
 Lounge, v. faulenzgen, sich sonnen.
 Low, a. klein, leise.
 Luck, s. Glück.
 Ludicrous, a. komisch.
 Luggage, s. Gepäck.
 Lugubrious, a. unheimlich.
 Luncheon, s. Imbiß.
 Lure, v. locken.
 Lurk, v. lauern.
 Lustre, s. Glanz.
 Luxuriant, a. schwelgerisch.
 Luxurious, a. schwelgerisch.

M.

Mad, v. toll, rasend machen, rasen.
 Magician, s. Zauberer.
 Mailed, a. geharnischt.
 Maja, s. schmuckes Frauenzimmer.
 Majo, s. Galan.
 Manger, s. Krippe.
 Maniac, s. Wahnsinnige.
 Manly, a. männlich.
 Mansion, s. Stammsitz.
 Mantle, v. verdecken, verhüllen, schwärmen.
 Mar, v. verderben, beschädigen.

Marauder, s. Räuber.
 Marauding, s. Plünderung.
 Marble, s. Marmor.
 Maritime, a. am Meere gelegen.
 Market-town, s. Markt, Marktflecken.
 Marriageable, a. heirathsfähig.
 Marshal, v. leiten, führen, anführen.
 Martlet, s. Mauerfchwalbe.
 Mason, s. Maurer.
 Mastery, s. Herrschaft.
 Mat, s. Strohmatte.
 Match, s. Heirath; v. passen, ein Paar bilden.
 Mate, s. Gefährte, Gefährtin.
 Maze, s. Irrgang, Labyrinth.
 Meadow, s. Wiese.
 Meddle, v. mischen, vermischen, sich mit oder in etwas mischen.
 Meddlesome, a. sich in Alles mengend; naseweis.
 Mediterranean, s. Mittelmeer.
 Medium, s. Mittel, Mitte.
 Meet, v. begegnen.
 Megrim, s. Migraine.
 Melt, v. schmelzen, verschwinden, gerührt werden, zerfließen.
 Memento, s. Erinnerung.
 Memorial, s. Denkmal.
 Menacing, a. drohend.
 Mend, v. verbessern.
 Mendicant, s. Bettler.
 Meritorious, a. verdienstlich, hochverdient.
 Merriment, s. Lust.
 Meshes, s. pl. Nest.
 Mew, v. — up, einsperren, einstecken.
 Mice, s. Mäuse.
 Mid-air, s. Mitte der Luft.
 Migration, s. Wanderung.
 Mildewed, a. verwittert.
 Mill, s. Mühle.
 Minaret, s. Spizthurm (einer türkischen Moschee).
 Mind, s. Gemüth, Geist, Gedächtniß.
 Mingle, v. sich mischen.

Minstrelsy, s. Gesang.
 Minutely, a. genau.
 Miquelete, s. bewaffneter Berg-
 bewohner.
 Mirador, s. Belvedere.
 Miserly, a. geizig.
 Mismanagement, s. schlechte
 Verwaltung.
 Misrepresent, v. besänftigen.
 Mitred, a. mit Bischofsmütze.
 Mixture, s. Mischung.
 Moan, s. Gewimmer, Klage.
 Mob, s. Pöbel.
 Mock, a. unecht, scheinbar.
 Mockery, s. Spott.
 Mode, s. Art.
 Mole-hill, s. Maulwurfshügel.
 Mollify, v. weich machen.
 Money-coiner, s. Falschmünzer.
 Mood, Laune, Wuth, Hize.
 Moody, a. launisch, mürrisch,
 nachdenklich.
 Moonlit, a. vom Monde er-
 leuchtet.
 Mop, v. angrinsen, träumen.
 Mope, v. träumen.
 Morsel, s. Stück.
 Mortification, s. Verdruß.
 Motionless, a. regungslos.
 Motley, a. bunt.
 Mould, s. Form.
 Mouldering, a. modern, morsch.
 Mouldy, a. schimmelig, moderig.
 Mound, s. Damm, Haufen.
 Mountain-cliffs, s. Felsenflippen.
 Mourn, v. trauern.
 Mournfully, adv. grammerfüßt.
 Mouse, v. mausen, Mäuse fan-
 gen, zerreißen.
 Mousing, a. scharf.
 Mow, v. — at, schief ansehen,
 aus höhnen.
 Muffle, v. verhüllen.
 Mule, s. Maulthier.
 Mule-cloth, s. Maulthierdecke.
 Muleteer, s. Maulthiertreiber.
 Muse, v. gedenken.
 Musk, s. Moschus.

Mustache, s. Schnurrbart,
 Knebelbart.
 Mute, a. stumm.
 Mutter, v. murmeln.
 Mutual, a. gegenseitig.
 Muzzle, s. Maul.

N.

Nakedness, s. Nacktheit.
 Namesake, s. Namensvetter.
 Nap, s. Schlummer.
 Napkin, s. Serviette.
 Narrow, a. eng.
 Nativity, v. Nativität.
 Nauseous, a. ekelhaft, widerlich.
 Necklace, s. Halsband.
 Nectarine, s. Sectarpfirsche,
 Rußpfirsche.
 Neigh, v. wiehern.
 Neighbouring, a. nachbarlich.
 Nestle, v. sich einnisten, pflegen.
 Nestling-place, s. Schlupfwinkel.
 Nether, a. unter; — garment,
 Unterkleid.
 Nettle, v. ärgern, erbittern, ver-
 driesen.
 Newsmonger, s. Neuigkeitsfrämer.
 Next-door, a. nebenan, im
 Nachbarhause.
 Nightfall, s. Einbruch der Nacht.
 Nightingale, s. Nachtigall.
 Nod, v. nicken; nod and bob,
 bald nach einer, bald nach
 der andern Seite nicken.
 Noiseless, a. geräuschlos.
 Nock, s. Winkel, Ecke.
 Noontide, s. Nachmittag.
 Note, s. Ton, Melodie, Gegirre,
 Gesang; v. niederschreiben.
 Noted, a. bekannt.
 Notch, v. kerben, einschneiden.
 Nought, s. Nichts.
 Nowadays, adv. heutzutage.
 Nurse, v. aufziehen, pflegen.
 Nursery, s. Ammenstube.
 Nuzzle, v. pflegen, schnüffeln,
 nisten.
 Nymph, s. Nymphe.

O.

Obliterate, v. verwiſchen, ver-
tilgen.

Oblivion, s. Vergessenheit.

Observatory, s. Sternwarte.

Ocular, a. mit den Augen.

Offer, v. bitten, leiſten.

Officiate, s. Gottesdienſt halten.

Officious, a. zudringlich.

Officiousness, s. Dienſtfertigkeit.

Oil-skin, s. Wachſtuch.

Oily, a. ölig.

Ominous, a. bedeutungsvoll.

Onion, s. Zwiebel.

Oral, a. mündlich.

Orchard, s. Fruchtgarten, Hain.

Ordeal, s. Probe, Prüfſtein.

Ore, s. Erz.

Orison, s. Andacht, Gebet.

Ornamental, a.zierend.

Ostentatiously, adv. prahlerisch.

Outline, s. Umriß.

Outrageous, a. übermäßig.

Outwit, v. überliſten.

Oven, s. Backofen.

Overbear, v. herrſchſüchtig, hoch-
fahrend ſein.

Overcome, v. übermächtigen.

Overpower, v. übermächtigen.

Overrun, v. überlaufen, ein-
holen, übertreffen.

Overstep, v. überſchreiten.

Overwhelm, v. übermächtigen,
zerſchmettern, überſchütten.

Owl, s. Eule.

Own, v. beſitzen.

P.

Pacify, v. beruhigen, beſänftigen.

Pack-saddle, s. Packſattel.

Pagan, a. heidniſch.

Page, s. Seite.

Pageant, s. prunkendes Schau-
ſpiel.

Pageantry, s. Gepräge, Prunk.

Payment, s. Bezahlung.

Pair, v. paaren.

Palace, v. einen Palaſt bewohnen.

Palfrey, s. Zelter.

Pallet, s. Britſche, Wachbett.

Palliation, s. Beſchönigung.

Palm, s. Hand.

Palmistry, s. Chiromantie.

Paltry, a. lumpig, armselig, elend.

Panic, s. großer Schrecken.

Panelled, a. getäſelt.

Panelwork, s. Getäſel.

Pannier, s. Korb.

Panorama, s. Rundgemälde.

Pant, v. ſchmachten, feuchen.

Paramour, s. Liebling.

Parapet, s. Geländer.

Parch, v. brennen, ſengen.

Parentage, s. Familie, Abkunft.

Parlour, s. Geſellſchaftszimmer.

Parochial church, s. eigene Pfarre.

Parrot, s. Papagei.

Partake, v. theilen.

Partner, s. Genosſe, Gefährtin.

Partridge, s. Rebhuhn.

Parts, s. pl. Geiſtesgabe.

Paseo, s. Spazierort.

Pass, s. Paß, Engpaß.

Pasture, s. Weide.

Patch, v. auſſlicken.

Patio, s. Hof.

Pave, v. pflaſtern.

Pavement, s. Pflaſter.

Pavillon, s. Zelthaus.

Paw, v. ſcharren.

Peach, s. Pfirſich.

Peacock, s. Pfau.

Peak, s. Gipfel, Specht.

Peal, s. Schall.

Peasantry, s. Landvolk.

Pebble, s. Kieſel.

Peculiarity, s. Eigenthümlichkeit.

Pedigree, s. Stammbaum.

Peep, v. durch eine kleine Oeff-
nung, aus einem Verſted
beſehen, hervorbliden.

Peer, v. ſich zeigen, erſcheinen.

Peevish, a. mürrisch, grämlich,
verdrießlich.

Pen, v. ſchreiben.

Penance, s. Buße.

- Pencil, v. malen, bemalen; s. Binsel.
 Penetrate, v. eindringen.
 Peninsula, s. Halbinsel.
 Perambulation, s. Wanderung.
 Perch, v. setzen, aufsetzen; — on, hinpflanzen.
 Perforate, v. durchgraben, durchlöchern.
 Perilous, a. gefährlich.
 Perish, v. umkommen.
 Peristyle, s. Säulengang.
 Perplexed, a. verworren.
 Perquisites, s. pl. Geschenke.
 Pervade, v. durchdringen.
 Pervading, a. erquickend.
 Perversion, s. Verfehrung.
 Pet, s. Liebling; v. verzärteln, verdrießlich machen.
 Petty, a. gering.
 Phantasmagoria, s. Vorstellung von Geistererscheinungen.
 Phraseology, s. Ausdruck.
 Pick, v. — up, auflesen, sammeln.
 Pickaxe, s. Spitzart.
 Pickings, s. pl. das Beggelesene, Unreine.
 Picture, v. vorstellen.
 Piecemeal, s. in —, stückweise, einzeln.
 Pierce, v. durchstechen.
 Pigmy, s. Zwerg.
 Pile, s. Bau, Gebäude, Schloß.
 Pilfering, s. Diebstahl.
 Pillow, s. Kopfkissen.
 Pimp, v. kuppeln.
 Pine, v. sich grämen.
 Pinion, v. binden, fesseln.
 Pink, a. feuerfarben.
 Pinnacle, s. Zinne.
 Pipe, s. Röhre; v. pfeifen, schreien.
 Pique, v. anreizen, erhöhen.
 Pirate, s. Seeräuber.
 Pish, int. still.
 Pit, s. Höhle, Tiefe, Schlund; v. löchern, Narben bekommen.
 Pitcher, s. Krug.
 Pivot, s. Zapfen, Angel.
 Placable, a. zum Frieden geneigt.
 Plain, s. Ebene.
 Plaintive, a. klagend.
 Plait, v. falten.
 Plaster, s. Lehm.
 Platter, s. Schüssel.
 Play, s. Bewegung; v. spielen.
 Playmate, s. Spielgenosse.
 Plead, v. sprechen.
 Pledge, v. verpfänden.
 Plenteous, a. reich, glänzend.
 Pliant, a. gefällig, gelenk.
 Plot, v. einen Anschlag machen.
 Plumage, s. Gefieder.
 Plume, v. puzen.
 Plunge, v. versinken; — down, abwärts führen.
 Poll, s. Schädel.
 Pomegranate, s. Granatapfel.
 Pomp of phrase, s. Wortprunk.
 Ponder, v. erwägen, betrachten, nachdenken.
 Ponderous, a. schwerfällig.
 Poniard, s. Dolch.
 Pop, v. huschen, schnell herausfahren.
 Populace, s. Pöbel.
 Porch, s. Säulengang, Vorhalle, Halle.
 Pore, v. lesen, starren.
 Portly, a. stattlich.
 Posada, s. Gasthof, Wohnung.
 Posse, s. Hausen.
 Post, v. — off, forteilen.
 Posterity, s. Nachwelt.
 Pouch, s. Tasche, Beutel.
 Pounce, v. — upon, über etwas herfallen, es packen.
 Poverty-stricken, a. in Armuth schmachtend.
 Pragmatical, a. verschmizt, pedantisch.
 Prance, v. reiten, prangen, den Boden scharren.
 Prank, v. puzen, schmücken.
 Prankling, a. leichtfertig.
 Precarious, a. unsicher.
 Precaution, s. Vorsorge.
 Precinct, s. Ringmauer, Gebiet.

Precipice, s. Abhang.
 Precipitous, a. steil.
 Predecessor, s. Vorgänger.
 Predicament, s. Fach.
 Preferment, s. Würde, Glück.
 Pretend, v. unternehmen.
 Prettiness, s. Artigkeit, Nettigkeit.
 Prevail, v. überwiegen, vermögen.
 Previous, a. vorläufig.
 Primeval, a. ursprünglich.
 Primitive, a. förmlich.
 Privacy, s. Heimlichkeit, Stille.
 Prize, s. Fang, Beute.
 Prodigal, a. verloren.
 Progeny, s. Abkömmling.
 Project, v. herausragen.
 Prolific, a. fruchtbar.
 Promontory, s. Vorgebirge.
 Prone, a. geneigt.
 Proof, s. Probe.
 Propound, v. verlegen.
 Prosing, s. Rede.
 Proud, a. stolz.
 Provender, s. Futter.
 Provided, a. sorgsam.
 Provision, s. Lebensmittel.
 Prowl, v. rauben, plündern.
 Pry, v. spähen.
 Puchero, s. Kochtopf voll.
 Puente, s. Brücke.
 Puff, v. blasen, schwellen.
 Pullet, s. junges Huhn.
 Punctilio, s. Pünktlichkeit.
 Punctilious, a. übersehn, übertrieben, genau.
 Pungency, s. Schärfe.
 Purgatory, s. Fegeseuer.
 Purlieu, s. Bezirk.
 Purloin, v. stehlen, entwenden.
 Purple, a. purpurn.
 Pursuit, s. Verfolgung.
 Purveyor, s. Proviantmeister.
 Puzzle, v. verwirren.

Q.

Quaff, v. — off, austrinken.
 Quaint, a. fein, listig.
 Quarry, s. Bieraß, Bruch, Grube.

Quartering, s. Abtheilung.
 Quarter, v. einquartiren.
 Querulous, a. streitsüchtig.
 Quidnunc, s. Neuigkeitsfrämer.
 Quietude, s. Ruhe.

R.

Rabble, s. Böbelhaufen.
 Rabble rout, s. bunter Haufen.
 Radiance, s. Schein.
 Ragged, a. zerlumpt.
 Rail, v. spotten.
 Raisin, s. Traube.
 Ram, s. Widder.
 Ramble, v. umherirren; s. Spaziergang.
 Range, v. umherschweifen.
 Ransack, v. plündern.
 Ransom, s. Lösegeld.
 Rapture, s. Entzücken.
 Rat, s. Ratte.
 Ratero, s. einsamer Straßenräuber zu Fuß.
 Ravage, s. Vermüstung.
 Raven, s. Rabe.
 Ravenous, a. raubgierig.
 Ravine, s. Schlucht.
 Raving, s. Ausbruch von Wuth.
 Ravish, v. hinreißen, entzücken.
 Realm, s. Reich.
 Recall, v. zurückrufen.
 Reckon, v. rechnen, zählen.
 Recluse, a. abgeschlossen.
 Record, v. gedenken, erwähnen.
 Recreant, a. treulos.
 Recruit, v. ergänzen.
 Redouble, v. verdoppeln.
 Redoubtable, a. tapfer, furchtbar.
 Redoubted, a. gefürchtet, berühmt.
 Reed, s. Binsen, Rohr.
 Reel, s. Garnhaspel.
 Refinement, s. Verfeinerung.
 Reflection, s. Betrachtung.
 Refuge, s. place of —, Schlupfwinkel.
 Regard, v. betrachten.
 Regicide, s. Königsmord.
 Rejoice, v. sich freuen.

- Rejoin, v. erwiedern.
 Relapse, v. wieder verfallen.
 Relax, v. erschaffen.
 Relic, s. Ueberbleibsel; pl. Alterthümer.
 Relief, s. Absicht, Contrast.
 Relish, s. Geschmack.
 Remain, v. bleiben.
 Remark, v. bemerken.
 Remember, v. erinnern.
 Remnant, s. Ueberbleibsel.
 Remonstrance, s. Vorstellung.
 Remote, a. entfernt.
 Renegado, s. Abtrünniger.
 Renowned, a. berühmt.
 Rent, s. Miß.
 Repair, v. sich begeben.
 Repast, s. Mahlzeit.
 Repine, v. klagen, bereuen.
 Repulse, v. zurückschlagen.
 Rescue, v. retten.
 Research, s. Untersuchung.
 Resentment, s. getäuschte Hoffnung.
 Reservoir, s. Behälter.
 Residue, s. Rest.
 Resistance, s. Widerstand.
 Resolute, a. entschlossen.
 Resort, s. Sammelplatz; v. sich zurückziehen.
 Resound, v. wiedertönen.
 Responsible, a. verantwortlich.
 Restraint, s. Einsamkeit.
 Resurrection, s. Auferstehung.
 Retinue, s. Gefolge.
 Retort, v. — upon, erwiedern.
 Retreat, s. Zufluchtsort.
 Retrieve, v. erlangen.
 Retrospective, a. zurückblickend.
 Revel, s. Wonne; v. schwelgen.
 Reveller, s. Schwärmer.
 Reverberate, v. wiederhallen.
 Reverse, s. Störung.
 Revery, s. Träumerei.
 Revile, v. schmähen.
 Revive, v. wiederbeleben.
 Riband, s. Band; — weaver, Bandweber.
 Rickety, a. heiser.
 Riddle, s. Räthsel.
 Rigidity, s. Steifheit.
 Rill, s. Bächlein.
 Ring-dove, s. Ringeltaube.
 Riot, v. schwelgen.
 Ripen, v. emporreifen.
 Ripeness, s. Reife.
 Ripple, v. rollen, rieseln, plätschern.
 Rivulet, s. Bach.
 Roam, v. fliegen, schleichen.
 Roast, v. rösten.
 Rock, v. sich hin und her wiegen.
 Rod, s. Ruthe.
 Rogue, s. Schelm.
 Roguish, a. schelmisch.
 Roll, s. Laib (Brod).
 Rosary, s. Rosenkranz.
 Roseate, a. rosig.
 Roundelay, s. spanisches Lied.
 Rove, v. umherschwärmen.
 Row, s. Reihe.
 Rubbish, v. Schutt.
 Ruddy, a. röthlich.
 Ruffian, a. räuberisch.
 Ruffle, v. aufwallen.
 Rugged, a. uneben, holperig, rauh, zerlumpt.
 Ruined, a. verfallen.
 Rule, v. regieren.
 Ruminare, v. nachdenken.
 Rummage, v. durchstöbern.
 Rush, s. Hestigkeit; v. laufen, rennen, reißen.
 Rush-bottomed, a. mit Rohrsitz.
 Russet, a. rothbraun.
 Rustic, a. ländlich; — retreats, Sommerwohnungen.
 Rustle, v. säuseln, rauschen.
 Rustybrown, a. rothbraun.
- S.**
- Sack, v. plündern, einstecken.
 Sacrilegious, a. gotteschänderisch.
 Saddle, v. belasten.
 Saddlebag, s. Quersack.
 Saddle-bow, s. Sattelbogen.
 Safeguard, s. Wächter.

- Sally, s. Wiß.
 Sally-port, s. Ausfallpforte.
 Sash, s. Gürtel.
 Satchel, s. Sack.
 Saucy, a. verwegen.
 Savage, a. wild.
 Saw, s. Sentenz.
 Scale, s. Maßstab.
 Scamper, s. rascher Ritt; v. jagen.
 Scanty, a. gering, spärlich.
 Scar, s. Schmarre.
 Scarabaeus, s. Tonkäfer.
 Scarf, s. Gürtel.
 Scattered, a. schadhast.
 Scent, s. Spur; v. riechen.
 Schoolcraft, s. Schulwiß.
 Scimitar, s. Säbel.
 Scoff, v. spotten, schmähen.
 Scoffer, s. Spötter.
 Sconce, s. Leuchter.
 Score, s. Unrecht.
 Scorn, s. Mißbilligung; v. verachten, höhnen.
 Scornful, a. zornig.
 Scour, v. durchjagen, durchstreifen.
 Scurge, s. Geißel.
 Scourt, s. Rundschafter.
 Scowl, v. maulen, schmollen.
 Scramble, v. kämpfen, flettern.
 Scrap, s. Bruchstück.
 Scratch, s. Riß.
 Scrawl, v. beschreiben, kritzeln.
 Scream, v. schnallen.
 Screen, v. verbergen.
 Scrip, s. Tasche.
 Scroll, s. Rolle.
 Scrutinise, v. erforschen.
 Scullion, s. Küchenjunge.
 Sculpture, v. ausbauen.
 Seal, v. versiegeln.
 Seclude, v. abschließen.
 Secrecy, s. Stillschweigen.
 Sedan-chair, s. Tragsessel.
 Seductive, a. verführerisch.
 Self-possession, s. Zuversicht, Selbstvertrauen.
 Sentinel, s. Schildwache.
 Sequestered, a. abgeschieden.
 Serenade, s. Ständchen; v. ein Ständchen bringen.
 Severe, v. trennen.
 Severity, s. Strenge, Härte, Ernst.
 Sexton, s. Küster.
 Shagged, a. buschig.
 Shaggyhaired, a. zottig.
 Shape, s. Gestalt.
 Shapeless, a. formlos.
 Sharking, a. habfüchtig.
 Sharper, s. Schelm.
 Shave, v. rasiren.
 Sheep-skin, a. schafledern.
 Sheer, a. rein.
 Shelf, s. Kästchen.
 Shelter, s. Schutz.
 Shepherd, s. Schäfer.
 Shoeblack, s. Schuhputzer.
 Shoot, v. schießen.
 Shop-board, s. Werkbisch.
 Shovel, s. Schaufel.
 Shower, s. Regen.
 Shrewd, a. unterrichtet, fundig.
 Shriek, s. Schrei.
 Shrill, a. freischend.
 Shrink, v. zurückziehen.
 Shroud, v. überschatten, umdüstern.
 Shrub, s. Strauch.
 Shrubbery, s. Gesträuch.
 Shrug, v. zucken.
 Shy, a. scheu.
 Sideways, adv. seitwärts.
 Sierra, s. Bergkette.
 Siesta, s. Mittagsruhe.
 Sieve, s. Sieb.
 Sift, v. reinigen.
 Silken, a. in Seide gekleidet.
 Silly, a. thöricht, einfältig.
 Sinewy, a. stark.
 Sinister, a. unheimlich.
 Skeleton, s. Skelett.
 Sketch, s. Umriß, Skizze.
 Skilful, a. geschickt.
 Skim, v. schweben, segeln.
 Skin, s. Fall.
 Skirt, s. Saum, Rodschöß;

- v. durchwandern, am Rande hinlaufen.
 Skull-cap, s. Helm.
 Sky, s. Horizont.
 Slander, v. verläumden.
 Slatern, s. Schlumpe; a. schmutzig.
 Sleek, a. glatt, weich.
 Sleeve, s. Ärmel.
 Slender, a. schmal, schlank, lang.
 Slide, v. gleiten.
 Slight, s. Geringschätzung, Vernachlässigung; v. zerstören.
 Slip-shod, a. mit niedergetretenen Schuhen.
 Slippery, a. glatt, gefährlich.
 Sling, v. hängen, baumeln.
 Sly, a. schlau.
 Smallpox, s. Pocken.
 Small-talk, s. kleines Ereigniß.
 Smart, a. hübsch, schön, geläufig.
 Smattering, s. leichte Kenntniß.
 Smatterer, s. Schwätzer.
 Smell, v. riechen.
 Smirk, v. grinsen.
 Smite, v. stoßen, schlottern.
 Smooth, v. streichen.
 Snake, s. Schlange.
 Snap, v. schnappen, fnarren.
 Snappish, a. mürrisch, schnippisch.
 Snarl, v. fnurren.
 Snatch, v. greifen, ergreifen, reißen.
 Sneer, v. höhnen.
 Snore, v. schnarchen.
 Snuff, v. schnauben.
 Snug, a. matt.
 Soap, s. Seife.
 Soar, v. hoch fliegen.
 Sob, v. schluchzen.
 Sober, a. heilig.
 Soil, s. Boden.
 Sojourn, s. Aufenthalt.
 Solace, s. Trost.
 Solemn, a. feierlich.
 Solitary, a. einsam.
 Somerset, s. Purzelbaum.
 Son-in-law, s. Schwiegersohn.
 Soothe, v. beruhigen.
 Soothsayer, s. Wahrsager.
 Soporific, a. einschläfernd.
 Sorcerer, s. Zauberer.
 Soul, s. Seele.
 Spark, s. Funken.
 Sparkle, v. blitzen, strahlen, schimmern.
 Spatterdashes, s. Kamaschen.
 Speck, s. Punkt.
 Speech, s. Artigkeit.
 Spell, s. Bann, Bannspruch.
 Spell-bound, a. festgebannt.
 Spendthrift, s. Verschwender.
 Spice, v. würzen.
 Spider, s. Spinne.
 Spider-legged, a. mit Spinnenbeinen.
 Spight, s. Widerwille; in — of, ungeachtet.
 Spill, v. verschütten.
 Spindle-shanked, a. spindelförmig.
 Spinster, s. alte Jungfer.
 Spire, s. Thurm.
 Splash, s. Plätschern.
 Spoil, s. Raub, Beute; v. verzärteln.
 Sportsman, s. Jäger.
 Spot-less, a. fleckenlos.
 Spouse, s. Gattin.
 Spray, s. Zweig.
 Sprinkle, v. sprengen.
 Sprite, s. Gespenst.
 Spur, s. Ausläufer; v. anspornen.
 Square, s. Platz, Bierdeck; a. stark.
 Squint, v. schielen.
 Staff, s. Stab.
 Stage, a. Zeit, Tagereise.
 Stagger, v. wanken.
 Staid, a. streng.
 Stain, v. beflecken, schänden.
 Staircase, s. Treppe, Treppenhause.
 Stake, s. at —, auf dem Spiele.
 Stalk, v. schreiten.
 Stalwart, a. muthig, brav.
 Stamp, v. stempeln.
 Standard, s. Fahne.
 Starry, a. besternt.

- Start, s. Aufgang; v. abreisen.
 Startle, v. erschrecken.
 Stately, a. stattlich.
 Staunch, a. zuverlässig.
 Steel-clad, a. bepanzert.
 Steep, a. steil; v. eintauchen.
 Steeple, s. Thurm.
 Sterling, a. gediegen.
 Stern, a. finster.
 Steward, s. Haushofmeister.
 Stick, v. verweilen.
 Stickler, s. Verfechter.
 Stiffen, v. steifen.
 Stiff-necked, a. hartnäckig.
 Stifle, v. ersticken.
 Stigma, s. Beiname.
 Stiletto, s. der kleine Dolch,
 Stilet.
 Stirring, a. regsam.
 Stirrup, s. Steigbügel.
 Stock, s. Schatz, Vorrath.
 Stocked, a. voll, angefüllt.
 Stocking, s. Strumpf.
 Story, s. Erzählung; cock-and-
 bull —, Märchen.
 Storry-telling, a. erzählend.
 Stout, a. stark, kraftvoll.
 Straggle, v. umherstreifen.
 Straggler, s. Fremdling.
 Straighten, v. gerade, straff
 machen.
 Straight-forward, a. ungestüm.
 Strain, s. Klang, Lied.
 Strangle, v. ersticken.
 Strap, v. befestigen.
 Strapping, a. groß.
 Stratagem, s. Kriegslist.
 Stray, v. sich verirren.
 Streak, v. streifig machen.
 Strength, s. Stärke.
 Stretch, s. Spannkraft, Kraft.
 Strew, v. streuen.
 Strictness, s. Genauigkeit.
 Stride, v. überschreiten.
 Strife, s. Kampf, Streit.
 Strike, v. überraschen.
 Striking, a. auffallend.
 String, s. Reihe.
 Strip, v. — off, berauben.
 Stripling, Bürschchen.
 Strive, v. — for, streitig machen.
 Stroke, s. Schlag.
 Stroll, s. Lustgang; v. einher-
 stolzieren, durchstreichen,
 wandern.
 Strong-backed, a. breitschulterig.
 Strong-box, s. Schatzkammer.
 Stronghold, s. fester Platz.
 Struggle, s. Kampf.
 Stubborn, a. hart, ehern.
 Stucco - work, s. Stuckatur-
 Arbeit.
 Stud, a. besetzen.
 Sturdy, a. herzhast, stämmig.
 Stutter, v. stottern.
 Subdue, v. erobern.
 Subjugate, v. unterjochen.
 Sublimity, s. Erhabenheit.
 Subside, v. nachlassen.
 Suburb, s. Vorstadt.
 Sudden, a. plötzlich.
 Suggest, v. einflößen.
 Sulk, v. Gesicht ziehen.
 Sultry, a. schwül.
 Summit, s. Gipfel.
 Summon, v. abrufen.
 Sumptuous, a. prachtvoll.
 Sunburnt, a. sonnenverbrannt.
 Sunny, a. sonnig.
 Sunset, s. Sonnenuntergang.
 Superannuated, a. alt.
 Supplant, v. verdrängen.
 Supple, a. willfährig.
 Suppleness, s. Geschmeidigkeit.
 Supply, s. Ergänzung, neuer
 Vorrath.
 Surge, s. Wellenlinie.
 Surmise, v. vermuthen.
 Surmount, v. überragen.
 Surname, s. Beiname.
 Surplus, s. Ueberschuß.
 Surrejoinder, s. zweite Erwie-
 derungsschrift, Duplik.
 Surrender, v. übergeben.
 Surround, v. umgeben.
 Sway, s. Herrschaft.
 Swagger, v. ruhmredig sein.
 Swallow, s. Schwalbe.

- Svard, s. Rasen.
 Swarm, v. umherschwärmen.
 Swarthy, a. schwarzbraun.
 Sweep, v. schweben, streifen.
 Sweet, s. süßer Duft.
 Swell, v. vergrößern, zürnen;
 — up, durchtönen.
 Swelling, a. stolz.
 Swing, s. Schwung.
 Swoon, s. Ohnmacht.
 Swoop, s. Stoß, Angriff; v.
 sich hinabschwingen.
 Symbol, s. Sinnbild.
 Symmetry, s. Ebenmaß.

T.

- Tablet, s. Tafel.
 Tacit, adv. im Stillen.
 Taint, s. Beimischung.
 Tale, s. Erzählung, Sage.
 Tameness, s. Zähmheit.
 Tamper, v. — with, verführen,
 bestechen.
 Tank, s. Teich, Fischbehälter.
 Tap, v. klopfen.
 Taper, s. Kerze, Licht; v. — up,
 spitz zulaufen.
 Tardy, a. langsam.
 Tarry, v. weilen.
 Task, s. Unternehmen.
 Tassel, s. Troddel, Quaste.
 Taste, s. Geschmack, Versuch,
 Probe.
 Tatterdemalion, s. zerlumpter
 Gesell.
 Tattered, a. zerlumpt.
 Tattle, v. plaudern.
 Taunt, v. beleidigen, verhöhnen,
 schmähen.
 Tawny, a. sonnenverbrannt,
 braun.
 Tease, v. placken.
 Tedious, a. träge.
 Teem, v. voll sein, strogen.
 Tempt, v. versuchen, locken.
 Tenable, a. haltbar.
 Tenacious, a. hartnäckig.
 Tenant, v. bewohnen.
 Tend, v. hüten.
 Tenderhearted, a. weichherzig.
 Tenement, s. Besizung, Woh-
 nung.
 Tertulia, s. Gesellschaft.
 Testimony, s. Zeugniß.
 Testy, a. aufbrausend.
 Tether, v. anbinden.
 Thaw, v. aufthauen.
 Thicken, v. zahlreicher, dicker
 werden.
 Thicket, s. Gebüsch, Dickicht,
 Busch.
 Thirsty, a. durstig.
 Thraldom, s. Bannzeit.
 Thread, s. Faden.
 Threshold, s. Schwelle.
 Thrifty, a. sparsam.
 Thrilling, a. schaudervoll.
 Thrive, s. Glück.
 Thriving, a. tüchtig.
 Throbbing, s. Klopfen, Schlagen.
 Throng, s. Menge; v. voll-
 stopfen, anfüllen.
 Throw, v. werfen.
 Thumb, v. blättern in.
 Thunderbolt, s. Donnerkeil.
 Thunderstorm, s. Gewitter.
 Thwack, s. Rippenstoß.
 Thwart, v. durchkreuzen, vereiteln.
 Tiding, s. Anzeichen, Nachricht.
 Tie, s. Band.
 Tight, a. fest.
 Tile, s. Ziegel.
 Till, v. bebauen.
 Tilt, v. stoßen, umstürzen.
 Time, s. Zeit, Last.
 Tinge, s. Färbung; v. färben.
 Tinkle, v. klingen, rieseln.
 Tint, s. Fleck, Farbe; v. färben.
 Tip, s. Spitze; v. tauchen.
 Tissue, s. Gewebe.
 Tocador, s. Ankleidegemach.
 Toil, v. arbeiten, klettern.
 Toilful, a. mühselhaft.
 Toilsome, a. beschwerlich.
 Toll, v. schallen, läuten.
 Toll-gatherer, s. Zolleinnehmer.
 Tomb, s. Grab.

- Top-knot, s. Kopfbüschel.
 Topple, v. zertrümmern.
 Torch, s. Fackel.
 Torment, s. Qual.
 Torrent, s. Gießbach.
 Tortoiseshell, s. Schildpatt.
 Toss, v. in heftiger Bewegung sein.
 Totter, v. wanken.
 Tournament, s. Turnier.
 Tourney, s. Turnier.
 Tower, v. steigen, emporragen; s. Thurm.
 Toy, v. spielen.
 Trabuco, s. Karabiner.
 Tracery, s. Fensterverzierung.
 Tract, s. Landstrich.
 Tradition, s. Sage, Ueberlieferung; popular —, Volksfage.
 Traduce, v. schmähcn.
 Traffic, s. Handel.
 Train, s. Gefolge.
 Traitor, s. Verräther.
 Tramp, s. Fußtritt.
 Transient, a. vorübergehend.
 Transmission, s. Folge.
 Transmute, v. verwandeln.
 Transport, s. Anfall, Entzücken.
 Trapping, s. Satteldecke.
 Travel, v. reisen.
 Traverse, v. durchkreuzen.
 Treachery, s. Verrätherei.
 Tread, s. Tritt; v. betreten.
 Treason, s. Verrath.
 Treaty, s. Vertrag.
 Trellis-work, s. Gitterwerk.
 Tremendous, a. furchtbar.
 Trencher, s. Tisch.
 Trencher-loving, a. schmausliebend.
 Trepass, a. Sünde.
 Tress, s. Locke.
 Tribe, s. Stamm, Zunft.
 Tribulation, s. Unruhe, Angst.
 Tribunal, s. Gerichtshof.
 Trick, s. Schelmenstreich.
 Trifling, a. eitel.
 Trim, v. — off, abscheeren; a. nett, geschmückt.
 Trinket, s. Schmuck.
 Trivial, a. gering, gemein, alltäglich.
 Trooper, s. Reiter.
 Truant, s. Flüchtling.
 Truce, s. Waffenstillstand.
 Trudge, v. traben.
 Tuck, v. einziehen, aufstreifen, zusammennehmen.
 Tuft, s. Quaste, Büschel.
 Tug, s. schleppen.
 Tuition, s. Aufsicht, Leitung.
 Tumble, v. sich wälzen.
 Tune, s. Lied.
 Tuneful, a. klangreich.
 Turbulent, a. unruhig.
 Turkey, s. Truthahn.
 Turmoil, s. Fehde.
 Turn, s. Wechsel, Art.
 Turnpike, s. Schlagbaum; — road, Chaussee.
 Turret, s. Thürmchen.
 Twinkle, s. schwach glänzen.
 Twinkling, s. Augenblick.
 Twirl, s. — up, streichen.
 Twitter, v. zwitschern.
 Tyrannize, v. grausam herrschen.
- U.**
- Ugly, a. häßlich.
 Umbrageous, a. schattig.
 Unclouded, a. unbewölkt.
 Unconsciously, adv. unbewußt.
 Uncouth, a. seltsam, häßlich.
 Uncover, v. enthüllen.
 Uncion, s. Salbe, Balsam.
 Undeviating, a. nicht abweichend.
 Undoubtedly, adv. unzweifelhaft.
 Unearth, v. ausgraben.
 Unfeigned, a. aufrichtig.
 Unfurled, a. aufgerollt, wehend.
 Unhallowed, a. unheilig.
 Unheed, v. nicht achten.
 Unhood, v. die Haube abnehmen (einem Falken).
 Unhook, v. lösmachen.

- Unhorse, v. von dem Hofsse stürzen.
 Unintentionally, adv. zufällig.
 Unison, s. Uebereinstimmung.
 Unlock, v. aufschließen.
 Unlucky, a. unglücklich.
 Unostentatious, a. prunklos.
 Unpartable, a. untheilbar.
 Unpretending, a. demüthig, ohne Anmaßung.
 Unremitting, a. unablässig.
 Unreserve, s. Zwanglosigkeit.
 Unroofed, a. abgedacht, offen.
 Unsinged, a. unversengt.
 Unskilled, a. unerfahren.
 Unspotted, a. unbefleckt.
 Unstrung, a. unberührt.
 Unsullied, a. unbefleckt.
 Untamed, a. ungezähmt.
 Untwist, v. loswinden, herausnehmen.
 Unvarying, a. unveränderlich.
 Unwary, a. unvorsichtig.
 Unwieldy, a. schwerfällig.
 Unwinking, a. regungslos.
 Unwonted, a. ungewohnt.
 Uplift, v. aufheben.
 Urchin, s. der lose kleine Bube.
 Urge, v. drängen.
 Usual, adv. gewöhnlich.
 Usurpe, v. nach der Herrschaft streben.
 Utmost, a. äußerst.
 Utterance, s. Ausdruck.
 Utterly, adv. gänzlich.
- V.**
- Vagary, s. Wunderlichkeit.
 Vagrant, s. Strauchdieb, Flüchtling.
 Vain, adv. stolz, vergeblich.
 Vainglorious, a. gewaltig rühmend.
 Valley, s. Thal.
 Vanquished, a. überwunden.
 Vantage, s. Vortheil.
 Variegated, a. bunt.
 Varlet, a. Bursche.
 Vault, s. Höhle, Gewölbe, Schwung.
 Vaunt, v. rühmen.
 Veer, v. sich drehen.
 Vega, s. Ebene.
 Vehemence, s. Lebhaftigkeit.
 Veil, v. verschleiern.
 Veined, a. mit Adern durchzogen.
 Velvet, s. Sammet.
 Vend, v. verkaufen.
 Vengeance, s. Rache.
 Vent, s. Lust; v. Lust machen; give —, Lust machen.
 Venta, s. Wirthshaus.
 Venture, v. wagen, sich wagen.
 Verdant, a. grün.
 Verdure, s. Grün.
 Verge, s. Rand; v. — into, nahe sein an.
 Vermilion, s. Scharlach.
 Versatility, s. Beweglichkeit.
 Versed, a. gewandt, geübt.
 Very, adv. eben, gerade, sehr.
 Vessel, s. Gefäß.
 Vestibule, s. Thorhalle.
 Vibrate, v. zittern.
 Vicinity, s. Nachbarschaft.
 Vie, v. metzeifern.
 View, s. Anblick; to take a birds-eye- —, aus der Vogelperspective betrachten.
 Vigil, s. Nachtwache, heiliger Abend.
 Vigilant, a. wachsam.
 Village, s. Dorf.
 Villager, s. Bauer.
 Vineyard, s. Weinberg.
 Virulent, a. heftig.
 Vivify, v. beleben.
 Volubility, s. Geläufigkeit.
 Voluptuous, a. üppig.
 Votary, a. sich freiwillig weihend.
 Vow, s. Eid.
 Vulgar, a. gemein.
 Vulture, s. Geier.

W.

- Wag, s. Wigbold; v. bewegen.
 Waggish, a. witzig.
 Wail, v. klagen.
 Wall, v. — up, zumauern; s. Wall, Mauer; cliff-built —, Felsenmauer.
 Wallet, s. Tornister, Quersack.
 Walnut, s. Walnuß.
 Wand, s. Stab.
 Wanton, a. muthwillig, üppig, wild.
 Warble, v. trillern, singen.
 Warden, s. Wächter.
 Wardrobe, s. Kleidung.
 Warfare, s. Kriegszug.
 Wary, a. vorsichtig, schlau.
 Wassail, s. Speise.
 Waste, s. Einöde; v. vergeuden, verlieren, verschmachten.
 Watch-tower, s. Wachtthurm, Warte.
 Watercourse, s. Wasserleitung.
 Wave, v. schwanfen, wogen.
 Waver, v. schwanfen, schweben.
 Wax, v. zunehmen, werden.
 Waxen, a. von Wachs.
 Wayfaring, s. Wallfahrt.
 Waylay, v. auflauern, überfallen.
 Wealthy, a. reich, begütert.
 Weasle-faced, a. mit einem Gesichte wie ein Biesel.
 Weathercock, s. Wetterhahn.
 Wed, v. heirathen.
 Wedlock, s. Ehe.
 Weed, s. Gewand, Unkraut; v. — out, ausrotten.
 Well-bred, a. wohlerzogen.
 Well-lined, a. wohlgefüllt.
 Wheel, v. sich drehen, umkreisen, gegen einander rennen.
 Whim, s. Laune.
 Whimper, v. weinen.
 Whimsical, a. seltsam.
 Whisk, v. fehren.
 Whiskered, a. mit Backenbart.
 Whiskers, s. pl. Backenbart.
 Whistle, v. rauschen.
 Wicked, a. schlecht.
 Wicket, s. Thürrchen.
 Widen, v. sich erweitern.
 Wiold, v. schwingen.
 Wight, s. Bursche.
 Wild, a. sonderbar.
 Wile, s. List.
 Wilful, a. geßtentlich.
 Wilfulness, s. Willkür.
 Willow, s. Weide.
 Wink, s. Blinzeln.
 Wire, s. Draht.
 Wiry, a. mager.
 Wit, s. Witzling.
 Witful, a. ernst.
 Witch, v. bezaubern.
 Witchcraft, s. Zauberkraft.
 Withdraw, v. zurückziehen.
 Wither, v. verwelfen.
 Withhold, v. vorenthalten.
 Witness, v. Zeuge sein, bezeugen.
 Wizard, a. zauberisch.
 Woe-begone, a. betrübt.
 Womanhood, s. gereifte Weiblichkeit.
 Womb, s. Schoß, Höhlung.
 Wonted, a. gewohnt.
 Woo, v. den Hof machen.
 Wool-gathering, a. seinen Gedanken nachhängend, zerstreut.
 Worn, a. ausgewaschen.
 Worsted, s. wollenes Garn, gesponnene Wolle.
 Worthy, s. Held; pl. ehrenwerthe Personen.
 Would-be-buried, a. nach dem Grabe verlangend.
 Wrangling, s. Gezänk.
 Wrap, v. einhüllen.
 Wrapper, s. Tuch.
 Wrath, s. Zorn.
 Wreath, s. Kranz; v. umfränzen.
 Wreck, s. Bruch, Ruine.
 Wrest, v. entreißen.
 Wretch, s. Bösewicht.
 Wretchedness, s. Elend.
 Wriggle, v. wedeln.

Wring, v. ringen, drehen.

Wrinkle, s. Runzel.

Write, v. schreiben.

Wrong, v. Jemand fränken.

Wrongful, a. ungerecht (von einem Verfahren ic.).

Y.

Yawn, s. Neigung zum Gähnen;
v. gähnen.

Yearn, v. lechzen.

Yell, s. Gebell; v. schreien,
bellen.

Yield, v. tragen.

Yoke, s. Joch.

Yonder, adv. dort.

You, pron. ihr, Du, Sie; man,
Einer.

Z.

Zambra, s. der Zambra (ein
maurischer Tanz).

Zeal, s. Eifer.

Zealous, a. eifrig.

Im Verlage der **Schulze'schen Buchhandlung in Celle** sind nachstehende Schulbücher erschienen, welche sich sowohl hinsichtlich ihres allseits günstig beurtheilten Inhalts und ihrer Bearbeitung, wie durch gute Ausstattung, deutlichen Druck, gutes Papier und namentlich Correctheit und Vollständigkeit auszeichnen; die Preise sind dabei sehr billig gestellt, und halten wir die Bücher daher zur Einführung beim Unterrichte bestens empfohlen. Die mehrfachen neuen Auflagen und die bereits erfolgte Einführung auf vielen Unterrichtsanstalten sprechen übrigens am Deutlichsten für die günstige Aufnahme derselben.

Jede gute Buchhandlung kann die Bücher zur gefälligen Durchsicht liefern, auch sind wir gern bereit, bei Einführung eines oder des andern ein Hand-Exemplar für den Lehrer resp. die Lehrerin unentgeltlich abzugeben.

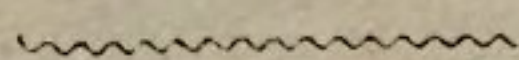
Andersen, H. C., A Picture-Book without Pictures.

Translated from the german original-edition by
Hanby Crump. 8. broch. 11¹/₄ Ngr.

Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son on Men and Manners. The Principles of Politeness.

Ausgewählt und mit grammatischen und erklärenden
Anmerkungen von F. Bauer. 2. Auflage. gr. 12.
brochirt. 10 Ngr.

- Day, Thomas, Esq., The History of Little Jack.**
For the amusement and instruction of youth.
Accentuirt, mit einer kurzen englischen Gram-
matik, fortgesetzten syntactischen und erklären-
den Anmerkungen und einem vollständigen
phræseologischen Wörterbuche mit der Aus-
sprache jedes Wortes nach Voigtmann von F.
Bauer. 4. Auflage. gr. 12. brochirt. 7½ Ngr.
- Day, Thomas, Esq., The History of Sandford
and Merton.** Intended for the use of children.
Mit grammatischen und erklärenden Noten und
einem vollständigen, die Aussprache jedes einzel-
nen Wortes nach Voigtmann enthaltenden, erklä-
renden Wörterbuche versehen von F. Bauer.
4. Auflage. gr. 12. brochirt. 26¼ Ngr.
Ohne Wörterbuch brochirt 15 Ngr.
- Friedländer, M. W., A Child's History of Ger-
many.** 8. brochirt. 2. Auflage. 15 Ngr.
Ein Seitenstück zu „Ch. Dickens, A Child's History of England“.
- Irving, Wash., Esq., Tales of the Alhambra,
or the new Scetch-Book.** Accentuirt, mit voll-
ständigem grammatischem Commentar und einem
Wörterbuche von F. Bauer. 3. Auflage.
gr. 12. brochirt. 15 Ngr.
- Kennedy, Grace, Anna Ross, the Orphan of
Waterloo.** A Story for Children. Mit vollstän-
digem Wörterbuche von F. Bauer. 6. Auflage.
8. brochirt. 10 Ngr.
- Kennedy, Grace, Jessy Allan, the Lame Girl.**
A Story for Children. Mit einem vollständigen
Wörterbuche von August Bauer. gr. 12.
brochirt. 7½ Ngr.
- Moore, Thomas, Esq., Lalla Rookh.** An oriental
Romance. Mit Worterklärung von F. Bauer.
gr. 12. brochirt. 20 Ngr.
- Thomson, James, Esq., The Seasons, and Castle
of Indolence.** To which is prefixed the life of
the Author. With Notes. 8. brochirt. 15 Ngr.



Foa, Eug., **Six Histoires de Jeunes Filles.** Contes historiques. Mit einem vollständigen Wörterbuche von Fr. Bauer. 3. Auflage. 10 Ngr.

Foa, Eug., **Les Petits Marins.** Nouveaux contes historiques. Mit Noten und vollständigem Wörterbuche von August Bauer. 2. Auflage. 10 Ngr.

Kennedy, Gr., **Anna Ross.** Nouvelle morale. Traduite de l'anglais par une mère. Mit vollständigem Wörterbuche von Aug. Bauer. 10 Ngr.

Richomme, Ch., **A la Grâce de Dieu, ou Les Orphelins de Savoie.** Mit einem Abrisse der französischen Grammatik und vollständigem Wörterbuche von Aug. Bauer. 7½ Ngr.

Sammlung englischer Schriftsteller,

mit deutschen Anmerkungen herausgegeben von

Ludwig Herrig.

Shakespeare's Macbeth, erklärt von L. Herrig. 6 Ngr.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, erklärt von J. Heussi. 6 Ngr.

Shakespeare's Othello, erklärt von E. W. Sievers. 6 Ngr.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, erklärt von L. Herrig. 6 Ngr.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, erklärt von E. W. Sievers. 6 Ngr.

Byron's Marino Faliero, erklärt von Fr. Brockhoff. 10 Ngr.

Byron's Childe Harold, erklärt von Fr. Brockhoff. 20 Ngr.

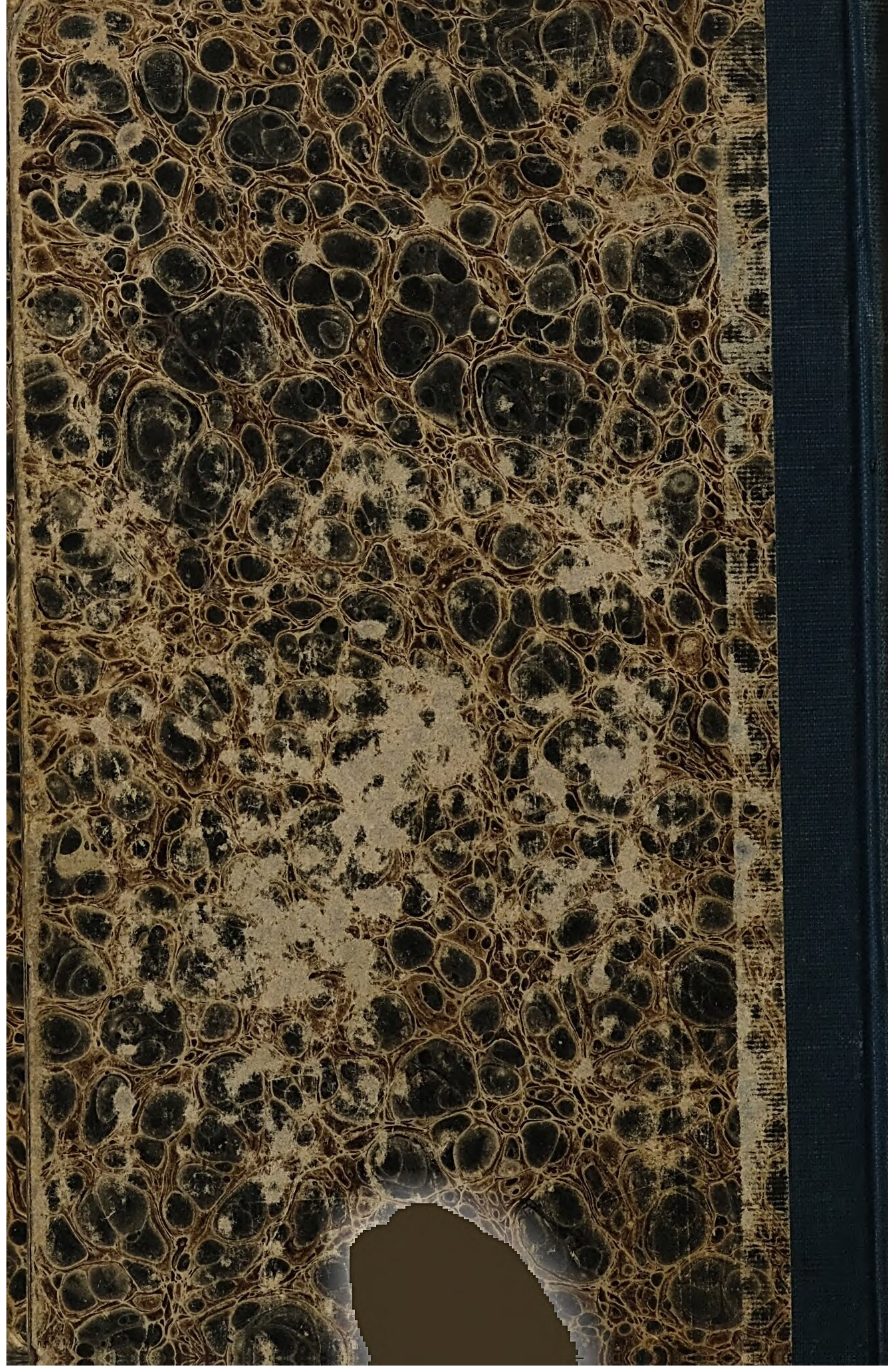
Tennyson's ausgewählte Gedichte, erklärt von H. Fischer. 7½ Ngr.

- Berger, Dr. Ernst, und Heidelberg, Heinrich, Übungsbücher zu der griechischen Grammatik von E. Berger.** In drei Kursen. gr. 8. brochirt.
 Erster Kursus: für Quarta bearbeitet. 15 Ngr.
 Zweiter Kursus: für Tertia bearbeitet. 20 Ngr.
 Dritter Kursus: für Secunda bearbeitet. 15 Ngr.
- Hübner's, Joh.,** auserlesene biblische Historien aus dem alten und neuen Testamente. Auf's Neue durchgesehen von A. W. Knauer. 11. Aufl. 8. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ngr.
- Das selbe Buch mit neuen Lehren und Liederversen versehen von G. Paulmann. 8. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ngr.
- Meyer, J.,** Oberlehrer, Kleine Geographie für Schulen. gr. 8. brochirt. 5 Ngr.
- Milster, J. C.,** Anfangsgründe der Elementargeometrie. 8. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ngr.
 Anhang dazu von Colshorn 1 Ngr.
- „ — Die erste Stufe des lateinischen Elementarunterrichts. gr. 8. brochirt. 5 Ngr.
- „ — Kleines lateinisches Hülfsbuch für die unteren Classen des Gymnasiums. 4. Auflage. gr. 8. brochirt. 5 Ngr.
- „ — Muster und Aufgaben zu Briefen und Geschäftsaufsätzen, für Schulen. 2. Auflage. 8. brochirt. 5 Ngr.
- Wendt, J.,** Abriß der Geographie für Stadt- und Landschulen. 4. vielfach verbesserte Auflage. 8. brochirt. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ngr.
- „ — 300 Aufgaben für den Unterricht in der deutschen Sprach- und Aussprachelehre, zur Selbstbeschäftigung der Kinder in den Schulen. 2. veränderte Auflage. 8. brochirt. 5 Ngr.
- „ — Rechenbuch für Elementarschüler. Enthaltend 1500 Aufgaben zum Tafelrechnen mit Wiederholungs-Exempeln. 8. broch. Erstes Heft. 2. Aufl. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ngr.
 Zweites Heft 5 Ngr.
 Antworten dazu: Erstes Heft 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ngr.
 Zweites Heft 5 Ngr.

80

L. A.

Irving



Irving, Washington,

Tales of the Alhambra or the new sketch-book zum Schul- und Privatgebrauch

Celle 1863

Augsburg, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek -- LA 2608

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11257581-6